

WAR OF THE REBELLION:

CONFEDERATE RECORDS

CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS

1862

UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

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VOLUME III

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In this series the reports will be arranged according to the campaigns and several theaters of operations (in the chronological order of events), and the Union reports of any event will, as a rule, be immediately followed by the Confederate accounts. The correspondence, etc., not embraced in the "reports" proper will follow (first Union and next Confederate) in chronological order.

The second series will contain the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns, Union and Confederate, relating to prisoners of war, and (so far as the military authorities were concerned) to state or political prisoners.

The third series will contain the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns of the Union authorities (embracing their correspondence with the Confederate officials) not relating specially to the subjects of the first and second series. It will set forth the annual and special reports of the Secretary of War, of the General-in-Chief, and of the chiefs of the several staff corps and departments; the calls for troops, and the correspondence between the National and the several State authorities.

The fourth series will exhibit the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns of the Confederate authorities, similar to that indicated for the Union officials, as of the third series, but excluding the correspondence between the Union and Confederate authorities given in that series.

The first volume of the records was issued in the early fall of 1880. The act approved June 16, 1880, provided "for the printing and binding, under direction of the Secretary of War, of 10,000 copies of a compilation of the Official Records (Union and Confederate) of the War of the Rebellion, so far as the same may be ready for publication, during the fiscal year;" and that "of said number 7,000 copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, 2,000 copies for the use of the Senate, and 1,000 copies for the use of the Executive Departments." Under this act Colonel Scott proceeded to publish the first five volumes of the records.*

*All subsequent volumes have been distributed under the act approved August 7, 1882, which provides that:

"The volumes of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion shall be distributed as follows: One thousand copies to the Executive Departments, as now provided by law. One thousand copies for distribution by the Secretary of War among officers of the Army and contributors to the work. Eight thousand three hundred copies shall be sent by the Secretary of War to such libraries, organizations, and individuals as may be designated by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates of the Forty-seventh Congress. Each Senator shall designate not exceeding twenty-six, and each Representative and Delegate not exceeding twenty-one, of such addresses, and the volumes shall be sent thereto from time to time as they are published, until the publication is completed. Senators, Representatives, and Delegates shall inform the Secretary of War in each case how many volumes of those heretofore published they have forwarded to such addresses. The remaining copies of the eleven thousand to be published, and all sets that may not be ordered to be distributed as provided herein, shall be sold by the Secretary of War for cost of publication with ten per cent. added thereto, and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury. If two or more sets of said volumes are ordered to the same address, the Secretary of War shall inform the Senators, Representatives, or Delegates who have designated the same, who thereupon may designate other libraries, organizations, or individuals. The Secretary of War shall report to the first session of the Forty-eighth Congress what volumes of the series heretofore published have not been furnished to such libraries, organizations, and individuals. He shall also inform distributees at whose instance the volumes are sent."

Colonel Scott died March 5, 1887. At his death some twenty six books only had been issued, but he had compiled a large amount of matter for forthcoming volumes; consequently his name as compiler was retained in all the books up to and including Vol. XXXVI, although his successors had added largely to his compilations from new material found after his demise.

The Secretary of War, May 7, 1887, assigned Lieut. Col. H. M. Lazelle, Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, to duty as the successor of Colonel Scott. He had continued in charge about two years, when, in the act approved March 2, 1889, it was provided

"That hereafter the preparation and publication of said records shall be conducted, under the Secretary of War, by a board of three persons, one of whom shall be an officer of the Army, and two civilian experts, to be appointed by the Secretary of War, the compensation of said civilian experts to be fixed by the Secretary of War.

The Secretary of War appointed Maj. George B. Davis, judge advocate, U. S. Army, as the military member, and Leslie J. Perry, of Kansas, and Joseph W. Kirkley, of Maryland, as the civilian expert members of said board. The board assumed direction of the publication at the commencement of the fiscal year 1889, its first work beginning with Serial No. 36 of Vol. XXIV.

July 1, 1894, by direction of the Secretary of War, Maj. George W. Davis, Eleventh U. S. Infantry (subsequently lieutenant colonel Fourteenth U. S. Infantry), relieved Maj. George B. Davis as the military member and president of the Board of Publication. Subsequently Col. Fred C. Minworth, Chief of the Record and Pension Office, War Department, was appointed the military member and president of the board, relieving Lieut. Col. George W. Davis June 1, 1898.

December 1, 1898, under the provision of the sundry civil act of July 1, 1896, relative to the War Records Office, the Board of Publication was dissolved, whereupon, by direction of the Secretary of War, the continuance of the work, beginning with Vol. VI, Series II, devolved on Colonel (now Brigadier General) Minworth.

By operation of law (contained in "An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900," approved February 21, 1899), the War Records Office was merged into the Record and Pension Office, July 1, 1899, and since that date the work of publication has been conducted under the supervision of the chief of that office.

Each volume includes a copious index, and for the further convenience of investigators there will be, in addition, a separate general index to the entire set.

Nothing is printed in these volumes except duly authenticated contemporaneous records of the war. The scope of the compiler's work is to decide upon and arrange the matter to be published; to correct and verify the orthography of the papers used, and, wherever deemed necessary, to add a foot-note of explanation.

1862.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.		Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan.				1	2	3	4	July			1	2	3	4	5
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	26	27	28	29	30	31			27	28	29	30	31		
Feb.							1	Aug.						1	2
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	23	24	25	26	27	28			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Mar.							1	Sept.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		28	29	30				
	30	31						Oct.				1	2	3	4
Apr.			1	2	3	4	5		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		26	27	28	29	30	31	
	27	28	29	30				Nov.							1
May.					1	2	3		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		30						
June	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Dec.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	29	30							28	29	30	31			

SERIES III.—VOL. II.

CORRESPONDENCE, ORDERS, REPORTS, AND RETURNS OF
THE UNION AUTHORITIES FROM APRIL 1 TO DECEMBER
31, 1862.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., April 1, 1862.

JOHN JEFFREY, Esq.,
Civil Engineer, Cincinnati, Ohio:

You are authorized, in conjunction with Mr. Butler, the president of the Board of Trade, to take immediate measures to prepare three runs for the Mississippi. It must be done within twenty days. Mr. Ellet, now at Pittsburg, is the engineer having general charge, but you may act without waiting for him. The strongest and swiftest boats should be selected.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[April 2, 1862.—For act of Congress, in addition to an act to refund and remit the duties on arms imported by States, approved July 10, 1861, see U. S. Statutes at Large, Vol. 12, p. 376.]

CINCINNATI, *April 2, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Mr. Jeffrey is, I believe, competent for the work. He is now at work, and the committee will aid him. He wants Ellet's plans soon as possible. Boats suitable are scarce; owners are disposed to ask high figures. May ask authority to have appraised and take possession.

JOS. C. BUTLER,
President Chamber of Commerce.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., April 2, 1862.

JOSEPH C. BUTLER, Esq.,
President Board of Trade, Cincinnati, Ohio:

The Department will submit to no speculative prices. Good boats enough can be had at Pittsburg for a fair price. If not, then I will

*For all documents relating to the organization of troops on the Pacific Coast, &c., see Section I, Vol. I.

proceeds credited to the fund for collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers.⁴

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 3, 1862.

His Excellency Governor of _____:

Volunteer recruiting service will cease from this date.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

(Addressed to the Governors of all the loyal States and the superintendent of recruiting service.)

CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 3, 1862.
(Received 8.40 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Mr. Ellet arrived this morning. Steamers entirely different required than supposed yesterday by Mr. Jeffrey, and the committee have telegraphed that you designate some one to make purchase of the *Champion* No. 3. William Hooper, a wealthy, honest, and capable citizen, was named in previous dispatch for assistant quartermaster. The following resolution adopted by the committee means simply that they indorse or pass an opinion on the success or wisdom of Mr. Ellet's plans:

Resolved, That this committee, acting under the telegrams of the Secretary of War to Mr. Jeffrey and Mr. Butler, consider their only duty to be, acting solely from public motives, to appraise the value of such steamer as Mr. Ellet, the engineer of the War Department, may designate, and to see that the work that may be necessary, under his directions, be done as speedily and economically as possible.

JOSEPH C. BUTLER.

APRIL 3, 1862.

JOSEPH C. BUTLER,

President Board of Trade, Cincinnati, Ohio:

A commission for Mr. Hooper as assistant quartermaster will be forwarded by mail to-morrow, so as to enable him to contract and make payment in proper form. In the meanwhile let no time be lost in making the proposed purchase and starting the work. Hours count, and every hour should bring the rebellion near its end.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

⁴The original paper, in the handwriting of Secretary Stanton, unsigned and without date, on which this order was based reads as follows:

"Ordered:

"1. That all officers on volunteer recruiting service be ordered to their regiments.
"2. That the Governors of the respective States be notified that no more volunteer recruits will be received; that no expenses of enlistment or recruiting will be paid unless it has been authorized by a previous call of the Department."

It is indorsed "Received, A. G. O., April 3, 1862."

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., April 3, 1862.

JOSEPH C. BUTLER, Esq.,

President of the Board of Trade, Cincinnati:

Before the receipt of your letter,* which reached me to-day, I spoke to Mr. Shields, steam-boat inspector, and requested his co-operation. He has performed some work for this Department with energy and great satisfaction. You will please engage his services if you find a suitable boat can be purchased on fair terms.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CINCINNATI, April 3, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I arrived here this morning, conferred with the committee and Mr. Jeffrey, and have inspected a number of boats. None are satisfactory, but I think the most available as well as the cheapest is Champion No. 3, past five years old, and which can be obtained for \$10,000 cash. I do not see that we can do better under the circumstances. I am considering a plan for sheltering my boats by means of a bulwark raised on some of the large coal barges. Does my authority cover the privilege of doing so, if I decide on it?

Respectfully,

CHAS. ELLIOT, JR.

The committee consider the price reasonable. Will you authorize some one to purchase?

JOS. C. BUTLER,
For the Committee.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., April 3, 1862.

CHARLES ELLIOT, Esq.,

Cincinnati, Ohio:

Mr. Butler is authorized to purchase the Champion at the price named if he thinks it fair and you think the boat suitable. You are authorized to adopt whatever mode of protection you deem proper. It is said some good boats may be had at New Albany, and that a large force of workmen and ample materials can be had there.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 4, 1862.

Brigadier-General CANBY,
Fort Union, N. Mex.:

GENERAL: The Secretary of War directs me to authorize you to discharge the New Mexican volunteers now in the service of the United States whenever you may deem it necessary to do so.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

* See March 26, Vol. I, this series, p. 950.

Boston, April 4, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War*:

Assistant Secretary Fox, of Navy Department, writes here that he is sorry to find Massachusetts proposes building an iron-clad steamer for Navy Department; intends putting under construction all that the utmost mechanical resources of country can accomplish. Therefore he prays us to desist from undertaking. Is that your opinion also?

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., April 4, 1862.

His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts:

The Navy Department desires now to have exclusive control of the building of gun boats and iron-clad steamers. I am glad to have it do so. Compliments to you, and hope you are well.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., April 5, 1862.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE:

SIR: I have the honor to communicate herewith, for the information of the Senate, a report upon Northern defense, made to this Department at its request by Edwin F. Johnson, esq., a distinguished civil engineer of the State of Connecticut. The distinguished ability of Mr. Johnson and the accurate knowledge he acquired while in the public service, in respect to our Northern frontier and its means and necessities of defense, entitle his views to great respect, and without expressing any opinion upon their merit I submit them to the consideration of the Senate.

I have the honor to be, with respect, your obedient servant,
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

(Enclosure.)

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War*:

SIR: The documents which have been submitted for my examination, relative to the defense of Maine, &c., with a request that I should report thereon, have received from me the most careful attention.

1. Message of the President, December 17, 1861, transmitting correspondence with the Governor of Maine.
2. Report of Maine commissioners, December 28, 1861.
3. Message of Governor Washburn, January 2, 1862.
4. Letter of John A. Poin to Secretary of War, January 31, 1862.
5. General Follen's report on the defense of Maine.
6. Governor Washburn's letters of February 13 and 28, 1862.
7. Act of Legislature of Maine, approved February 12, 1862.
8. Resolves of Legislature of Maine, approved March 10, 1862.
9. Act of Legislature of Maine, approved March 13, 1862.
10. Letter of notice to Secretary of Treasury, March 22, 1862.
11. Senate bill No. 239.
12. House bill No. 376.
13. Speech of the Governor of New Brunswick to the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, February 12, 1862, and the reply.

In a private note I had the honor to address you, at your request, in January last I gave you the leading historical facts relating to our Northeastern boundary to the time of its settlement by the treaty of Washington, in 1842.

That boundary, by the treaty of Ghent, was not varied from the same as described in the treaty of 1783. Its description in the latter was in words so clear and explicit as to leave no doubt in the mind of any one disposed to give them a fair construction as to their true meaning, yet it was twenty-five years from the time when the commissioners from the two Governments first met for the purpose of marking the boundary by suitable monuments to the time of its settlement in 1842.

During this long period the efforts of the agents of the British Government were unfiring to force that boundary to the south of its true position, efforts in which they were finally partially successful, and for which they were indebted not to the justice of their claim, but to a magnanimous disposition on the part of our Government (the consent of Maine having been reluctantly given) to yield the right for the sake of a peaceable settlement of a question which had been long in dispute.

Military and commercial considerations, to which England has ever been keenly alive, indicated strongly the importance of some other mode of communicating with her Canadian possessions than is afforded by the navigation of the Saint Lawrence, which for half the year is obstructed by ice or dangerous.

The Ashburton treaty gave them so much of the valley of the Saint John as has enabled them to open a line of communication overland between Halifax and Quebec, within their own territory, but this is very far from being such a communication as is demanded by the growing importance of the Canadas. Halifax, their only sea-port of consequence, is 780 miles, nearly, distant from Montreal by this circuitous and otherwise unfavorable route, and hence in the construction of their Grand Trunk Railroad they have been forced to allow its eastern terminus to meet the Atlantic in the State of Maine, at Portland, a point which is only 294 miles from Montreal, with favorable ground intervening for the construction and operation of a railroad, and with a harbor not excelled by any other on the Atlantic sea-board.

This terminus and the portion of the State of Maine lying north and east of it and of the Grand Trunk road England covets, and as she has never been particularly scrupulous in her choice of means for gaining a commercial or military advantage, we have a right to suppose that in case of a serious misunderstanding her first hostile movement would be directed to securing possession of and holding permanently, if possible, all that portion of Maine described above. In confirmation of this I refer to the reasons which have induced the belief, now so general, of the intention of the British Government to take forcible possession of the harbor of Portland, in January last, by way of retaliation for the seizure of Mason and Slidell.

That so serious a movement was contemplated for so slight a provocation is just ground for alarm, and to avoid the like danger in future and secure peace with England we must remove the temptation to encroachment now presented by the imperfectly defended condition of that portion of our territory embracing the eastern and northern parts of Maine.

We must, in particular, strengthen the defenses of Portland, so as to render it impregnable by land and by water. Other points need

attention, but this one in particular should receive the greatest attention, not only because of its being the principal sea-port of that region and the terminus of the Canadian Grand Trunk line of railway, but because of the necessity of having at least one point on that extended coast which shall be a shelter, a rallying point, and a depot for provisions and munitions, impregnable to any force which may be brought against it.

The natural position of Portland is not unfavorable for the purposes of defense; on the contrary, it is susceptible of being very perfectly defended, whether from attacks by land or water, or both. The character of all that portion of the Atlantic Coast is most remarkable for its many natural harbors, so that with all the precautions possible an enemy might not find it very difficult to make a landing at some point, and hence attacks by land upon Portland and other places must be apprehended and guarded against.

In respect to the character of the defenses proper for Portland, recent events indicate that for the protection of the harbor floating ball-proof batteries will be most effective and essential in connection with the land batteries. In respect to the latter, a departure to a certain extent from the method of construction hitherto adopted may be advisable.

The superior efficiency of the revolving firearm has led to attempts to apply the same principle to heavy guns, which, if successful, will have its value greatly lessened in situations where steam power can conveniently be applied for revolving the tower in which the guns are placed, as in floating batteries and batteries on land. The great weight of the mass to be moved in the latter case, considering the cheapness and effectiveness of the moving power, is probably not an objection of importance, in view of the advantages which, in certain situations, may result from the arrangement.

There are matters, however, respecting which your military advisers are probably more competent to speak than myself.

In arranging a plan of defense suitable access to the points to be defended must be had from the more central parts of the country. Portland, by existing lines of railroad, is now accessible from the south, and so is the country east of it in the direction of the line of railroad to Bangor; east and north of Bangor, extending to the Aroostook and Madawaska, there is now a large population, which, in case of war with England, will require protection from our Government, and it will be highly unjust and discreditable to withhold from them that protection.

This protection can only be properly effected by the extension of a suitable line of railway communication from Bangor east and north--a line which, I am informed, the State and individuals are ready to build, provided they can receive from the General Government such aid as it is in the power of the Government to bestow.

This aid, it is supposed, can be constitutionally given, provided the Government desires as a consideration the benefit of the road, when built, for military purposes and the transportation of the mails. A stipulated amount per mile, to be paid annually to the proprietors, which need not be very large, will, I am informed, secure the construction of the road and its use for Government purposes on reasonable terms.

The protection of our frontier citizens is not the sole object to be attained in a military view by the construction of such a line of railway. In the event of a war with England it will be of the greatest importance to us to enable us to render their communication with the

Canadas in winter, within their own limits, impracticable, which can only be effectually done by means of a line of communication which will enable us to reach the valley of the Saint John.

In this connection the important fact should not be overlooked that a railway thus constructed will be worth its entire cost, and more, in its effect in developing the resources of that portion of the country.

I cannot conclude this communication without again recurring to the danger which threatens, and the importance of being fully prepared, in the manner proposed, to repel successfully any invasion of our Northeastern territory; a preparation which, if made, will be the most effectual guarantee against such an invasion being attempted.

The real intentions of the English Government are apparent in the manner in which their relations with this country are discussed in their leading public journals in England and in the provinces. In a late number of one of their periodicals is an article on the "Defense of Canada," in which one is at loss which to condemn most, the unfriendly spirit that pervades it or the bold misstatement of facts in relation to past negotiations upon our international boundaries. This article assumes, most confidently, that the two nations will be at war in the year 1863. In one of their quarterlies and in Colburn's New Monthly are articles of a similar general character. All of these are calculated, if not designed, to prepare the British mind for the event predicted, and, in connection with the recent action of the provincial authorities, conclusively show that they deem the occurrence of the event certain. The alacrity with which the comparatively insignificant affair of the Trent was seized upon as a sufficient cause of war speaks volumes in support of this conclusion. If other evidence is needed of hostile intention toward us it may be found in the published remarks of the British colonial secretary relative to an ultimate probable necessity on our part to recognize the rebellious South as a separate nationality. The promulgation by so distinguished a statesman of an idea which we know can never have a practical existence, if we are not interfered with by other powers, is full of meaning to those who are apt in translating the givings out of so shrewd a diplomatist as Lord John Russell, and, when coupled with the remarks lately made at New Orleans by one of the recently returned rebel emissaries from abroad, can only be construed as evidence of an antagonistic position in the future.

The extraordinary liberality of the State of Maine in offering to advance the means required for the purpose of obtaining the protection recommended is an assurance that the people of that State (who are better situated than those of other portions of the Union for learning and understanding the views and intentions of the British Government) realize fully the danger that threatens.

The bill introduced into Congress by Senator Morrill, of Maine, asking for Government aid for the purpose named above, is simple in its details and practical. It vests in the President a discretion which, from his known character, the nation will feel confident will be exercised for the best interests of the country, and which is no more than is due to the chief of our military force. It gives to him a power

which seems to be needful at this time to check a threatened encroachment by a nation whose past history is replete with repeated aggressions upon the rights of others—a nation which has been treated by us with uniform justice, and toward which our own conduct has been invariably such as to afford no sufficient ground of offense.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

EDWIN F. JOINSON.

papers, and the men may be maintained at the hospital a reasonable time while awaiting them, to avoid their being turned off without means of support. The discharge will in all cases bear the date when the papers are actually furnished the soldier. (See note.)

4. When a man is received in any hospital without his descriptive roll the fact will be immediately reported by the medical officer in charge to the military commander, who will at once call on the company commander, in the name of the Secretary of War, promptly to furnish the military history of this man, and his clothing, money, and other accounts with the Government.

5. When too long a delay would arise in discharging the man because of the remote station of his company application will be made by the medical officer to the Adjutant-General for such account of the man as his records will furnish. To this partial descriptive roll the medical officer will add the period for which pay is due the man since his entry into the hospital. The man will then be discharged and receive the pay and traveling allowances thus shown to be due him, leaving the balance due him on account of clothing, retained pay, &c., for settlement in such manner as may hereafter be determined. (See note.)

6. The military commander's duties, in reference to all troops and enlisted men who happen to come within the limits of his command, will be precisely those of a commanding officer of a military post.

7. It is made the duty of each military commander to correct, as far as may be in his power, the evils and irregularities arising from the peculiar state of the service at this time, by collecting stragglers and sending them forward to their proper stations or discharging them on certificates of disability, if, on examination by the chief medical officer, they be found unfit for the service.

8. The military commander in each city will have control of such guards as may be furnished to preserve discipline and good order at the several military hospitals. He will advise the Adjutant-General of the Army what number of companies will be required for such guards. He will cause them to be properly posted, relieved, and instructed.

9. Whenever the chief medical officer shall report a number of patients as fit to join their regiments the military commander will give the necessary orders to have them forwarded in good order and under suitable conduct.

10. The chief medical officer in each city is authorized to employ as cooks, nurses, and attendants any convalescent, wounded, or feeble men who can perform such duties, instead of giving them discharges.

11. All officers and enlisted men of volunteers who are on parole not to serve against the rebels will be considered on leave of absence until notified of their exchange or discharge. They will immediately report their address to the Governors of their States, who will be duly informed from this office as to their exchange or discharge.

12. The duties of military commander, as above defined, will devolve, in the District of Columbia, on the Military Governor; in the city of Baltimore, on the commander of the Middle Department; in the city of Philadelphia, on Lieut. Col. H. Brooks, Second Artillery, hereby assigned to that station; in the city of New York and the military posts in that vicinity, on Bvt. Brig. Gen. H. Brown, colonel 5th U. S. Artillery.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

Note to paragraph.—The first sentence of the paragraph is modified to read as follows:

The final statement, and all the discharge papers will be made out, under the supervision of the military commander and signed by him, when the soldier is not in a U. S. hospital or under the charge of a U. S. surgeon. But if he is under a U. S. surgeon or in a U. S. hospital, the surgeon will, in either case, make out and sign the discharge and final statement, after the military commander has endorsed the authority to discharge the soldier upon the usual discharge and attested to his disability.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, April 26, 1865.

Note to paragraph.—“In cases where too long a delay would arise in discharging a man because of the remote station of his company,” and when no descriptive list, or partial descriptive list, can be obtained on this office, the men referred to will be discharged under their order, and an order given them on the Quartermaster's Department of transportation to their homes. This order will be signed by the one officer who issues the discharge. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish transportation to such men upon the presentation of this order, requiring them also to show their discharge.

By order of Major General Halleck.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Lieutenant Adjutant General.

Note to paragraph.—The sentence “In this partial descriptive list the medical officer will add the period for which pay is due the man since he went into the hospital,” will be understood to give him pay on this final statement from the number next preceding his entry in the hospital until the date of his discharge.

NEW ALBANY, April 1, 1865.

JOHN E. MERRICK,
Governor of Wisconsin.

I have heard nothing from your agent, Mr. Elliot.* Feel a deep solicitude in having some thing done immediately. Would be glad to cooperate with you. Would suggest taking some of the largest and laundriest steamers in the West and encase them completely with allround iron. We think two or three could be got ready here in sixty days, such as would control the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, have retained a large number of our mechanics, who wanted to go to other points to obtain employment. Shall we not hear from you again immediately?

A. S. BURNETT,
Mayor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., April 1, 1865.

A. S. BURNETT, Esq.,
Mayor of New Albany.

Mr. Elliot, having started work at Pittsburg, is now at Cincinnati, and I have directed him to proceed to New Albany; but if you will

send me an estimate of the cost of one of your largest and staunchest boats, fitted up and armored according to the best plan devised by your own mechanics, I will consider it, and, if approved, will leave the matter in the hands of your own people. I want Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and New Albany skill, economy, enterprise, and patriotism to compete against each other. Will give each an equal fair test, and then choose between them for future work. Time is a great element of choice.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 7, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

I encounter impediments, owing to all dry docks and ways being owned by one company. The work is not yet begun, but I trust it will be to-morrow. I want authority to have it done at any place on the river I may select. Mr. Shields is here.

CHAS. ELLET, JR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., April 7, 1862.

CHARLES ELLET, JR.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

You are authorized to have the work done wherever it can be with most facility and advantage in your judgment. I regret delays.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, 1 WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 37. } *Washington, April 8, 1862.*

The following resolution of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:

A RESOLUTION to authorize the President to assign the command of troops in the same field or department to officers of the same grade without regard to seniority.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever military operations may require the presence of two or more officers of the same grade in the same field or department, the President may assign the command of the forces in such field or department, without regard to seniority of rank.

Approved April 4, 1862.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, 1 WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 38. } *Washington, April 8, 1862.*

Col. Anson Stager, assistant quartermaster, has been appointed military superintendent of telegraph lines throughout the United States.

Commanding officers in the military service will, upon the request of Colonel Stager, or of his assistants, give such aid as may be

necessary in the construction, repair, and protection of military telegraph lines, and will furnish to the employes connected with these lines transportation, rations in kind, fuel, lights, stationery, and shelter, such as are allowed to other Government employes.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant General

CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 8, 1861.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

My work here is now fairly under way. I will leave it in Mr. Jeffrey's care and take Mr. Shieble to-morrow to New Albany to aid me in procuring a boat and commencing work there.

Respectfully,

CHAS. ELLET, JR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., April 8, 1861.

CHARLES ELLET, JR.,
Cincinnati.

Call on Mr. Burnett, mayor of New Albany. He and a committee there will aid you. Notify me of your arrival there.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

PITTSBURGH, PA., April 8, 1861.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Mr. Ellet telegraphs from Cincinnati for one large and 3,000 cubic feet of oak. Logs and timber cost about \$15,000. Shall we purchase? Work on steamers progressing rapidly. River rising. Plenty of water. Have no instructions from Quartermaster General.

WM. R. NIMICK.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., April 8, 1861.

WILLIAM R. NIMICK,
Assistant Quartermaster, Pittsburg.

You will please purchase whatever Mr. Ellet desires, and also whatever you think is needed for your own work. The immense pressure on the Quartermaster General's office has no doubt occasioned the delay in sending instructions. His attention will be called to the matter to-morrow morning. I have already drawn one requisition on the Treasury in your favor for \$25,000, and will supply funds whenever you estimate upon me. Urge on the work. We have glorious news from the West, and hope soon to send a scout back from the Chesapeake.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

It has pleased Almighty God to vouchsafe signal victories to the land and naval forces engaged in suppressing an internal rebellion, and at the same time to avert from our country the dangers of foreign intervention and invasion.

It is therefore recommended to the people of the United States that at their next weekly assemblages in their accustomed places of public worship which shall occur after notice of this proclamation shall have been received they especially acknowledge and render thanks to our Heavenly Father for these inestimable blessings; that they then and there implore spiritual consolations in behalf of all who have been brought into affliction by the casualties and calamities of sedition and civil war, and that they reverently invoke the Divine guidance for our national counsels, to the end that they may speedily result in the restoration of peace, harmony, and unity throughout our borders, and hasten the establishment of fraternal relations among all the countries of the earth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

LOUISVILLE, April 10, 1862.

(Received 1.15 a. m. 11th.)

Hon. W. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

The boats which approach nearest my wants are the Switzerland, now at Portland, price \$13,000, and Queen of the West, at Cincinnati, price \$16,000. Please authorize Mr. Butler, of Cincinnati, to purchase both. I will send the Switzerland up to Madison to-morrow. There are no means of drawing her out at New Albany.

Respectfully,

CHAS. ELIOT, JR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., April 11, 1862.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF OFFERS OF ASSISTANCE.

The Secretary of War makes public acknowledgment to the Governors of Massachusetts, Indiana, and Ohio, and to the mayor of Cincinnati, and to the Board of Trade of Pittsburg, Pa., for their prompt offers of assistance for the relief of the officers and soldiers wounded in the late great battle on the Tennessee River. These offers have been accepted. It is understood that similar humane and patriotic service has been tendered by other city and State authorities which have not been reported to the Department, but are thankfully acknowledged.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., April 11, 1862.

JOSEPH C. BUTLER, Esq.,
President Board of Trade, Cincinnati:

You are authorized to purchase the *Queen of the West* at \$16,000 and the *Switzerland* at \$13,000, being the prices named by Mr. Ellet. The latter boat is at Portland.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., April 11, 1862.

CHARLES ELLET, Jr.,
Louisville:

Mr. Butler has been authorized to purchase the boats named in your telegram at the prices mentioned.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

LOUISVILLE, KY., April 11, 1862.
(Received 1.20 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Have bought the *Switzerland*, subject to your ratification, for \$12,000, to be delivered at Madison to-day. I leave immediately for Cincinnati. Your dispatch authorizing the purchase on terms named to you yesterday is just received.

CHAS. ELLET, JR.

CINCINNATI, April 12, 1862.
(Received 1.10 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The saw-mills are flooded here and at Madison, and the work consequently stopped.

CHAS. ELLET, JR.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 12, 1862.
(Received 8.40 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

A number of recruits for the batteries and regiments organizing were enrolled, uniformed, and in camp prior to April 3, but not mustered. Colonel Simonson refuses to muster any after that date. Will you not allow them to be mustered? They have been put on duty guarding prisoners. What shall be done with incomplete artillery companies and the company for Fifty-ninth Regiment named in Adjutant-General Noble's letter?

O. P. MORTON,
Governor.

SPECIAL ORDERS, { WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 80. { Washington, April 12, 1862.
* * * * *

2. Col. William Weer, having been illegally deposed by the Governor of Kansas, is reinstated in his position of colonel Fourth Regiment Kansas Volunteers. Any orders that may have been given by the Governor of Kansas for the consolidation of the Fourth Regiment with other Kansas troops are hereby revoked, and the regiment will preserve the organization it had prior to the issue of such order.
* * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., April 13, 1862.

Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis:

Order will be given Colonel Simonson to receive the recruits in camp on the 3d of April. As to the artillery and infantry companies, instructions will be given to-morrow.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CIRCULAR.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 13, 1862.

The returns from many of the States being found imperfect, and some changes having been made since the last returns, will you please send to this Department a full and accurate statement of all the troops from your State which are now in the service of the General Government, together with a separate list of all not mustered into the service, and all used as home guards, &c.? Keep each man of the service distinct and exhibit the total of each with the grand total. The object of this is to arrive at the entire number of men armed and employed in the military service in any capacity, in order to provide adequate appropriations for payment and supplies, and it is highly desirable that your statement should be sent with no delay. Please acknowledge receipt immediately.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NOTE.—To be sent to the Governors of each of the loyal States by telegraph.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 14, 1862.
(Received 7.40.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The work here is progressing fairly. The Lancaster, I hope, will be finished this week. I go to-morrow to Madison, thence to Pittsburg.

CHAS. ELLET, Jr.

GENERAL ORDERS, / WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 10. / Washington, April 15, 1862.

The Secretary of War has observed, with some surprise, that the commanders of one or two military departments, conceiving themselves empowered to do so, have undertaken to accept the resignations of, and otherwise discharge from the service of the United States, officers commissioned or appointed by the President in the volunteer staff of the Army. All such discharges are irregular, and unless confirmed by the President void of effect. None but the President can discharge an officer appointed by himself; and as he has not delegated this power to any general, no general must attempt to exercise it.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 15, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Dispatch received. Returns will be made out by adjutant-general and forwarded as soon as possible.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor.

AUGUSTA, April 15, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Circular received. It shall be attended to immediately.

I. WASHBURN, JR.

ANNAPOLIS, April 15, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

Your telegram just received. The returns to this department are not sufficient to enable me to answer with required accuracy your inquiry. I will immediately communicate with some of the commanding officers, and in a day or two be able to give a satisfactory reply.

A. W. BRADFORD.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Boston, April 15, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

Circular telegram received. Have ordered adjutant-general of the Commonwealth to prepare reply from statistics in his office.

JNO. A. ANDREW,
Governor.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 15, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your dispatch of this day received. Adjutant-general will be ordered to prepare and forward returns as soon as possible.

H. R. GAMBLE,
Governor of Missouri.

TRENTON, April 15, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Circular of this date received. The information required will be forwarded as soon as possible.

CHAS. S. OLDEN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 15, 1862.

Governor of New York,
Albany, N. Y.:

Please send to this city any organized infantry regiments and artillery companies you may have, but not dismounted cavalry.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

(Same to Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.)

ALBANY, April 15, 1862.

General L. THOMAS:

No volunteer infantry remaining in the State except the One hundred and sixth Regiment, which will be organized and sent forward at once. No volunteer artillery except the Fifth Regiment, now occupying the forts in New York Harbor. Shall that go?

THOS. HILLHOUSE,
Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

The artillery not to come forward.

L. THOMAS.]

COLUMBUS, OHIO, April 15, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The returns asked for in your dispatch of this date shall be promptly sent to you.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

HARRISBURG, April 15, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your dispatch received. The statements asked for will be made as early as possible.

A. G. CURTIN.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, *April 6, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your telegram received. I will direct adjutant general of Vermont to prepare and forward immediately full statement of Vermont troops now in the U. S. service as you request.

FRED. HOLBROOK,
Governor of Vermont.

WHEELING, *April 10, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your telegram received. Will send statement by mail immediately.
 W. W. CROFTERS,
Colonel and Aide to Governor.

MADISON, *April 15, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your dispatch received. Statement will be sent immediately.
 L. P. HARVEY,
Governor of Wisconsin.

GENERAL ORDER, / WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 No. 11. / *Washington, April 16, 1862.*

I. All agents appointed by the Governor of a State under its laws to obtain from its volunteer soldiers assignments of pay for the benefit of their families will be recognized as such by paymasters, who will afford them all necessary facilities for that purpose, so far as is consistent with the public service.

II. Transportation to soldiers on sick-leave may be furnished and the cost stopped from their pay in the same manner as other stoppages are made. Necessary transportation furnished to soldiers on sick-leave by the authorities of any State to which such soldiers belong will be deducted from their pay and refunded to the State by the paymaster, whose warrant for making the stoppage will be the certificate of the proper agent of the State, accompanied by the receipt of the soldier for the transportation. Where several soldiers of different companies are concerned, separate accounts will be made for each company.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., April 16, 1862.

THE HONORABLE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

SIR: The appropriation at the last session of
 ment of volunteer troops enlisted in the service

was based upon the estimate that their number would not exceed 500,000. The number of volunteers in the service is believed to be nearly 700,000. By reason of this increased force the whole appropriation for the payment of volunteers will be exhausted by the 30th of this month, and provision should be made to meet the payments until the 30th of June. Upon the report of the Paymaster-General, I recommend that an appropriation of \$30,000,000 be made for that purpose. An additional appropriation of \$100,000 will also be required to carry into effect the act passed 25th of March, 1862, to secure pay, bounty, and pensions to officers and men actually employed in the Western Department or Department of the Missouri.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Norwich, April 16, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Your order to report all troops shall have prompt attention.
W. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor of Connecticut.

FRANKFORD, N.Y., April 16, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Dispatch received. Governor absent. A complete list of all Kentucky forces in the field, together with all not mustered into service and all used as home guards, with necessary minutiae, will be promptly sent you. Your dispatch now before the Military Board.

NAT. CATTHER, Jr.,
Secretary of State.

SAINT PAUL, April 16, 1862.
(Received 1.35 p. m. 17th.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The troops now in service of General Government from Minnesota are as follows: First Infantry, on Potomac, men, 859; Second Infantry, in Tennessee, men, 880; Third Infantry, in Tennessee, men, 224; Fourth Infantry, at Fort Snelling, men, 658; Fifth Infantry, at Fort Snelling and frontier posts, 807; First Company Minnesota Sharpshooters, with Berdan, 81; Second Company Minnesota Sharpshooters at Saint Paul, 103; First Company Light Cavalry, Tennessee, 22; Second Company Light Cavalry, Tennessee, 95; Third Company Light Cavalry, Tennessee, 81; First Battery of Artillery, Tennessee, 1; Second Battery of Artillery, at Fort Snelling, 144; recruits for 1st and Second Regiments, at Fort Snelling, 43. Total, 5,163. I enclose particulars by mail.

ALEX. RAMSEY,
Governor.

CONCORD, N. H., April 16, 1864.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Telegraph in relation to our troops now in the service here.
Will reply by letter to-morrow.

N. S. BERRY,
Governor of New Hampshire.

COLUMBUS, April 16, 1864.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Inform enclosed in your dispatch of yesterday is this day mailed
showing about 25,000 in the field and about 4,000 in the State.

DAVID TODD,
Governor.

ALBANY, N. Y., WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
April 16, 1864. Washington, April 16, 1864.

* * * * *

The Governor of Ohio is hereby authorized to continue until
under the present act of appropriation of the State Laboratory
uniform, and to fill requisitions that may be made from time to
by the commanding general of any department. The quartermaster
general of Ohio is requested to report semi-monthly to the
war Bureau the exact condition of the Ohio arsenal as to
uniform.

* * * * *

order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

ANSONIA, April 16, 1864.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

have been directed by the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of
telegram dated Washington, April 16, 1864, and to say to you
he will reply to it as soon as possible by mail.

EDWARD RICHVELL,
Secretary of State of Delaware.

ALBANY, April 16, 1864.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

our telegram received. The information required, giving the
list of troops from this State and the arm of service, will be
mailed by mail to-morrow.

THOS. MILLINGTON,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 12. } Washington, April 18, 1862.

IV. The attention of officers empowered by law to assemble general courts-martial is directed to the Regulations, paragraphs 896 and 897, relative to forwarding the proceedings of such courts, with their action indorsed on each case, and a copy of the order promulgating the proceedings, promptly, to the Judge-Advocate of the Army, at Washington. Much embarrassment is occasioned to the War Department by failure to comply with these regulations, which must be at once remedied wherever they have been neglected.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 43. } Washington, April 19, 1862.

The following act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:

AN ACT to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the Army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be added to the present Medical Corps of the Army ten surgeons and ten assistant surgeons, to be promoted and appointed under existing laws; twenty medical cadets, and as many hospital stewards as the Surgeon-General may consider necessary for the public service, and that their pay and that of all hospital stewards in the volunteer as well as the regular service shall be thirty dollars per month, to be computed from the passage of this act. And all medical cadets in the service shall, in addition to their pay, receive one ration per day, either in kind or commutation.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Surgeon-General to be appointed under this act shall have the rank, pay, and emoluments of a brigadier-general. There shall be one Assistant Surgeon-General and one Medical Inspector-General of hospitals, each with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry, and the Medical Inspector-General shall have, under the direction of the Surgeon-General, the supervision of all that relates to the sanitary condition of the Army, whether in transports, quarters, or camps, and of the hygiene, police, discipline, and efficiency of field and general hospitals, under such regulations as may hereafter be established.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be eight medical inspectors, with the rank, pay, and emoluments each of a lieutenant-colonel of cavalry, and who shall be charged with the duty of inspecting the sanitary condition of transports, quarters, and camps, of field and general hospitals, and who shall report to the Medical Inspector-General, under such regulations as may be hereafter established, all circumstances relating to the sanitary condition and wants of troops and of hospitals, and to the skill, efficiency, and good conduct of the officers and attendants connected with the Medical Department.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the Surgeon-General, the Assistant Surgeon-General, Medical Inspector-General, and medical inspectors, shall, immediately after the passage of this act, be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, by selection from the Medical Corps of the Army, or from the surgeons in the volunteer service, without regard to their rank when so selected, but with sole regard to qualifications.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That medical purveyors shall be charged, under the direction of the Surgeon-General, with the selection and purchase of all medical supplies, including new standard preparations, and of all books, instruments, hospital stores, furniture, and other articles required for the sick and wounded of the Army. In all cases of emergency they may provide such additional accommodations for the sick and wounded of the Army, and may transport such medical supplies in circumstances may render necessary, under such regulations as may hereafter be established, and shall make prompt and immediate issues upon all special requisitions made upon them under such circumstances by medical officers; and the special

requittions shall consist simply of a list of the articles required, the qualities required, dated and signed by the medical officers requiring them.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the Inspector General, or any one of the medical inspectors, shall report an officer of the Medical Corps as disqualified, by age or otherwise, for promotion to a higher grade, or unfit for the performance of his professional duties, he shall be reported by the Surgeon General, for examination, to a medical board, as provided by the seventeenth section of the act approved August third, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act shall continue and be in force during the existence of the present rebellion and no longer: *Provided*, however, That when this act shall expire all officers who shall have been promoted from the medical staff of the Army under this act shall retain their respective rank in the Army, with such promotion as they would have been entitled to.

Approved April 16, 1862.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant General.

[April 19, 1862. For Ellet to Stanton, relating to the construction of ram fleet, &c., see Series I, Vol. X, Part II, p. 112.]

PETERSBURG, April 19, 1862.

HON. E. M. STANTON:

Mingo ready; Lionea will be in four days, and Samson in six days. Mr. Ellet arrived this morning.

WM. K. NIMICK.

CAIRO, ILL., April 20, 1862.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN:

Gouverneur Harvey, of Wisconsin, was drowned last night about 11 o'clock at Savannah, on the Tennessee River, while passing from one boat to another. All search for his body had proved fruitless up to the time dispatch left.

W. K. STRONG,
Brigadier General, Commanding.

PETERSBURG, April 21, 1862.

HON. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

Assisted in my dispatch of Saturday asking for instructions,* which are not yet received, three boats here and one at Cincinnati will be ready as soon as I can obtain crews for them. The men and coal and supplies ought to be engaged promptly, and the two small boats for pickets and tenders, as authorized, should be purchased immediately.

Respectfully,

CHAS. ELLET, JR.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 21, 1862.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

That a great battle is impending at Corinth
Additional surgical aid can reach the field.

* See Series I, Vol. X, Part II.

six days will elapse. Meanwhile the wounded must suffer immensely. It was so at Donelson and Pittsburg. Indiana has at least twenty-four regiments before the enemy. I propose to send at once to each of them two additional assistant surgeons, and respectfully request authority from you to do so. I regard this as an absolute necessity. Please answer immediately.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, April 21, 1862.

HIS EXCELLENCY O. P. MORTON,
Governor, Indianapolis, Ind.:

You have authority to send to each of the Indiana regiments in the field in Tennessee two additional assistant surgeons, agreeably to your request.

By order of the Secretary of War:

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, { WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 15. { *Washington, April 22, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. George L. Hartsuff, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Army, is assigned to special duty in the War Department from the 14th instant.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., April 22, 1862.

CHARLES ELIET, JR.,
Pittsburg:

Your dispatch received. Reply to your telegrams of Saturday and yesterday have been delayed to receive information from the Navy Department. Instructions will be sent to-morrow.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., April 23, 1862.

CHARLES ELIET, JR.,
Pittsburg:

The purchase of the coal and barges and two tenders is approved and may be done immediately.* The compensation of crew and mode of manning is being considered by the Department. Brooks informs me the work on the Monarch is going on briskly.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

* For reply, see Series I, Vol. X, Part II, p. 123.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 46. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 5, 1862.

11. Surgeons from civil life who tender their services for the sick and wounded in the field, under the invitation of the Secretary of War, will each be allowed, while so employed, the use of a public horse, a tent, the necessary servants, and the privilege of purchasing subsistence stores from the Commissary Department.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The volunteer force from this State in the service of United States, as nearly as can be ascertained, is as follows: Infantry, 84,358; artillery, 8,686; cavalry, 8,713; engineers, 873. Total, 102,630. Detailed statement sent by mail to day.

THOS. HILLHOUSE,
Adjutant-General.

[Appl. 21, 1902. For Ellet to Stanton, relating to the purchase of boats for the ram fleet, &c., see Series I, Vol. X, Part II, p. 123.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, April 15, 1862.

CHARLES BELLET, Jr., Esq.,
Attorney;

The instructions and authority to be given you have been carefully considered by this Department and the following are communicated:

Orders have already been given authorizing the purchase of coal, as requested in your telegram of the 10th instant. You are also authorized to engage the crew at current Mississippi River wages. The purchase of two small tugboat tenders has also been ordered. You are authorized to provision the boats as you suggest. The request to promise an additional month's wages for every fortified position passed is so indefinite that, with reluctance, I am constrained to decline compliance; but I authorize you to promise extra compensation for the capture or destruction of prizes, the amount to be determined equitably by the Secretary of War. You are authorized to add the guard of from twelve to twenty men of the volunteers for each boat, to be commanded by a lieutenant of your own selection, the whole to be under a common commander of higher grade, and in order to give you authority over the entire forces, I propose to appoint you a colonel on the staff, to hold the rank so long as may be necessary for the complete execution of the enterprise. You are allowed a clerk, as you request, and shall have the services of a surgeon and an assistant surgeon. It is the wish of the Department to give you every possible facility to insure success. Military com-

manders, to whom you may apply for the required guards on showing this authority, are hereby directed to comply with your requisitions. It is unnecessary to say, except to guard against misapprehension, that the expedition must move upon the enemy with the concurrence of the naval commander on the Mississippi River, for there must be no conflicting authorities in the prosecution of war. If any doubt should arise in your mind, or you need further instructions, please telegraph and please report the state of your operations on receipt of this.*

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 47. } Washington, April 26, 1862.

When the care of sick and wounded soldiers is assumed by the States from which they come, the Subsistence Department will commute their ration at 25 cents.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 48. } Washington, April 28, 1862.

I. Asst. Surg. William A. Hammond, U. S. Army, having been appointed by the President Surgeon-General, with the rank of brigadier-general, under the act approved April 16, 1862, will enter without delay upon the duties of his office.

II. Applications for transportation for the removal of sick men, for nurses, and for supplies for the sick will be made hereafter to the Surgeon-General. The Surgeon-General is also authorized to give passes at his discretion for private physicians, nurses, and friends of sick and wounded soldiers to attend and visit them.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Omaha, April 28, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Nebraska has one regiment of infantry in the field, about 900 men; also a battalion of cavalry, about 360 men; no home guards.

A. SAUNDERS,
Governor of Nebraska.

[APRIL 28, 1862.—For Elliot to Stanton, relating to ram fleet, see Series I, Vol. X, Part II, p. 138.]

* For reply, see Series I, Vol. X, Part II, p. 127, and for Stanton to Elliot and Elliot to Stanton, April 26, 1862, upon the same subject, see *ibid.*, pp. 130, 131.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 28, 1862.

MR. BRIGHAM YOUNG,
Salt Lake City, Utah:

By express direction of the President of the United States you are hereby authorized to raise, arm, and equip one company of cavalry for ninety days' service. This company will be organized as follows:

One captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 1 sergeant, 8 corporals, 2 musicians, 2 farriers, 1 saddler, 1 wagoner, and from 50 to 72 privates. The company will be employed to protect the property of the telegraph and overland mail companies in or about Independence Rock, where depredations have been committed, and will be continued in service only till the U. S. troops can reach the point where they are so much needed. It may therefore be disbanded previous to the expiration of the ninety days. It will not be employed for any offensive operations other than may grow out of the duty hereinbefore assigned to it. The officers of the company will be mustered into the U. S. service by any civil officer of the United States Government at Salt Lake City competent to administer the oath. The men will then be enlisted by the company officers. The men employed in the service above named will be entitled to receive no other than the allowances authorized by law to soldiers in the service of the United States. Until the proper staff officer for subsisting these men arrive you will please furnish subsistence for them yourself, keeping an accurate account thereof for future settlement with the United States Government.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., April 29, 1862.

Brig. Gen. H. SEXTON:

SIR: You are assigned to duty in the Department of the South, to act under the orders of the Secretary of War. You are directed to take possession of all the plantations heretofore occupied by rebels, and take charge of the inhabitants remaining thereon within the department, or which the fortunes of the war may hereafter bring into it, with authority to take such measures, make such rules and regulations for the cultivation of the land, and for protection, employment, and government of the inhabitants as circumstances may seem to require. The major general commanding the Department of the South will be instructed to give you all the military aid and protection necessary to enable you to carry out the views of the Government. You will have power to act upon the decisions of courts martial which are called for the trial of persons not in the military service to the same extent that the commander of a department has over courts martial called for the trial of soldiers in his department; and so far as the persons above described are concerned you will also have a general control over the action of the provost-marshal's. It is expressly understood that, so far as the persons and purposes herein specified are concerned, your action will be independent of that of other military authorities of the department, and in all other cases subordinate only to the major-general commanding. In cases of actual suffering and destitution of the inhabitants you are directed to issue such portions of the army ration and such arti-

cles of clothing as may be suitable to the habits and wants of the persons supplied, which articles will be furnished by the quartermaster and commissary of the Department of the South upon requisitions approved by yourself. It is expected that by encouraging industry, skill in the cultivation of the necessities of life, and general self-improvement you will, as far as possible, promote the real well-being of all people under your supervision. Medical and ordnance supplies will be furnished by the proper officers, which you will distribute and use according to your instructions.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

PITTSBURG, April 30, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The Mingo and her tow left yesterday. The Lioness with the remainder of the coal is leaving now. The Samson has her crew engaged and will leave to-morrow. The officers for the two steam tenders are engaged at work, but they will be delayed some days. I expect to be in Cincinnati to-morrow morning. I am greatly indebted to the indefatigable committee here. Please order the following arms, to be delivered speedily to Thomas Sherlock, Cincinnati, for my use: 300 rifled muskets and ammunition, 300 navy revolvers and ammunition, 300 cutlasses, nine small cases of parapet hand-grenades, such as would be most convenient for throwing over a bulwark, to clear the bows of the steamer in case of boarding.

CHAS. ELLET, Jr.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., April 30, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

I leave to-night for Pittsburg, Tenn. I desire an answer authorizing me to appoint two additional surgeons for each Illinois regiment, as has been permitted to Governor of Indiana. Answer immediately.

RICH. YATES,
Governor of Illinois.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., April 30, 1862.

His Excellency Governor YATES,
Springfield, Ill.:

You are authorized to appoint temporarily two additional surgeons for each Illinois regiment, the appointment to continue until further order of this Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 49. } *Washington, May 1, 1862.*

Upon requisitions made by commanders of armies in the field authority will be given by the War Department to the Governors of the respective States to recruit regiments now in service.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., May 1, 1862.

Major General HALLOCK,
Pittsburg Landing:

The order stopping recruiting was for the purpose of compelling returns from the respective Governors. They have now been received. It is the design of the Department to keep the force up to its present standard. You may therefore call upon the Governors of the respective States in your command for recruits to fill up the regiments now in the field. A general order authorizing such call in your department will be made to-day.*

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, May 3, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the reference to this office of a letter from the Secretary of State, inclosing one to him from Whitney Bros. & Co., of Calcutta, who propose to furnish saltpeter, delivered at New York in bond, for 74 cents a pound, and asking your views on the subject. In obedience to your instructions indorsed on said letter I have to report that we have at this time in store of our stock and recent purchases about 7,555,091 pounds of saltpeter. This will produce 94,445 barrels of powder. The amount of powder purchased by this department during the year 1861 is about 30,500 barrels. Taking this as a basis, we have on hand a sufficient quantity of saltpeter for carrying war on the present gigantic scale for a period of three years after the manufacturers of powder for Government shall have exhausted their means of supply. In view of these facts, and also of the want of sufficient and safe store-room for preserving this dangerous crude material, I am of the opinion that our present supply of saltpeter is ample and that no more should be purchased at this time. The letter from the Secretary of State with its inclosures is herewith returned.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JAS. W. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HQs. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Edisto, May 6, 1862.

JULES DE LA CROIX, Esq.,
U. S. Agent in Charge of Contrabands:

DEAR SIR: General Hunter, as he is authorized to do by the War Department, desires to organize in squads and companies, and perhaps into a regiment, a portion of the negroes that have escaped bondage and have come into our lines. He intends to have them paid, fed, and clothed, as well as drilled, in the same manner with our other troops, and would desire to receive for this purpose all able-bodied volunteers of proper age and fitness in other respects, and he would be glad to have you, as the principal agent under the Treasury Department on this island, examine the negroes to this end, laying the matter and the general's proposition fully before them.

* See next, ante.

And then he would wish you to take the names of, and forward to him at Hilton Head, all such negroes as may volunteer for this purpose. Of the probable success of this project and the number likely to be available you will please advise me from time to time and as early as practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. BENTHAM,
Brigadier-General.

* Read to General Hunter and approved by him May 7, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., May 8, 1862.

General ISAAC I. STEVENS,

Commanding, Beaufort, Port Royal Island, &c.

GENERAL: I am authorized by the War Department to form the negroes into "squads, companies, or otherwise," as I may deem most beneficial to the public service. I have concluded to enlist two regiments to be officered from the most intelligent and energetic of our non-commissioned officers; men who will go into it with all their hearts. If you have any such, please appoint them to officer all the companies you can furnish me except the first. For the first company to be raised at Beaufort I have appointed Captain Trowbridge and two lieutenants from the Volunteer Engineer Regiment. Captain Trowbridge has orders to report to you, and you will very much oblige me if you will furnish him with a good company as soon as possible, and then send him down to report to me. And send, also, other companies as fast as you can have them organized. The non-commissioned officers appointed as officers will not be dropped from the rolls of their respective companies till their new appointments shall have been approved by the President.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

DAVID HUNTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 51. } *Washington, May 10, 1862.*

I. Commanders of departments will designate some officer in each city or town where there is a general hospital to perform the functions assigned to military commanders in General Orders, No. 36.

II. When rations are commuted at 25 cents, under the provisions of General Orders, No. 47, the physicians in charge of the State hospitals will enter on their descriptive lists the dates between which the men have been subsisted.

III. When transportation is furnished to soldiers on sick-leave, under paragraph II of General Orders, No. 41, the officers or surgeons of general hospitals who grant the furloughs will note the cost of such transportation on the descriptive lists of the men. Quartermasters will not hereafter pay bills for such transportation to the States.*

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

* For paragraph IV, relating to prisoners of war transferred to skeleton regiments, see Series II, Vol. III, p. 520.

HQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,

May 11, 1862.

General Hunter having sent to this office an order, of which
wing is a copy, viz:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., May 9, 1862.

H. W. BESHAM,
Northern District:

I am instructed by the major-general commanding to request that you
the commanding officer in your district to send immediately to these
our, under a guard, all the able-bodied negroes capable of bearing arms
limits of their several commands.

Be the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. W. SMITH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

General commanding directs that you immediately take the
steps for carrying it into effect within your command and that
report at the earliest moment to these headquarters the prob-
able numbers, &c. This order will not include the serv-
ants or those now actually in the employment of the
master's Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. B. ELY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Sent to Generals Stevens and Wright, Colonels Chatfield,
T. Williams.)

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

As, by my proclamation of the nineteenth of April, eighteen
and sixty one, it was declared that the ports of certain
shading those of Beaufort, in the State of North Carolina;
ak, in the State of South Carolina, and New Orleans, in the
Louisiana, were, for reasons therein set forth, intended to be
under blockade; and whereas the said ports of Beaufort, Port
of New Orleans have since been blockaded, but as the blockade
of ports may now be safely relaxed with advantage to the
of commerce:

Therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of
the United States, pursuant to the authority in me vested by the fifth
of the act of Congress approved on the thirtieth of July last,
"and further to provide for the collection of duties on imports,
her purposes," do hereby declare that the blockade of the
of Beaufort, Port Royal, and New Orleans shall no longer con-
tinue, from and after the first day of June next, that com-
merce with those ports, except as to persons, things, and
in contraband of war, may from that time be carried on,
the laws of the United States, and to the limitations and in-
of the regulations which are prescribed by the Secretary of
War in his order of this date, which is appended to this
proclamation.

As whereof I have herewith set my hand and caused the seal
of the United States to be affixed,

Done at the city of Washington this twelfth day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 12, 1862.*

REGULATIONS RELATING TO TRADE WITH PORTS OPENED BY PROCLAMATION.

1. To vessels clearing from foreign ports and destined to ports opened by the proclamation of the President of the United States of this date, namely, Beaufort, in North Carolina; Port Royal, in South Carolina, and New Orleans, in Louisiana, licenses will be granted by consuls of the United States upon satisfactory evidence that the vessel so licensed will convey no persons, property, or information contraband of war either to or from the said ports, which licenses shall be exhibited to the collector of the port to which said vessels may be respectively bound, immediately on arrival, and if required, to any officer in charge of the blockade; and on leaving either of said ports every vessel will be required to have a clearance from the collector of the customs, according to law, showing no violation of the conditions of the license. Any violation of said conditions will involve the forfeiture and condemnation of the vessel and cargo and the exclusion of all parties concerned from any further privilege of entering the United States during the war for any purpose whatever.

2. To vessels of the United States clearing coastwise for the ports aforesaid licenses can only be obtained from the Treasury Department.

3. In all other respects the existing blockade remains in full force and effect as hitherto established and maintained, nor is it relaxed by the proclamation except in regard to the ports to which the relaxation is by that instrument expressly applied.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 12, 1862.

Hon. CALVIN A. GROW,
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report, dated the 10th instant, from the Chief of Engineers, in response to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 15th ultimo, on the subject of changes which may have become necessary in the materials and construction of forts and other means of defense.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

(Enclosure.)

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 10, 1862.

W. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

RE: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, on the 22d of May, of the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 15th

of April, on the subject of changes that may have become necessary in forts and other means of defense, referred to this office for report, and to submit the following remarks in reply to the call, with regret that incessant occupations have not allowed me to bestow that care upon the report which the importance of the subject demands, and that the state of feeling in Congress and elsewhere seems to exact an early response to the resolution, however imperfect and immature that response is, in consequence:

In order to arrive at definite satisfactory conclusions as to whether any, and if so, what changes are necessary in the materials and construction of our forts and border defenses "in view of the important changes which have been made in ordnance and projectiles and in the methods of naval warfare," it must first be clearly seen and understood what purposes these defensive works are required and designed to serve.

As a general rule, with hardly an exception, the permanent defensive works of the United States were designed to forbid the passage through the waters subject to their fire of hostile vessels, or to prevent the use of such waters by an enemy in his vessels, or to secure the use of the waters for our own vessels.

So long as these forts fulfill these conditions our fortified ports, navy yards, and harbors of refuge will be secure against injury from an enemy's ships, and the waters protected by them will be available for the use of our vessels and forbidden to those of an enemy; that is to say, these forts are designed as defenses against hostile military power afloat. They are not designed or expected to prevent the landing, at points beyond the reach of their fire, below them, or outside of them, of any hostile military army, or the movement of a force so landed from the place of its debarkation to any point beyond their scope. Provision against a land attack of the fortifications guarding the water is therefore made only to the extent of resisting assaulting columns that, landed from the ships and transports of the enemy, should attempt to take the batteries in rear. This provision is, of course, of greater magnitude, as the works are the more liable, from their great importance or their distance from succor, to such combined attacks.

A descent upon our coast and a march to the interior have always been intended to be met by other means of resistance. The land army of an enemy, transported to our shores and established upon them, it has ever been designed should be encountered and repelled by a like army of movable forces, mustered from the people and interposed between their homes and the invading force. But no such body of men, however numerous, however thoroughly appointed, armed, and disciplined, would be of any avail against even one small vessel of war armed with a few cannon of the most moderate caliber.

It is to afford competent resistance against this particular attack that sea coast permanent batteries are provided. These batteries must have such armaments furnished them that an attempt by the vessels to attack them, or to evade them, will result in failure. But if, on the contrary, the vessels shall land abge troops and sufficient force of men, then the forts must be succeeded by a superior force of men or they will be overcome in due time.

The following principles have always been maintained by engineers, viz:

Forts must fall before a competent land attack.

Forts are competent to resist and repel vessels.

Both these principles have been well settled by military experience, and have received full illustration in the recent attack on Fort Pulaski. While that fort fell before a powerful land attack, an attack exacting much time and labor of preparation, and the employment of guns of a caliber never before used for breaching, it is also true that the heavy squadron cruising in those waters for months past, that has lately given such brilliant proofs of its power and energy, and of the ability by which it is directed, some of the vessels of which are armed with the largest guns that have ever been used afloat, made no attempt to pass the fort, and did not engage its fires at all, but waited passive for its reduction by a different and the only legitimate process.

Local circumstances may, though rarely, permit a formidable preparation of a more purely naval character; that is to say, a large array of mortar-boats to act by bombardment upon sea-coast fortifications. Against this sort of attack the garrison must be sheltered and the guns covered by bombproofs. When these are properly prepared, with dimensions proportioned to the projectiles to which they are to be exposed, the guns can be preserved uninjured, and the garrisons in condition to serve them, ready for the time when the vessels shall approach. The whole scope of fire of the fort must be freed from trees and whatever will hide or screen the attacking force, and the vessels, held in open sight, must be plied not only with shot, but also with large shells from the mortars of the fort.

These general views being premised, it may now be considered how far the changes now making in ordnance and projectiles, and in naval warfare, require corresponding changes to be made in our forts and other means of land defense.

Artillery has been greatly increased in size, and its enlarged projectiles have longer ranges, increased accuracy, and greater penetration. It has become much more formidable, but it has no new quality added to it. Its old qualities are greatly improved. Forts must be made capable of resisting ships possessing these formidable guns. Ships, however, will henceforth be exposed to like formidable ordnance in the forts. It does not appear that the use of larger guns on both sides works to the exclusive advantage of ships. Ships, however, can be heavily clad with iron; but to this defensive provision there is a limit soon to be reached, if it be not already attained. The armor-clad vessel must be able to bear the shock of the waves, to receive all her supplies, to steer, to navigate, and to enter shallow water. If a vessel can be constructed capable of these things, while at the same time she is absolutely shotproof, our confidence in fortifications might be gravely shaken. But already it is seen, as the result of experiments both here and abroad, that iron plates six and eight inches thick, nearly if not quite the limit of thickness that a vessel can carry, are broken—ruined—by our ordinary large guns—guns no larger than are now common in service use. At the same time it is perfectly plain that there is no limit of this kind whatever to the thickness of the iron plates with which our forts may be covered whenever, if ever, it shall become necessary to resort to armor for them. But, further, guns are now being prepared capable of throwing a projectile three or four or more times as large as those that are now in use. There is reason to think that there is no limit to the size of guns that may be produced and used with facility upon stable shore batteries—cannon,

a shot from which will not merely pierce or bore the thickest iron plate, but which will break the plates into pieces, or else tear them from their fastenings and carry them bodily with it into the ship.

Prior to the use of gunpowder for breaching purposes the masonry of fortified places was not covered by the interposition of any screen between it and the direction of attack; but as soon as a force was discovered by means of which cannon shot could be projected against the walls of castles, it became indispensable to raise a screen of earth before these walls whenever a battery could be established within the distance at which the masonry could be reached with sufficient force and accuracy for it to be destroyed by the process of battering. This limit of distance being soon learned by experience, all masonry that could not be reached by accurate firing was still left uncovered, while in front of all liable to be destroyed by battering a mound of earth was interposed to arrest the projectiles of the besieger. The distances for which this cover was necessary varied with the advances made in the construction of ordnance and the manufacture of gunpowder. The following extract from a standard authority on the subject of sieges presents the general idea clearly.

In the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth centuries the art of disposing the different works of a fortress to cover each other, and to be covered by the guns from the view of an enemy from without, was either unknown or not attended to. The small quantity of artillery in use, its unsuitableness, and the great expense and difficulty of bringing it up, were reasons but little to be used at sieges, and the chief care in fortifying towns was as by height of situation and lofty walls to render them secure from escalade, and all places built prior to that period are invariably of such construction. The simplicity of the plans to be attacked gave the same character to the operation of ault, and everything was then effected by desperate courage without the aid of science; but as the use of artillery became more common, and large quantities of it were used at sieges, such exposed walls could no longer oppose a moderate resistance, even to the imperfect mode of attack then in use, and to restore an equality to the defence it became necessary to screen them from fire.

Coming to the memorable and somewhat recent date of the sieges of the Peninsular war of Wellington, the following cases may be cited:

At the second siege of Badajoz fourteen brass 24 pounders breached the outer face of the castle wall at the distance of 500 yards in about eight hours. The earth behind the wall was left standing when the wall peeled away. Before this earth could be reduced to a slope the approach of a succeeding force made it necessary to abandon the siege.

At the third siege of Badajoz breaching batteries were established against the face of one bastion and the flank of another at a distance of 500 to 600 yards. The batteries being on a hill, nearly the whole height of the camp walls could be seen by them. The garrison, however, constructed an earthen counterguard in front of one, and so covered the lower part of the wall from the besieging projectiles. The batteries were armed with twelve 24 pounder and fourteen 18-pounder brass guns.

By over two days' battering the wall was cut through and the clay behind visible.

The third day's firing cut away the earthen parapet, and the breaches were regarded as in a state to be assaulted. Fourteen of the guns were then turned on the exposed ramp of a curtain, which came down in two hours' firing, being extremely bad masonry. The extent of front of the three breaches opened was about 500 feet, the greater part of which was as good as can be formed. The assault on the breaches failed, but the place was carried by escalade by other columns.

At Salamanca all the uncovered masonry wall, battered by four 18-pounders, at a distance of 300 yards, was beaten down in four hours. Two 18-pounders and one 24-pounder howitzer destroyed, at about 400 yards, another wall, three feet six inches thick, in half a day, notwithstanding severe loss from heavy firing of the enemy's cannon and musketry. Four 24-pounder howitzers failed to breach an oblique wall distant 150 yards, the firing being too inaccurate. The same battery with four 18-pounder guns afterward breached the oblique wall in six hours.

At Saint Sebastian, which is on a peninsula, the northern line of works, having the sea in front of them, is built without any cover, and thus is quite exposed to a range of hills opposite, at the distance of 600 or 700 yards. Twenty 24 pounders were put in battery on the 20th of July on these hills, to breach sea-wall. On the 3d of July the breach was about 100 feet in length and was considered practicable. It was assaulted and the assault failed. On the 26th of August, more artillery having in the meantime been procured, batteries of thirteen guns opened, at 700 yards, against the right half bastion of a hornwork to the left, and twenty-one 24-pounders, in addition to the first twenty on the hills, battered the sea wall, to extend the breach already formed. The town was carried on the 31st of August.

These instances show that it was practicable fifty years ago to breach masonry at 600 to 800 yards' distance with guns of 15 to 24 pounder caliber and of inferior quality. Accordingly, in the construction of scarps or masonry subject to be battered, the rule was adopted by the French that all masonry liable to be seen by land batteries at a distance of about three-quarters of a mile should be covered by earth. In the case of our sea coast forts subject to the fire of vessels no attempt has been made to cover the channel faces, because a wooden vessel attempting to breach them would be destroyed before she could inflict any serious damage upon the masonry. If an enemy afloat should, in view of this, be led to establish himself ashore, it is manifest that before his preparations, except for a mere *coup de main*, were complete and his breaching guns in battery (operations requiring a great deal of time at any rate in the case of Fort Pulcher many weeks, if not several months), he would be overwhelmed by a *successing force*. The resolution does not contemplate any substitute for fortifications, but changes, if necessary, in their construction and materials.

No material can be devised affording so much strength of resistance, so indestructible by time and the elements, and so cheap as masonry.

The existing scarp-walls of our ensconced batteries can readily be covered with iron plates, as certain thin portions of them have already been, whenever it becomes evident that they are not sufficient without such armor to resist armored vessels. The cost will be less than that of iron structures of any kind, but the result will be a solid more several times more capable of resistance than the same money's worth of iron alone, or of iron and wood combined. This economy is true of any building placed on shore. It is far more true in comparison with any defense of a floating character.

The Monitor, for instance, cost about \$285,000, and is armed with two 11-inch guns.

A 15-inch gun, throwing a solid round shot of 500 pounds, will cost, mounted, about \$7,500. It can be covered most thoroughly, including iron plates, if necessary, for \$12,500 more. Fourteen such guns, at least, can be mounted in a fort for the cost of the Monitor. It is

not hesitating much to say that no vessel can be made to float and carry armor capable of resisting a projectile of this weight. It may become advantageous to cover all the guns in forts, substituting another tier of casemates for the top tier, now usually left uncovered. The general method of construction (plan) of sea coast forts is so extremely plain that no change can be made therein with any promise of advantage or economy. It is only on the kind, safe, that our forts are in any way complicated, or that combinations of principles are applied, and these only for defense. On their sea or water fronts, for action against vessels, the case is best satisfied by the simplest possible plan, and thus, of course, is the most economical.

The application of steam to vessels a number of years since gave them advantage never before possessed. But these were neutralized by simply increasing the number of guns in our shore batteries.

The increased dimensions of ordnance gave vessels but little advantage in a contest with forts, while they add greatly to the power of the forts against vessels attempting to pass them. The covering vessels with iron armor enables them to resist projectiles of moderate size, but it is already being seen, in experiments, that iron heavier than a vessel's own gun can be penetrated, broken, and smashed in by projectiles, the ordnance for which can be maneuvered in forts without difficulty.

The probable necessity for covering the exposed faces of forts with iron has been in view for years past, and, as before said, the application has been made so far as it has been deemed in any degree necessary.

The great importance of preparing ordnance of very large calibre for use in our sea coast forts has been recently presented by me to the authorities several times within some fifteen or twenty years. Steps are at last being taken for its provision. I can only express again my earnest conviction that it is indispensable to our protection against naval enterprises that this ordnance be supplied in ample quantities expediently, and that when ready it be transported to the forts for which it is designed, and there placed in readiness for use at any day, with sufficient quantities of munitions for the service of the guns. With our fortifications so armed and manned by troops having some knowledge, easily acquired, of their duties in the service of the batteries, I feel confident that our cities, naval establishments, and harbor defended by the sea works will continue to be secure against naval attacks.

It is not intended by what has been said to dispense with the employment of floating defences for our coasts at the different points where their use is advantageous. There are several places where our reliance must be mainly, if not entirely, upon that kind of defense; and at many other places, as has often been stated by the Engineer Department, floating artillery, especially while our system of permanent works is incomplete, must be largely availed of. War is daily becoming more costly. Success is more and more a question of expenditure. Therefore it is the more indispensable that our military expenditure be carefully made in such a way as to secure the greatest result for the money laid out.

It has been stated above that fifteen or twenty very large guns can be mounted and thoroughly covered before for the same cost that two can be put afloat. But besides this, the yearly cost of maintaining the permanent shore battery will be trivial, while the expense of maintaining and repairing the vessel will be very great; and after all, the vessel will be worn out in twenty years or less, while the fort will be as good fifty years hence as when it was built. Therefore, while

it is true that floating batteries will be useful auxiliaries in many cases, and in some cases our only resource, it is equally true that their expensiveness to build and to maintain and the uncertainty of decay exact that we rely in general upon works ashore, where, for the same outlay, ten times the amount of artillery may be arrayed with imperishable cover, impenetrable to guns aloft.

The conclusions to which these considerations point, and which might be much more clearly and fully elaborated, are such as the following:

That the plans of our sea-board batteries, of the simplest possible character, cannot be improved essentially.

That the materials being the strongest, most indestructible, impenishable, and cheapest possible, no change can be made in the matter to advantage.

That iron has been freely used for years past to guard the thinnest and most exposed parts of these batteries, and its further use is perfectly easy on the existing works to any extent, and is a question of economy merely. It will be applied whenever needed. The walls may be entirely iron-covered.

That all the changes in ordnance and projectiles are greatly in favor of land batteries and against vessels in any combat between the two.

That guns of unlimited size can readily be mounted and covered on land.

That no vessel can be built and floated that will not be penetrable to projectiles from such guns.

That one shot rightly delivered will probably sink the vessel, while the fort cannot be seriously injured by the return fire of the vessel.

That the methods of naval warfare cannot avail in such a contest. That all the best results of modern science, skill, and experience are incorporated into these defenses as soon as those results are found to be reliable.

That while forts can now, as always heretofore, be readily reduced by land batteries, they cannot be reduced, when duly armed and manned, by vessels.

That the use of steam is a very great and the only exclusive advantage which modern times have afforded to vessels.

That this advantage can be counterbalanced only by increasing the number and especially the calibers of guns of land batteries.

That the need of a full supply of guns for our forts is very great. The want of them is dangerous.

That large calibers are insisted upon, and to be furnished immediately.

The resolution is returned herewith.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. G. TUTTEN,

Brevet Brigadier-General and Colonel of Engineers.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, May 13, 1861.

Gen. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

SIR: The proposition of Messrs. Hitchcock & Haussell for the manufacture of wrought-iron cannon of large size, which you referred to this office, has been examined, and I have the honor to report that numerous attempts have been made to manufacture such cannon

without obtaining the advantages which were expected from them. Several years ago Captain Stockton procured for the navy service several wrought iron cannon, large size, manufactured by the most experienced iron workers in the United States and in England, which proved on trial with common service charges to be entire failures. One of them burst on board of the steamship Princeton in February, 1844, attended with most disastrous consequences. Improved methods of forging may be discovered which may possibly impart greater strength to the material, but leaving it still deficient in hardness. Reports of recent experiments in England show that wrought iron, however it may be forged, is too soft a material for the bore of a cannon. The severe service to which large cannon are exposed wears the surface of the bore into grooves and stretches it in length, so that it protrudes beyond the muzzle. The cannon mentioned in the proposition would therefore be of doubtful utility for long service, even if they should be found to possess sufficient strength. For these reasons, and because the acceptance of the proposition might involve an expenditure of nearly \$1,000,000, I recommend that it be declined.

Respectfully, &c.,

JAS. W. RIPLEY,
Brigadier General.

[MAY 14, 1862. For General Orders, No. 52, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, relating to officers on leave, &c., see Series II, Vol. III, p. 541.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 14, 1862.

General THOMAS,
Adjutant General U. S. Army, Washington;

GENERAL. I send herewith the box marked "B" on the end and "J. P. Benjamin" on the front, sealed up by me. Its contents are the same as when found in a banking house where certain specie, which I have reason to believe belongs to the United States, was found concealed in a hole in the wall. The memorandum upon the brown paper is in the handwriting of J. P. Benjamin and the box is his property.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major General, Commanding.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *May 15, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

Do the surgeons appointed by Governor Yates, under your telegraphic order of the 30th ultimo, have rank and pay of surgeons?

ALLEN C. FULLER,
Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 15, 1862.

Adjt. Gen. ALLEN C. FULLER,
Springfield, Ill.:

There is no authority of law to give the surgeons appointed by Governor Yates, under the telegraphic order of the 30th ultimo, either

pay or rank. They were regarded as volunteers, expecting nothing beyond transportation and subsistence.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 53. } Washington, May 16, 1862.

The following acts of Congress are published for the information of all concerned:

I. AN ACT to provide for the deficiency in the appropriation for the pay of the two and three years' volunteers and the officers and men actually employed in the Western Department.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of thirty millions of dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to enable the Government to pay the two and three years' volunteers called into the service of the United States, being an additional amount required for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to carry into effect the act approved March twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to secure pay, bounty, and pensions to officers and men actually employed in the Western Department or Department of Missouri.

Approved May 14, 1862.

II. AN ACT to facilitate the discharge of enlisted men for physical disability.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Medical Inspector-General or any medical officer in the United States army be authorized and empowered to discharge from the service of the United States any soldier or enlisted man, with the consent of such soldier or enlisted man, in the permanent hospitals, laboring under any physical disability which makes it disadvantageous to the service that he be retained therein, and the certificate, in writing, of such Inspector-General or medical Inspector, setting forth the existence and nature of such physical disability, shall be sufficient evidence of such discharge: *Provided, however,* That every such certificate shall appear on its face to have been founded on personal inspection of the soldier so discharged, and shall specifically describe the nature and origin of such disability; and that such discharge shall be without prejudice to the right of such soldier or enlisted man to the pay due him at the date thereof, and report the same to the Adjutant-General and the Surgeon-General.

Approved May 14, 1862.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 54. } Washington, May 17, 1862.

1. Brig. Gen. C. P. Buckingham, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to special duty in the War Department from the 1st instant.

* * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
May 17, 1862.

n. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have respectfully to represent that great confusion and inconvenience to the service, together with much suffering to the

sick and wounded, result from the interference of State agents and others who are not acting under the direction of this Bureau. Men are taken from the hospitals before time is given to perform necessary operations, or so soon after the operations that death is very frequently the consequence. I have seen enough to satisfy myself of the truth of what I say, and have also the evidence of those who have witnessed the operation of this system in other parts of the country. So well convinced are the agents of the States of Maine and New Jersey of its impropriety that they voluntarily gave up their appointments and returned home. I have, therefore, respectfully to request that to this Bureau may be assigned the entire control of the sick of the Army, whether in camp, hospitals, or transports. I am ready to assume the entire responsibility and to answer for the full performance of the duties involved, provided the means of transportation now in the hands of State agents, State surgeon generals, and others, be put at my disposal, in order that persons accountable to this department may be placed in charge.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 WILLIAM A. HAMMOND,
Surgeon-General.

[Inclosure.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 19, 1862.

You have authority, in virtue of your office, to take charge of all the sick and wounded of the Army wherever they may be, and you are responsible for their care, comfort, and medical treatment. The Quartermaster General, on your requisition, will furnish all necessary transportation.

By order of the Secretary of War:

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 17, 1862.

HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS,
Springfield:

You are requested to organize without delay a regiment of infantry for service in Kentucky.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

(Same to Governor Tod, Columbus, Ohio.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 17, 1862.

HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR OF INDIANA,
Indianapolis:

You are requested to organize without delay a regiment of infantry for service. It is suggested that it may be formed at once from the two regiments recently mustered out of service.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Boston, May 17, 1862.

Hon. JOHN B. ALLEY,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

MY DEAR SIR: For your many kindnesses and attention requests outside of your duties as a member of Congress, both Governor Andrew and myself return you many thanks. We hope to repay these favors hereafter in a more substantial way. The inclosed letter I wish you to hand to the Secretary of War and try and have him accept the battalion.

Truly, yours,

WM. SCHOUCLIER,
Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Boston, May 17, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I am directed by His Excellency Governor Andrew to inform you that the 600 men constituting the First Battalion Infantry Massachusetts Volunteers, at Fort Warren, are anxious to take an active part in this rebellion. Massachusetts has no better troops than these. Information has been received from General Foster, at New Berne, that he would be most happy to have these men join his brigade. General Burnside is understood to be also in favor of receiving this command in his division. Of course, the men wish to go a body and under command of the officers they now have, unless you would order it to be organized as a regiment. This battalion is in fine state of discipline and in good condition every way. Should you order them into active service, it will be very easy to recruit another battalion for duty at Fort Warren. Please give the request of this battalion your most favorable consideration, and believe me,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. SCHOUCLIER,
Adjutant-General of Massachusetts.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas there appears in the public prints what purports to be a proclamation of Major-General Hunter, in the words and figures following, to wit:

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 11. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., May 9, 1862.

The three States of Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina, comprising the Military Department of the South, having deliberately declared themselves no longer under the protection of the United States of America, and having taken up arms against the said United States, it becomes a military necessity to declare them in a martial law. This was accordingly done on the 25th day of April, 1862. Slavery and martial law in a free country are altogether incompatible. The people of these three States—Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina—heretofore held as slaves are therefore declared forever free.

DAVID HUNTER,
Major-General, Commanding
EDWARD W. SMITH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General

And whereas the same is producing some excitement and misunderstanding: Therefore,

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, proclaim and declare that the Government of the United States had no knowledge, information, or belief of an intention on the part of General Hunter to issue such a proclamation; nor has it yet any authentic information that the document is genuine. And further, that neither General Hunter nor any other commander or person has been authorized by the Government of the United States to make proclamations declaring the slaves of any State free; and that the supposed proclamation now in question, whether genuine or false, is altogether void, so far as respects such declaration.

I further make known that whether it be competent for me, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, to declare the slaves of any State or States free, and whether, at any time, in any case, it shall have become a necessity indispensable to the maintenance of the Government to exercise such supposed power, are questions which under my responsibility I reserve to myself, and which I cannot feel justified in leaving to the decision of commanders in the field. These are totally different questions from those of police regulations in armies and camps.

On the sixth day of March last, by a special message, I recommended to Congress the adoption of a joint resolution to be substantially as follows:

Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by such State in its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system.

The resolution, in the language above quoted, was adopted by large majorities in both branches of Congress, and now stands an authentic, definite, and solemn proposal of the nation to the States and people most immediately interested in the subject-matter. To the people of those States I now earnestly appeal. I do not argue; I beseech you to make the arguments for yourselves. You cannot, if you would, be blind to the signs of the times. I beg of you a calm and enlarged consideration of them, ranging, if it may be, far above personal and partisan politics. This proposal makes common cause for a common object, casting no reproaches upon any. It acts not the Pharisee. The change it contemplates would come gently as the dews of heaven, not rending or wrecking anything. Will you not embrace it? So much good has not been done by one effort in all past time as in the providence of God it is now your high privilege to do. May the vast future not have to lament that you have neglected it.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. STEWARD,
Secretary of State.

[MAY 19, 1862.—For appointment of Edward Stanly as Military Governor of North Carolina, see Series I, Vol. IX, p. 390.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., May 19, 1862.

His Excellency A. G. CURTIS,

Governor of Pennsylvania;

The Secretary of War desires to know how soon you can raise and organize six or more infantry regiments and have them ready to be forwarded here to be armed and equipped. Please answer immediately and state the number you can raise.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

(The same to Governors Morgan, of New York, and Tod, of Ohio; and, *mutatis mutandis*, to Governors Morton, of Indiana, and Yates, of Illinois, about "five or more infantry regiments;" to Governors Andrew, of Massachusetts, and Washburn, of Maine, "three or more infantry regiments;" to Governors Salomon, of Wisconsin; Blair, of Michigan; Kirkwood, of Iowa; Polk, of Virginia; Olden, of New Jersey, and Buckingham, of Connecticut, "two or more infantry regiments;" to Governors Holbrook, of Vermont; Berry, of New Hampshire; Sprague, of Rhode Island; Ramsey, of Minnesota, and Burton of Delaware, "one or more infantry regiments.")

NORWICH, May 19, 1862.

Adjt. Gen. L. THOMAS;

If required, will organize one or two regiments as soon as possible, but fear it will take two or three months.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor of Connecticut.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., May 19, 1862.

Adjutant-General THOMAS;

Governor Yates is in Tennessee. It is doubtful whether a regiment can be raised here in thirty days. There are two regiments at Chicago, guarding prisoners, and one in Wisconsin. They are armed and ready for the field. I recommend that prisoners be sent to some island in Lake Erie near Sandusky, Ohio. If done, you can have three regiments, for one regiment of cavalry now guarding prisoners at this place could then guard all the prisoners in this State and Wisconsin.

ALLEN C. FULLER,
Adjutant-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 19, 1862.

General THOMAS:

Governor Morton is at Pittsburg Landing. I will telegraph your message to him. We can raise them as soon as any other State.

W. R. HOLLOWAY,
Governor's Private Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, EXECUTIVE DEPT.,
Boston, May 19, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have this moment received a telegram in these words, viz:

The Secretary of War desires to know how soon you can raise and organize three or four more infantry regiments and have them ready to be forwarded here to be armed and equipped. Please answer immediately and state the number you can arm.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

A call so sudden and unforewarned finds me without materials for an intelligent reply. Our young men are all preoccupied by other views. Still, if a real call for three regiments is made I believe we can raise them in forty days. The arms and equipments would need to be furnished here. Our people have never marched without them. They go into camp while forming into regiments and are drilled and practiced with arms and march as soldiers. To attempt the other course would dampen enthusiasm and make the men feel that they were not soldiers, but a mob. Again, if our people feel that they are going into the South to help fight rebels, who will kill and destroy them by all the means known to savages as well as civilized man, will deceive them by fraudulent flags of truce and lying pretenses (as they did the Massachusetts boys at Williamsburg), will use their negro slaves against them, both as laborers and as fighting men, while they themselves must never "fire at the magazine," I think they will feel but the draft is heavy on their patriotism. But if the President will sustain General Hunter, recognize all men, even black men, as legally capable of that loyalty the blacks are waiting to manifest, and let them fight, with God and human nature on their side, the roads will swarm, if need be, with multitudes whom New England would pour out to obey your call.

Always ready to do my utmost, I remain, most faithfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. ANDREW.

Detroit, May 19, 1862.

Adjt. Gen. L. THOMAS:

Governor Blain and adjutant-general are with Michigan regiments at Pittsburg Landing. Your dispatch has been forwarded. They were to be absent all this week.

F. MORLEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Trenton, May 19, 1862.

Adjt. Gen. L. THOMAS:

I think we can organize three regiments of infantry and send them to Washington in ninety days. Shall we do it?

CHAS. S. OLDEN.

Albany, N. Y., May 19, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your dispatch of this date is received. I think six or more new regiments of infantry can be enrolled in sixty days. I do not doubt

that any number of regiments required by the Government can be organized in this State, but as the agriculturists and persons employed in inland commerce are now busily engaged, additional time may be necessary.

E. D. MORGAN,
Governor of New York

CINCINNATI, May 19, 1862

Adjutant-General THOMAS:

I cannot answer your dispatch with any degree of certainty before the 22d.

DAVID TODD,
Governor

HARRISBURG, PA., May 19, 1862

General L. THOMAS:

All recruiting stations in this State having been broken up in consequence of General Orders, No. 33, of the War Department, it is impossible to say how soon we can raise and organize six or more regiments of infantry; but, if required to do so, the promptness and alacrity which have heretofore characterized the people of Pennsylvania will not be wanting in any emergency. Governor Curtin is now absent in the city of New York.

A. L. RUSSELL,
Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania

WHEELING, VA., May 19, 1862

Adj't. Gen. L. THOMAS:

Having discouraged all idea of further volunteering among the people, they have engaged in other pursuits for the season. I do not think we can raise a regiment in any reasonable time.

F. H. PIERCE

MAHON, May 19, 1862

Adjutant-General THOMAS:

Your dispatch received. Will reply by letter to-morrow.

E. SALOMON,
Governor

[MAY 20, 1862.—For Stanton to Stanly, in regard to duties of latter as Military Governor of North Carolina, see Series I, Vol. IX, p. 122.]

HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS,
May 20, 1862

Adj't. Gen. L. THOMAS:

I can raise five infantry regiments in from four to six weeks. Do you want them? Let me know at earliest moment.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana

IOWA CITY, *May 20, 1862.*
(Received 9.30 p. m. 21st.)

Adjutant General THOMAS:

I can raise one infantry regiment, I think, within sixty days from receipt of authority. I am requested by General Halleck to recruit Iowa regiments now in the field. Raising new regiments will prevent recruiting for the old ones. Can raise two or three, I think, if sufficient time be given. Please answer immediately.

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD,
Governor.

ORONO, *May 20, 1862.* (Via Bangor.)

Adj. Gen. L. THOMAS:

Could raise one regiment in two weeks after orders received. Three or four probably in a month. Would depend much upon the apparent exigency. If great, the time might be shortened. It would help if part of the bounty could be advanced.

ISRAEL WASHBURN, JR.

CONCORD, N. H., *May 20, 1862.*

Adj. Gen. L. THOMAS:

Your telegram is received. Will answer to-morrow.

N. S. BERRY,
Governor.

PROVIDENCE, *May 20, 1862.*

Adj. Gen. L. THOMAS:

One regiment and one battery three-months' men in say one week, and one regiment and one battery three-years' men in say three weeks.

WM. SPRAGUE.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, VT., *May 20, 1862.*

Adj. Gen. L. THOMAS:

If necessary, Vermont will raise one or more regiments of infantry, as may be required, within a reasonable time; say one regiment in forty days, and perhaps less, and two regiments in sixty days, or possibly less. To be clothed, armed, and equipped by the United States before leaving the State, and to be sent to Washington or elsewhere when directed, provided the entire and exclusive control of recruiting and organizing is left with the State authorities to be exercised and carried [on] by them. The clothing, arming, and equipping need not delay the moving of regiments, and our people will feel better satisfied if it is done before they leave the State. Our community is mainly agricultural and most of our young men have made engagements for the season. Troops could have been raised a few weeks ago much more rapidly than now, and if they are to be raised it is necessary that the requisition be made upon us without delay. Please reply to-day if possible.

F. HOLBROOK,
Governor of Vermont.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Madison, May 20, 1861.

Adjutant-General THOMAS, U. S. Army,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: Your dispatch of yesterday asking "how soon the State can raise and organize one or more infantry regiments and have them ready to be forwarded to Washington to be armed and equipped," is received, and I hasten to reply:

It is easy to say, while it would be true, that the patriotic people of Wisconsin are ready still to furnish troops at the call of Government to aid in maintaining the laws, although they have already largely exceeded the quota assigned to them, having sent to the field about 2,500 men. But while I can readily say that one or two regiments can be easily raised in this State, it is impossible to fix upon any time when a regiment can be ready; and before undertaking to raise any more troops it is necessary that the Department should understand and act upon certain matters which our past experience has taught us and our present financial condition imposes upon us. First, such delay has occurred in obtaining reimbursements of the large amount expended in raising troops in this State that we have no money. Therefore if we undertake to raise more troops it must be under such arrangements by Government that the expenses of transportation and subsistence, together with legitimate recruiting expenses, shall be met promptly on the rendering of accounts. If, as I presume would of course be the case, these various expenses are to be met through the U. S. officer detailed for mustering duty, I deem it quite important that some other officer than Captain Trowbridge be assigned to that duty, there having been many complaints against that officer and much trouble to the State authorities arising therefrom. Major Smith, who has been the recruiting superintendent for this State, and who is stationed here, would be every way acceptable if Government could place these matters in his hands. Second, in regard to equipment, your dispatch proposes to equip the troops at Washington. If the term is intended to include clothing, I am of the opinion that it would be very difficult to raise troops here to go to Washington in the ordinary dress in which they come to camp. Clothing should be supplied here, and it will readily occur to the Department that in the gathering to rendezvous of a regiment, the tents and camp outfit for the regiment are absolutely necessary, so that these must be provided here, and by the United States. U. S. Quartermaster Potter, stationed at Chicago, has an agent here and military store. Third, in regard to pay of officers: The existing construction of the laws of Congress relative to the pay of officers, by which, while those laws are supposed to place the volunteer officers on the same footing as regulars, they do not effect that object, operates very unfavorably in regard to obtaining the services of competent officers. While the officers appointed to posts in the regular service are placed upon pay from the date of accepting commission and being assigned to duty, our volunteer officers cannot get pay except from the time when they are mustered into U. S. service, and this will not be done until, if first lieutenants, they have forty men; or if captains or third lieutenants, they have eighty-three men; or if field or staff officers, as limited by general orders. Thus, while demanding the most energetic action and devotion of their whole time from the date of commencing to raise a company, the Government does not pay them from that date. Unless some different rule is adopted, by which officers will be paid from the time when they, by

State authority and commission, commence their work of raising companies, I should consider it a matter of great difficulty to obtain the services of proper men for the purpose, and would be reluctant to enter upon the business unless the need of Government is very pressing. Our people are as patriotic as any, but so many of our officers have been badly treated in the matter of pay, earned with great labor and ready no remuneration for their sacrifices and outlay, that good men will hesitate to enter upon the work of recruiting. With the matters above referred to arranged and distinctly understood so as to be laid before the people, we can raise one or two regiments in a brief period of time, probably as soon as they can be raised in any other State in the Union, and I shall be glad to do so, promising that no delay not absolutely necessary shall occur.

I remain, yours, very respectfully,

EDWARD SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May '9, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. G. BLANE,

Comd'g. Department of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of Special Orders, No. 90, current series, from this office, the object of which was to restore Colonel Weer and certain other officers to their positions in the Fourth Regiment Kansas Volunteers, from which they had been displaced by the order of the Governor of Kansas. Colonel Weer has reported to this office that great confusion would take place by endeavoring to carry out the provisions of this order, requiring the restoration of the original organization of the Fourth Regiment Kansas Volunteers, and suggests that the order be modified so as to transfer him as colonel to the present Third Regiment, and to provide for the debt officers who might thus be displaced by transferring them to vacancies of their own grade in other Kansas regiments. This report of Colonel Weer has been referred to His Excellency the Governor of Kansas, with the request of the Secretary of War that the suggestion of Colonel Weer might be carried into effect. As, however, it appears that the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of Kansas are both absent from Kansas, the Secretary of War now directs that the transfers proposed be carried into effect by you, and that Col. William Weer, Lieut. Col. J. T. Burris, and Lieut. and Adj. J. A. Phillips, be provided with positions in their own grade, and that any field or regimental staff officers displaced by them be assigned by you to vacancies in their respective grades in other Kansas regiments.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 11, 1862.

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEYER,

Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

SIR: The Secretary of War directs that arrangements be made at once to place clothing for one regiment of infantry in each of the

loyal States, ready for troops about to be called out as a reserve force, and for the immediate equipment of 50,000 infantry. Also that 3,000 cavalry horses be advertised for, one half to be collected at Perryville, the other at convenient points in the West hereafter to be designated. The advertisements will be made in the following cities: Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Buffalo, Detroit, Indianapolis, Chicago, Saint Louis, Cincinnati, and Columbus. Wagon transportation sufficient for the force above mentioned will also be provided.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
May 17, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

DEAR SIR: I send you the Port Royal papers, embracing, first, report of Mr. Pierce; second, circular of General Stevens to superintendents of plantations; third, letter of General Stevens to Mr. Pierce; fourth, circular of Mr. Pierce to superintendents; fifth [and sixth], letter[s] of Mr. Pierce to Major-General Hunter; sixth [seventh], statement of Superintendent Wells in relation to the effect of the order; seventh [eighth], statement of Superintendent Phillips as to same. All the papers are worth reading and are important to a correct view of the state of things on the island. The report of Mr. Pierce is a brief summary of the whole, and will, I think, impress you with a high opinion of his discretion and capacity.

Yours, truly,

S. P. CHASE.

Abstract of correspondence and other papers in relation to the order of Major-General Hunter for arming able-bodied negroes. This abstract refers to the papers in their natural order; that is, in the order of events.

No. 2.—This paper is a short circular, dated Beaufort, S. C., May 11, 1862, signed by Assistant Adjutant-General Stevens, stating that, in accordance with an order of General Hunter, the agents and overseers of plantations must send to Beaufort on the following morning every able-bodied negro between the ages of fifteen and forty-five years capable of bearing arms.

No. 3.—This is a letter accompanying the above circular, from the aforesaid Assistant Adjutant-General Stevens, addressed to Edward L. Pierce, special agent of the Treasury Department, requesting him to have the circular distributed among the several agents, with instructions to pay the greatest attention to the enforcement of the order.

No. 4 is a circular or note from Ed. L. Pierce, dated "Pope's Plantation, May 11, 1862," communicating the contents of the circular of General Stevens in relation to General Hunter's order, and stating that this order is to be respected and obeyed by superintendents of plantations.

No. 5 is a letter of considerable length addressed to Major-General Hunter by E. L. Pierce, dated May 11, 1862, deprecating in urgent language the mischievous effects likely to result from efforts to execute this order, showing how it would conflict with the designs and

purposes of the Treasury Department, which had taken charge and supervision of these plantations, having the support and countenance in such design of the President and the War Department.

Mr. Pierce says:

With the week closing yesterday (May 10) the planting of the crops has substantially closed. Some 6,000 or 8,000 acres, by a rough estimate, have been planted. The corn, vegetables, and cotton are up and growing. The notion of cultivating lucerne, and without proper cultivation the crops planted will come to nothing, and the money expended by Government, as well as the labor, will be useless. All the hands, with few exceptions, now on the plantations are useful for the cultivation of the growing crops, and only a few can be taken from them without substantial injury. Under these circumstances it is proposed to take from the plantation all able bodied men between eighteen and forty-five, leaving only women and children and old or sick men to cultivate the crops. There is no exception even for the plowman or the foreman. But the order has other than financial and industrial results. The cultivation of the plantations was a social experiment which it was important to make. It is a new and delicate one and entitled to a fair trial. The conscription of these laborers will at once arrest it and disorganize and defeat an enterprise thus hopefully begun.

The writer proceeds to deplore, to General Hunter, the probable effect upon the minds of these negroes in transporting them, without their consent and against their will, to Hilton Head, to organize them as recruits; states that they are ignorant, suspicious, and sensitive; that they have not acquired much confidence in white men, nor so far recovered the manhood which two centuries of bondage have rooted out, as to realize that they have a country to fight for. He avers also that these forced enlistments will give color to the assurances of their masters that it was the purpose of the Union troops to take them to Cuba. He concludes this letter by stating that while he yields obedience to the order, he had felt compelled to state in what manner it appeared to him to conflict with the policy of the Government and the duties with which he had been charged.

Nos. 7 and 8 are communications from two superintendents of plantations describing the manner of mustering the negroes and the scenes of distress and weeping and wailing which occurred on the separation of these negroes from their families. One of the superintendents, Mr. Wells, says:

This conscription, together with the manner of its execution, has created a suspicion that the Government has not at heart the interest of the negro; it professed to have, and many of them sighed yesterday for the "old bottom" as being better than the "new liberty."

No. 6 is another letter from Mr. Pierce to General Hunter, also describing the scenes last referred to and showing generally the disquieting effect of this order upon the negro population. Mr. Pierce says:

The superintendents aided in the execution of this order with moral influence and physical assistance, some of them walking many miles in the night to guide the soldiers, but they all expressed great sorrow at what has been done and feel that the hold which they had been slowly and carefully getting on their people has been lessened.

No. 1 is a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury by Mr. Pierce, the agent of the Treasury Department, recapitulating all the circumstances relating to his knowledge of and connection with this order and circumstantially detailing what transpired in an interview with General Hunter on the subject.

No. 9 is a letter from the Treasury Department transmitting all these documents to the War Department for consideration, and calling attention especially to the report of Mr. Pierce (No. 1), dated May 12, 1862.

No. 1.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., May 11, 1861.

Hon. S. P. CHASE:

DEAR SIR: This has been a sad day on these islands. I do not question the purpose which has caused the disturbance, as in many respects it is praiseworthy; but practical injustice and inhumanity may often consist with a benevolent purpose.

Last evening (Sabbath) I received a messenger from General Stevens bringing an order from General Hunter requiring all able-bodied negroes between eighteen and forty-five to be sent early this morning to Beaufort, and from thence to go at once to Hilton Head, where they were to be armed. Having communicated the order to the superintendents, with a request for their aid, I sought at once General Stevens at Beaufort, whom I reached at 10 p. m., and in whose office I passed the night writing and copying. From General Stevens I learned that without previous consultation the imperative order had come from General Hunter, to be executed forthwith. He was going to seek General Hunter by a boat leaving Beaufort at 6.30 a. m. and express his views. There were reasons why it was best for me not to go in person at the same time, and I arranged to go a few hours later. At once I wrote the inclosed letter^a to General Hunter, to be forwarded by the same steamer which carried General Stevens down. You will there find my views of the proceeding. Leaving Beaufort about 9 a. m., I reached there in an hour and a half. General Hunter received me civilly and said he had read my letter. To my question if he was aware that he was thwarting a plan of the Government which I had in charge, he said he could not help it if two plans of the Government conflicted.

To my question if he had considered the propriety of taking the foreman and plowman away, he replied that he had not until my letter came, and he was willing they should remain.

To my question if he intended to enroll these people against their will, he said he did not.

To my question if I might so communicate to them, he said he preferred I should not, but he would make the assurance to me. Later, however, and after a visit from John M. Forbes, who you remember served with you in the peace congress, and now returns in the Atlantic, he sent for me and told me he had changed his mind on that point; that such assurance might be given to the negroes, and he had so telegraphed to General Stevens, adding that they were to be told that they were to receive free papers at Hilton Head, and then return if they desired. I suggested the expected coming of General Saxton, provided with new and ample instructions, after a conference between the Treasury and War Departments. He said that it would then pass into General Saxton's hands and he might do as he pleased. I told him I yielded full obedience and co-operation, but I trusted he understood how totally his order conflicted with my views. He was gracious, but evidently felt committed to something which must go through.

I sought General Benham and conferred with him. The result is that, as far as I can find, he (General Hunter) has not consulted with any of his brigadier-generals and the project was exclusively his own. He has never consulted me, or any of the superintendents, who come in direct contact with these people, as to the plan or their feelings or

^a See No. 5, p. 51.

disposition to bear arms—something of course essential, in order to lay the basis for wise and steady action. A fortnight ago he sent me a letter by James Cashman, a colored man, saying the bearer was authorized to enlist 100 men on Ladies and Saint Helena and desired my co-operation, which I at once gave. Cashman was getting recruits, and had got perhaps twenty-five or fifty. I gave him a circular letter to the superintendents, requesting them to encourage all persons disposed to enlist, however important to the plantations. That original plan of General Hunter I agreed with, and I as much disagree with his last.

General Hunter has been evidently acting in this matter upon certain notions of his own which he has been revolving in his mind, rather than upon any observation of his own or the testimony of others as to the feelings and dispositions of these people, which was of course the first thing to be considered. As a general rule they are extremely averse to bearing arms in this contest. They have great fear of white men, natural enough in those who have never been allowed any rights against them, and dread danger and death. They are to be brought out of this unmanliness with great caution and tact, and the proceedings of to-day, managed as they have been with a singular forgetfulness of their disposition, will only increase their aversion to military service.

I now come to the scenes of to-day, which have been distressing enough to those who witnessed them. Some 500 men were hurried during the day from Ladies and Saint Helena to Beaufort, taken over in flats and then carried to Hilton Head in the Mattano. The negroes were sad enough, and those who had charge of them were sadder still. The superintendents assure me they never had such a day before; that they feel unmanned for their duties, and as if their work had been undone. They have industriously, as subordination required, aided the military in the disagreeable affair, disavowing the act. Sometimes whole plantations, learning what was going on, ran off to the woods for refuge. Others, with no means of escape, submitted passively to the inevitable decree.

To-morrow I shall address General Hunter with a more full description, and I will herewith send a copy of the letter;* also inclosing the testimony of some superintendents, and to the letter and testimony I ask your attention. The mischief done cannot easily be remedied. The return of these people will not remove it. The arming of these negroes by entirely voluntary enlistments is well, but this mode of violent seizure and transportation even to Hilton Head alone, spreading dismay and fright, is repugnant. It should not be done with white men, least of all with blacks, who do not yet understand us, for whose benefit the war is not professed to be carried on, and who are still without a Government solemnly and publicly pledged to their protection. I have been full in my report on this matter, as General Saxton, not yet arrived, may not have been provided with power and instructions to meet this difficulty. The subtraction of so large a field force leaves but a few more than are necessary to cultivate the provision crop. What shall be done with the 5,000 acres of cotton planted, most of which is up and growing?

Yours, truly,

EDWARD L. PIERCE,
Special Agent Treasury Department.

* See No. 6, p. 57.

No. 2.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., NORTHERN DISTRICT,
DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Beaufort, S. C., May 11, 1862.

In accordance with the orders of Major-General Hunter, commanding Department of the South, the several agents or overseers of plantations will send to Beaufort to-morrow morning every able-bodied negro between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, capable of bearing arms, under their charge. These negroes will be turned over to Mr. Broad, "superintendent of contrabands."

By order of Brigadier-General Stevens:

HAZARD STEVENS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NOTE.—The agents will be required to send a descriptive list with each squad of negroes.

No. 3.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Beaufort, S. C., May 11, 1862.

Mr. PIERCE:

SIR: I am directed by the general to inclose circular ordering the several overseers of the plantations of Ladies, Saint Helena, and Coosaw Islands to send to Beaufort to-morrow morning every able-bodied negro between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, capable of bearing arms, and to request that you have these circulars distributed among the several agents with instructions to pay the greatest attention to the enforcement of the order.* Any assistance that you may require to distribute the circulars, or otherwise, will be cheerfully rendered.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HAZARD STEVENS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—I inclose herewith twenty descriptive lists, blank.

No. 4.

POPE'S PLANTATION,
Saint Helena Island, May 11, 1862.

The special agent of the Treasury Department herewith communicates to the several superintendents the circular of Brigadier-General Stevens, commanding, in relation to the sending of able-bodied negroes to Beaufort; which circular, or order, is to be respected by them, and they are to give such aid as is in their power toward its execution.

EDWARD L. PIERCE,
Special Agent for Treasury Department.

No. 5.

BEAUFORT, *Sunday, May 11, 1862.*

Major-General HUNTER,
Commanding Department of the South:

GENERAL: This evening I received from Brigadier-General Stevens, through his adjutant, while I was at my headquarters on Saint Helena

* Next, ante.

Island, a circular, requesting me to aid in executing an order issued by your command for the collection of all negroes on the plantations between eighteen and forty-five, able to bear arms, who are to be sent forthwith to Hilton Head. I received prompt instructions to the superintendents to aid in the execution of this order, which requires the negroes to be sent to Beaufort to-morrow morning; and they are furnishing descriptive rolls of the persons required.

While thus yielding ready obedience to military authority, which must of necessity be paramount to all civil interests in your command, I must respectfully beg leave, as the representative of another Department, to express my great regret for the order and my reasons for such regret.

The Treasury Department, in whose service I am, was early put in charge of the plantations. President Lincoln in an autograph note, which I have with me, of date February 10, 1862, desired the Secretary of the Treasury to give me such instructions in relation to the negroes here as seemed to him judicious. Under date of February 19 the Secretary gave me such instructions (a copy of which has been presented to yourself), the main purport of which is that he desired "to prevent the deterioration of the estates, secure their best possible cultivation under the circumstances, and promote the welfare of the laborers."

In this letter of instructions he also approved a plan, presented by myself, for the cultivation of the plantations and the management of the negroes, in a report, a copy of which I have handed to yourself. The War Department, under date of February 18, sanctioned the enterprise, in an order to General Sherman, which he made a part of General Order, No. 17, dated March 3, announcing myself as "general superintendent and director of the negroes." To the end aforesaid the Treasury Department has already expended large amounts, viz, some \$50,000 for implements and seeds; has transported a large quantity of cotton seed from New York; has purchased and sent here ninety mules and ten horses, at a cost in all of at least \$15,000; has forwarded to me \$100,000 to pay for labor, some \$3,200 of which I have expended, and shall expend some \$1,000 more as soon as proper pay-rolls have been made. Voluntary associations, with the sanction of the Government, have also paid salaries to the superintendents, who receive army rations; have forwarded large supplies of clothing worth, to say the least, \$10,000, if not double that amount. They have also forwarded supplies of meat for localities where we are trying to get along without rations. Schools have also been opened for the non-working population, and in the evening for those who work.

With the week closing yesterday the planting of the crops has substantially closed. Some 6,000 or 8,000 acres, by a rough estimate, have been planted. The accurate statistics are being handed us, and I can give them in a few days. The corn, vegetables, and cotton are up and growing. The season of cultivating has come, and without proper cultivation the crops planted will come to nothing, and the money expended by Government, as well as the labor, will be useless. All the hands, with few exceptions, now on the plantations are useful for the cultivation of the growing crops, and only a few could be taken from them without substantial injury. Under these circumstances it is proposed to take from the plantations all able bodied men between eighteen and forty-five, leaving only women and children and old or sickly men to cultivate the crops. There is no exception even for the plowman or the foreman. Two-thirds of the available force of

the plantations will be taken, to say nothing of the injurious influence upon the sensitive minds and feelings of those who remain, greatly diminishing the results of their labor. Thus the public funds devoted to a work which has the sanction of the War and Treasury Departments and the approval of the President will have been, in a very large proportion, wasted. But the order has other than financial and industrial results. The cultivation of the plantations was a social experiment which it was deemed important to make. It is a new and delicate one and entitled to a fair trial. The conscription of these laborers will at once arrest it and disorganize and defeat an enterprise now hopefully begun. As the persons are to be taken to Hilton Head, and without their consent, I assume (though I trust under a misapprehension) that they are to be organized for military purposes without their consent. I deplore the probable effects of this on their minds. They are ignorant, suspicious, and sensitive. They have not acquired such confidence in us; they have not so far recovered the manhood which two centuries of bondage have rooted out; they do not as yet so realize that they have a country to fight for, as to make this, in my judgment, a safe way of dealing with them. I have been struck, and so have others associated with me been struck, with their indisposition to become soldiers. This indisposition will pass away, but only time and a growing confidence in us will remove it. I fear also that an enforced enlistment will give color to their masters' assurance that we were going to take them to Cuba. For these and other reasons, which I have not time to give, I deplore the order which summarily calls these people to Hilton Head, there to be enrolled and enlisted. Even if they are to return, they would be excited by the trip; the families left behind would be in disorder, and all would be in suspense as to what would come next. I have grave apprehensions as to what may occur to-morrow morning upon the execution of the order. While thus expressing my anxious regrets let me assure you that I have no hostility to the entirely voluntary enlistment of negroes. They should be instructed in due time, and as they grow to it, in every right and duty, even that to bear arms in the common defense, and accordingly I needed readily to the request of yours for facilities to a colored person engaged in promoting such enlistments.

I ought, perhaps, to add that General Saxton is hourly expected by the McClellan, provided with new and full instructions from the War Department, to assume charge of all the negroes and the plantations, and it is perhaps desirable to await these before reducing the force on the plantations, unless a controlling military exigency necessitates the reduction.

It is with pain that I see the work with which the Treasury Department has charged me summarily defeated, and I cannot believe it to have been the intention of the Government, having expended so much upon it, thus to leave it. On the other hand, all communications received by me from Washington affirm continued confidence in it and the intention to promote it.

While therefore yielding obedience to the order issued, I have felt compelled to state in what manner it appears to me to conflict with the policy of the Government and the duties with which I have been charged, and in conclusion I beg leave to suggest whether it be just to deal thus with these poor people against their will.

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD L. PIERCE,
Special Agent Treasury Department.

No. 6

POPE'S PLANTATION,
Saint Helena Island, May 13, 1863.

Major General HUNTER,

Commanding Department of the South:

GENERAL: It seems important to advise you of the scenes transpiring yesterday in the execution of your order for the collection and transportation of the able bodied colored men from the islands to Hilton Head. The colored people became suspicious of the presence of the companies of soldiers detailed for the service, who were marching through the islands during the night. Some thought the rebels were coming and stood guard at the creeks. The next morning (yesterday) they went to the fields, some, however, seeking the woods. They were taken from the fields without being allowed to go to their houses even to get a jacket, this, however, in some cases, being gone for by the wife. The inevitableness of the order made many resigned, but there was sadness in all. As those on this plantation were called in from the fields, the soldiers, under orders, and while on the steps of my headquarters, loaded their guns, so that the negroes might see what would take place in case they attempted to get away. This was done in the presence of the ladies here. Wives and children embraced the husband and father thus taken away, they knew not where, and whom, as they said, they should never see again. On some plantations the wailing and screaming were loud and the women threw themselves in despair on the ground. On some plantations the people took to the woods and were hunted up by the soldiers. The school at Easter was a scene of confusion, the children crying, and it was found of no use to carry it on. The superintendents aided in the execution of the order with moral influence and physical assistance, some of them walking many miles in the night to guide the soldiers, but they all express great sorrow at what has been done and feel that the habit which they had been slowly and carefully getting on their people has been loosened. They told the negroes that General Hunter was their friend and meant well by them, and his orders must be obeyed, but they disavowed responsibility for the act. The soldiers, it is due to them to say, considering the summary manner in which they were called upon to act, and the speed required of them, conducted themselves with as little harshness as could have been expected.

Such was yesterday; and it was a sad day with these simple-hearted and family loving people, and I doubt if the recruiting service in this country has ever been attended with such scenes before. I pray you for the kindest attentions (and I know you will give them) to those who have gone to Hilton Head, and for the immediate return of all who are not disposed to bear arms, in order that the suspense of those who have gone and of those who have remained may be relieved. I shall go to Hilton Head to-morrow (Wednesday) to visit them.

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD L. PIERCE,
Special Agent Treasury Department.

No. 7.

MRS. JENKINS' PLANTATION,
Saint Helena Island, S. C.

E. L. PIERCE, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: The quiet of the last Sabbath morning was broken in upon by one whom I shall call in this connection an intruder, Mr. Phillips. I saw that he was laboring under some excitement, which excitement was communicated to me through the medium of a clerk from General Stevens, which Mr. Phillips very privately submitted for my perusal and benefit, with also an order from yourself authorizing me to act in accordance with the spirit and letter of the military command. At half-past 4 a. m. of Monday a detachment of three soldiers, in command of a corporal, were admitted to my house and quartered, also breakfasted in the morning. After which preparation was made for the execution of this "order." As we left the house we saw where had been but a few moments before field hands, hard at work, nothing but horses and plows without drivers, and idle too. On inquiry we found that no one could tell the whereabouts of any of the "able-bodied men." The fact was they had "smelt a very large rat," and according to the expression of an old man on the place, had found it "very necessary to go to the woods to split rails." The soldiers went to the cabins and to the woods some quarter of a mile distant and brought in all but two of the men "capable of bearing arms." The two men had eluded the vigilance of the soldiers and could not be found. The people were not told the object for which they were taken until they were brought to me. I tried to explain to them why they were to be carried away, cheering and encouraging them by every means in my power. All seemed disheartened and sad, though none were stubborn or used harsh words. The soldiers used them very kindly and made no decided demonstration of authority. The scene at the house was strange and affecting. Women and children gathered round the men to say farewell. Fathers took the little children in their arms, while the women gave way to the wildest expressions of grief. When the women first came up several of them had axes in their hands. My foreman also carried his ax about with him for some time, but no threat or attempt to use them was made. I think the axes were those which the men had used in the woods for railsplitting, but when the time came to march these were laid aside, and a mourning and weeping such as touches the hearts of strong men burst forth, an evidence and sure witness that there is a fountain of love and humanity in the hearts of the poor negroes of South Carolina that can be opened and will overflow with the sentiments which characterize the heart of mankind that is impressed with the image of God. My attempts to comfort the hearts and quiet the apprehensions of the mourners were quite unsuccessful, and I bade them to join the new recruits, they "refusing to be comforted." One woman told me she had lost all her children and friends, and now her husband was taken and she must die unwept for. Many expressions of a like nature were made to me, while all felt and believed this to be a final separation. My protection was claimed, but I was to give "such aid as was in my power" for the execution of the order. I reserved, by advisement of the corporal, the foreman on all tax places. At the Doctor Croft plantation but two men were taken, the others with the foreman escaped to the woods, having gained infor-

mation in regard to the movement from a woman who had seen the soldiers at Mrs. Jenkins' plantation. Some of the remaining hands protested that they would not work any longer on the plantations, but have concluded, since I have talked with them, to go on with their labors, and a few are willing to do more than before. This conscription, together with the manner of its execution, has created a suspicion that the Government has not the interest in the negroes that it has professed, and many of them sighed yesterday for the "old fetters" as being better than the new liberty. My own heart well nigh failed me, and but for the desire to still sympathize with this, as they call themselves, "short minded" but peculiar people, I should desire to commit my charge to some person with a stronger mind and sterner heart than my own.

It gives me pleasure to state to-day that there is something less of the demonstration of grief than yesterday, though their hearts are still large with thoughts of the separation.

With much respect, I subscribe myself, your humble servant,

G. M. WELLS,

Superintendent of Plantations.

No. 13.*

DOCTOR POPE'S PLANTATION,

Saint Helena, Tuesday, May 13, 2 a. m.

DEAR MR. PIERCE: It was late Sunday evening when Mr. Philbrick came in bearing General Stevens' order, and the accompanying note from yourself. This was the first notice we had of the movement. We could do nothing till the arrival of the squad which Mr. Philbrick said was to come that very night to execute the order. About midnight Captain Stevens rode up to our door and was quietly admitted. He said the squad was on the road and handed me the "descriptive list" to be filled out. "How and when shall it be done?" I asked. "You know best about that and will act accordingly," was his reply. Charity the military relied upon us to make the returns, and as the event proved, the work was all ours. A few minutes later the squad of ten men stole into our yard. I detailed four of them to go over to Wells', and led the remainder into the house to pass the rest of the night, taking the precaution to close the shutters of the room, that they might not be seen in the morning. I then marched the squad of four over to Mrs. Jenkins' plantation, returned and turned in for two or three hours' sleep till sunrise, at which hour I had agreed with the doctor to go over to the Indian Hill Plantation, before the negroes went out to their work, while he did the same at Doctor Pope's, that the alarm might not spread from one place to the other and the men take themselves to the woods. Reaching the negro quarters before daybreak, I find the people quietly at work, the men and boys gathering coals for the morning meal, the women cooking in their cabins. The corporal and his squad are to follow in a few minutes. I gather the men quietly and tell them that General Stevens has sent for them to come immediately to Beaufort, and that we must all obey the general's orders. By this time the corporal comes up and bids them "fall in." They move reluctantly, they must have their jackets, their shoes, &c. The women are sent to fetch them, as I am afraid we shall lose the men if they go out of our sight. This causes some

* For No. 13, see *Chronicle of Stanton*, May 21, p. 60.

delay and gives time for the whole population to collect, and we move off, the whole village, old men, women, and boys, in tears, following at our heels. The wives and mothers of the conscripts, giving way to their feelings, break into the loudest lamentations and rush upon the men, clinging to them with the agony of separation. Their very ignorance and long degradation fill them with the worst forebodings. They declare they will never see them again and are deaf to all the explanations I offer. Some of them, setting up such a shrieking as only this people could, throw themselves on the ground and abandon themselves to the wildest expressions of grief. One woman, whom I was obliged to turn back several times by the shoulders, declared she knew they were not going to Beaufort; something worse was to be done to them; she would see for herself. Hurrying back to Doctor Pope's, I took the sergeant and one soldier in our buggy over to Capt. John Tripp's. Here the people were at work in the field. The men were called from their work and their names taken. While the line was forming between the cotton rows I went to another part of the field to speak a few words of cheer to old Lucy, for I saw her two boys were among the levy. She is a great favorite of mine and has learned with very little aid from me to read through her spectacles. She clung to her hoe for support, and weeping bitterly, like Rachel of old, refused to be comforted for her boys were not, and she was left alone with her old man. The men were not allowed to go home, the women and children bringing to them the few things that were needed for their forced march. The private was left to escort them, while the sergeant and I got in to drive to the next estate. I whipped up to avoid witnessing another scene of violent separation, but for a long distance we could hear the prolonged crying and wailing. When we came to Thomas J. Tripp's I found the old foreman, but the men, as he hinted, had fled to the woods. I left a message with him to advise them to come up and see me at Doctor Pope's, and in the afternoon, somewhat to my surprise, they appeared and took up their line of march without escort to Beaufort Ferry.

At Marion Chaplin's the same plan was pursued, the men being found in the fields, collected, impressed, and marched off. As I rode home I meditated a suitable form of resignation to be presented to yourself. In the afternoon I revisited Indian Hill and was much glad to find that the people did not hate us with a perfect hatred. Their confidence in our power to protect them is certainly loosened. The old foreman there said it reminded him of what his master said we should do, referring to the old Cuba story. I found him afterward urging his people to have confidence in God, who could clear up the darkest sky. I have heard several contrast the present state of things with their former condition to our disadvantages. This rude separation of husband and wife, children and parents, must needs remind them of what we have always stigmatized as the worst feature of slavery. Many other incidents are fresh in my mind and will always cling to me to remind me of the worst day's work I ever did, but, "*ex uno disce omnes*," these I have narrated are fair examples of all.

The plea of military necessity has been stretched to cover up many a mistake and some acts of criminal injustice, but never, in my judgment, did major-general fall into a sadder blunder and rarely has humanity been outraged by an act of more unfeeling barbarity.

Believe me, my dear sir, very truly, yours,

L. D. PHILLIPS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 21, 1862.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MAINE.

Raise one regiment of infantry immediately. Do everything in your power to urge enlistments. Orders have been given to supply clothing, arms, and equipments before the regiment leaves the State.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General

(Same to Governors of New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa.)

NORWICH, CONN., May 21, 1862.

General THOMAS,
Adjutant-General

The organization of the regiment of infantry shall have my earnest attention.

W. A. HUCKINGHAM,
Governor of Connecticut.

SAINT PAUL, May 21, 1862.
(Received 12.15 a. m. 22d.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Would be difficult to raise a regiment at this season, unless the people were assured there was an imperative necessity. General Halleck has called on me to recruit for our regiments in his department. This will tax us heavily at this season.

ALEX. RAMSEY.

CONCORD, N. H., May 21, 1862.

Adj't. Gen. L. THOMAS:

SIR: In reply to your recent telegram I think a regiment of infantry could be raised in sixty or ninety days if required. I will write you this morning more fully.

N. S. BERRY,
Governor.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, EXECUTIVE DEPT.,
Concord, May 21, 1862.

General LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I telegraphed you this morning that in my opinion a regiment of infantry could be raised in sixty or ninety days. It is a very busy season of the year with our people, who are generally engaged in agricultural pursuits. We received an order from the War Department a few days since to recruit 200 men for our Sixth

Regiment. We find the men enlist rather slowly. If the Department desires us to raise another regiment we will raise and organize it with all possible dispatch. New Hampshire will cheerfully respond to the extent of her ability to aid the Government in putting down this wicked and causeless rebellion.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

N. S. HERRY,
Gov. Genl.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May '1, 1861

His Excellency Governor MORGAN,
Albany, N. Y.

Raise one regiment of infantry immediately, to be ready within thirty days, and to be armed, clothed, and equipped before it leaves the State. Raise as many regiments thereafter as you can.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May '1, 1861

His Excellency Governor MORGAN,
Albany, N. Y.

Have regiment of infantry ordered ready in ten days, if possible. If not, in fifteen.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Albany, May '1, 1861

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

SIR: The Adjutant-General of the United States has requested me to raise one regiment of infantry immediately, to be ready if possible in ten days, to be armed, clothed, and equipped before it leaves the State. He also authorizes me by your authority to raise as many regiments thereafter as I can. It is essential that I fully understand in what manner the expenses attending this duty shall be met. The Legislature of this State has made no appropriation applicable to the expenses attending the organization of additional volunteers for the service of the United States Government. It will be necessary, therefore, for me to look wholly to the General Government, and I now ask that that Government at once assumes the payment of all necessary expenses, and that all needful authority, therefore, be formally issued to me by return mail. I suggest that for the sake of securing the greatest dispatch the answer be communicated by telegraph as also by mail.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

E. D. MORGAN.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Albany, May '1, 1861.

Hon. R. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

Telegrams of Adjutant General Thomas received, asking for new regiments. I have written by to-day's mail, and wrote on 12th and adjutant general of this State on 14th, respecting recruiting under Order 19. I respectfully ask immediate replies as to mode of meeting expenditures.

E. D. MORGAN.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *May '1, 1861.*

Adjutant General THOMAS:

In reply to your telegram of the 19th am of the opinion that I can raise one regiment in six weeks, another in eight weeks, and a third in ten weeks.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

PROVIDENCE, *May '1, 1861.*

Adjt. Gen. L. THOMAS:

Is it the three months' or three years' regiments authorized from Rhode Island? Reply at once.

WM. SPRAGUE.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May '1, 1861.

His Excellency Governor HOLBROOK,
Northborough, Vt.

Raise one regiment of infantry immediately, to be armed, clothed, and equipped before it leaves the State. Raise as many thereafter as you can. After the first regiment is completed raise a few independent batteries of artillery.

By order of The Secretary of War

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant General.

INDIANAPOLIS, *May '1, 1861.*

SECRETARY OF WAR:

Have feared a call for a regiment. Will now every effort to fill it soon. If these rebels could be sent to Sandusky or Columbus, Ohio, a good regiment with experienced officers would be ready for service.

W. R. HOLLOWAY,
Governor's Private Secretary.

ANNEPA, ME., *May '1, 1861.*

General L. THOMAS,
Adjutant General.

I will not about the regiment instantly. Shall I arrange to one-fourth of the bounty in advance? It will help amazingly.

L. WASHBURN, Jr.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, EXECUTIVE DEPT.,
Boston, May '1, 1861

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

SIR: On the 17th instant, by my direction, the adjutant-general of this Commonwealth had the honor to address you a letter concerning the Massachusetts battalion of infantry now on duty at Fort Warren, which he inclosed to the Hon. John B. Alley, who was requested to hand it to you, and if possible to receive your answer. This battalion numbers six full companies of 101 men each, is well officered, and is in an admirable state of discipline. With your permission I will recruit it to a regiment, which can be done in a comparatively short time, and have it placed, subject to your order, as one of the three regiments about which Adjutant-General Thomas telegraphed me on Monday. Should you accept this proposition, it will be an easy matter to recruit another battalion for service at the fort, which I will do with your permission. The men now at the fort desire active service, and as they are now proficient in military drill, it would be advisable to send them to the field in preference to a regiment composed of raw recruits. Please let me know by telegraph your decision. Colonel Dimick will probably oppose; the old army officers dislike changes. But it is the best thing to do, in my judgment. Fort Warren is a good place to break in and drill at, and when the men become proficient they do more good elsewhere.

Yours, with great respect,

JOHN A. ANDREW

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Trenton, May '1, 1861

General T. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General United States;

SIR: Last evening I received dispatch directing me to raise one regiment of infantry immediately. Measures have been taken to comply with the order at the earliest possible moment. We can clothe the regiment from our State arsenal.

Very respectfully, yours,

CHAS. S. OLDEN.

Adj. Gen. L. THOMAS;

MADISON, May '1, 1861

If Government will pay our field and line officers from the time they commence their work we will raise the regiment speedily. It will save twenty days' time in getting regiment ready. Please answer as soon as possible.

E. SALOMON.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 22, 1862

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN,
Madison, Wis.:

If the regiments are raised within twenty days, the field and line officers will be paid by the Government from commencement of their

service. If not, then from date of organization of the respective commands.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 23, 1862.

HIS EXCELLENCY SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD,
Governor of Iowa, Des Moines, Iowa:

Raise one regiment of infantry as soon as possible, the others afterward.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

STATE OF KANSAS, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Topeka, May 23, 1862.

HON. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith the statements of Colonel Weer with indorsements* and to submit a statement relative to the matter.

On the 20th of June, 1861, General Lane received authority to raise two regiments. One of these Colonel Weer attempted to raise by appointment, not of the Governor but of General Lane. These regiments were authorized to be mustered with full list of field and company officers before being filled.

September 10, 1861, the War Department issued Order No. 78, providing that all persons having received authority from the War Department to raise volunteer regiments, batteries, and companies in the loyal States, are with their commands hereby placed under the orders of the Governors of those States, to whom they will immediately report the present condition of their respective organizations. These troops will be organized or reorganized and prepared for service by the Governors of their respective States in the manner they may judge most advantageous for the interests of the General Government.

Notwithstanding this order General Lane never reported to me as required, and I did not interfere with his two regiments except to commission such officers as he had selected, one of whom was Colonel Weer. Colonel W. was never appointed by the President and would never have been appointed by me had I been authorized to raise the regiments in the first instance, as it is notorious that he was loud in his threats against the State Executive. He was commissioned solely to avoid all appearance of opposing the wishes of General Lane in the organization of his regiments. I never ordered any companies from the Fourth Regiment except one cavalry and one artillery company, and this was done after notice was received by me from the War Department that mixed regiments would not be recognized. The other companies, if they ever belonged to the regiment, were detached by General Lane without any agency of mine.

* Omitted.

January 17, 1862, General Hunter, commanding Department of Kansas, issued General Orders, No. 9, in part as follows:

1. In compliance with Special Order, No. 1, paragraph 1, from Headquarters of the Army, dated 2d instant, First Lieut. C. S. Bowman, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, will proceed to their respective stations and muster the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Regiments Kansas Volunteer Brigade.

111. The mustering officer in the performance of this duty will strictly regard the requirements of the orders of the War Department applicable to the organization of regiments, battalions, and companies, namely, General Orders, Nov. 13, '59, and 61. If there are found in any regiment or organization, on mustering, any soldiers or officers, they must be mustered out of service preparatory to full payment for the time they have served, &c.

In accordance with this order Colonel Weer's regiment was re-mustered, and he was found to have but five full infantry companies and a fragment. He was accordingly mustered out as colonel, not by my order, but by order of General Hunter.

The Third Regiment was found to be in about the same condition, and its colonel was also mustered out.

Afterward, when the department had been placed under General Halleck, that officer requested me to consolidate the fragments of regiments, which I did, organizing each arm of the service by itself. There were ten full infantry companies and some fragments, and I consolidated them into one regiment and placed over it such officers as I deemed for the best interests of the service. Colonel Weer being already out of the office of colonel by order of General Hunter, it was optional with me to reappoint him or take some one else. As I believe it would be an injury to the service to displace the present officers of the Tenth Regiment with the old officers of the Fourth, I cannot consistently do so. No injustice is done Colonel Weer. He has never had a full regiment; never could have been made colonel in accordance with Order No. 15, 1861; never was appointed by the President, as he was simply commissioned by me for the reason above stated. It is true he may have been appointed by General Lane, but he was simply a civilian and his appointment carried with it no authority to be recognized by the War Department or State Executive.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. ROBINSON,
Governor of Kansas.

Boston, May 15, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

I am making all preparations possible in advance of your directions. Please make any requisition on me you desire and we will do our utmost, conquering all difficulties and obstacles by every means to obey and serve.

JOHN A. ANDREWS

COLUMBUS, OHIO, May 16, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Assuming that you wish to fill up the regiments in the field, permit me to suggest that full companies be made from the men now in the

service in the field, and that the company officers of the companies that are broken up be sent home to recruit entire new companies for their old regiments, giving them, say, forty days to do the work, and upon failure of success revoke their commissions, the organizations of the regiments remaining in the meantime intact. You thus secure experienced officers for the new recruits and save the accumulation of officers and expense. I am executing your order to raise a new regiment with dispatch.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

GENERAL ORDERS, 1 WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 55, Washington, May 24, 1862.

1. The following act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:

AN ACT to authorize the appointment of medical store keepers and chaplains of hospitals.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorized to add to the Medical Department of the Army medical store keepers, not exceeding six in number, who shall have the pay and emoluments of military store keepers in the Quartermaster's Department, who shall be skilled apothecaries or druggists, who shall give the bond and security required by existing laws for military store keepers in the Quartermaster's Department, and who shall be stationed at such points as the necessities of the Army may require: *Provided,* That the provisions of this act shall remain in force only during the continuance of the present rebellion.

And, 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint, if he shall deem it necessary, a chaplain for each permanent hospital, whose pay, with that of chaplains of hospitals hereafter appointed by him, shall be the same as that of regimental chaplains in the volunteer force; and who shall be subject to such rules in relation to absence from duty as are prescribed for commissioned officers of the Army.

Approved May 20, 1862.

11. The following are the regulations which will govern the appointment of medical store-keepers under the first section of the foregoing act of Congress:

1. A board of not less than three medical officers will be assembled by the Secretary of War to examine such applicants as may by him be authorized to appear before it.

2. Candidates to be eligible to examination shall be not less than twenty-five years or more than forty years of age; shall possess sufficient physical ability to perform their duties satisfactorily, and shall present with their applications satisfactory evidence of good moral character.

3. Candidates will be required to pass a satisfactory examination in the ordinary branches of a good English education, in pharmacy and materia medica, and to give proof that they possess the requisite business qualifications for this position.

4. The board will report to the Secretary of War the relative merit of the candidates examined, and they will receive appointments accordingly.

5. When appointed, each medical store-keeper will be required to give a bond in the amount of \$10,000 before he shall be allowed to enter on the performance of his duties.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May '6, 1861.

His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts, Boston:

The propositions contained in your letter of the 2nd are all approved. Let the battalion of infantry at Fort Warren be recruited to a full regiment and made ready to march as soon as possible.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May '6, 1861.

Major-General MORGAN,
Albany, N. Y.:

The operations of the enemy in the Shenandoah may require speedy re-enforcements. Please organize one regiment as speedily as possible. The Seventh New York should also be in readiness to move if called for.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ALBANY, N. Y., May '6, 1861.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your dispatch received. The Seventh Regiment will move at short notice when ordered. Its roll shows 900 men. A fair proportion can be relied upon. I will also furnish the Government other militia regiments, and have taken instant measures to learn how many and of what strength. Militia regiments will prefer a three months' muster. Will they be accepted? Inform me fully of your want. They will be met.

E. D. MORGAN

CONFIDENTIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May '6, 1861.

Governor MORGAN,
Albany:

A dispatch from General Wool says the rebels are reported to be moving north from Richmond. If that be true we shall need re-enforcements here. To that end three-months' militiamen will be received in addition to volunteers for the war. Prudence requires that every precaution should be used, and therefore your whole military force, militia as well as volunteers, should be put immediately on a footing to answer a sudden call.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

(Same to Governor Curtin, Harrisburg, and Governor Andrew, Boston.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 24, 1862.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF OHIO:

If the regiment called for be completed in thirty days the officers will be paid from the commencement of service.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

(Same to the Governors of Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, New York, Vermont, and Wisconsin.)

HARRISBURG, PA., May 24, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

Your dispatch received. Have sent the adjutant general to Philadelphia to prepare the regiments of Gray and Blue Reserves and National Guards and detached companies in the First Division of the home guard of that city. I will take other measures for the organization of the military bodies in other parts of the State. I will keep you advised meanwhile. Telegraph further to-morrow, so that I can advise General Russell before he leaves the city to-morrow night. It would greatly facilitate my recruiting operations if Captain Dodge were permitted to act as my agent in detaching volunteer officers with proper instructions in this service. Please authorize him so to act.

A. G. CURTIN.

HARRISBURG, PA., May 24, 1862.

General L. THOMAS,

Adjutant-General:

The required regiment will be raised within the time mentioned.

A. G. CURTIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 24, 1862.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF RHODE ISLAND,

Providence, R. I.:

The three months' regiment from Rhode Island is accepted. Send it at once to this city.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 25, 1862.

Ordered:

By virtue of the authority vested by act of Congress the President takes military possession of all the railroads in the United States from and after this date until further orders, and directs that the respective

railroad companies, their officers and servants, shall hold themselves in readiness for the transportation of troops and munitions of war as may be ordered by the military authorities, to the exclusion of all other business.

By order of the Secretary of War:

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 5, 1861.

Governor of MAINE:

Intelligence from various quarters leaves no doubt that the enemy in great force are advancing on Washington. You will please organize and forward immediately all the volunteer and militia force in your State.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

(Same to the Governors of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Iowa.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., May 25, 1861.

Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg:

Send all the troops forward that you can immediately. Banks is completely routed. The enemy are in large force advancing upon Harper's Ferry.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary.

(Same to Governor Andrew, Boston, and to Governor Sprague, Providence.)

SAINT LOUIS, *May 25, 1861.*

His Excellency RICHARD YATES,
Governor of Illinois:

SIR: I have the honor to state that large numbers of loyal citizens in Northwestern Arkansas express a desire to enter the military service of the United States. I believe a regiment can be raised in two or three counties near this post (Cassville, Mo., where my regiment is now stationed), composed exclusively of Arkansians, with no expense to the Government for subsistence of recruits prior to the mustering in of the regiment entire. Presuming that the extent of the loyal feeling in this region is unknown to the Government, and presuming that manifestations of such feeling by citizens of States in rebellion would, when known, be encouraged by the authorities, I deem it a duty to make the facts known, and therefore respectfully ask Your Excellency to present the matter to the consideration of the President or Secretary of War. If authorized to say that a regiment or more from

Arkansas would be accepted, I believe I could soon make a cheering report from this people, who have hitherto since the war commenced been prevented from any exhibition of their undoubted loyalty by the forces of Price and McCulloch quartered in their midst until the battle of Pea Ridge.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 JULIUS WHITE,
Col. Thirty-seventh Illinois Vols., Comdg. Post, Cassville, Mo.

[First indorsement.]

SPRINGFIELD, June 6, 1862.

Respectfully referred to the President of the United States.

Here seems to be an opening worthy of consideration. Colonel White is a reliable officer. Cannot something be done?

RICH'D. YATES,
Governor of Illinois.

[Second indorsement.]

JUNE 11, 1862.

The President respectfully refers the inclosed to the Secretary of War, with the expression of his confidence in the energy and faithfulness of General White.

BOSTON, May 25, 1862.

HON. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your telegram received. Please communicate through me an order on Col. Justin Dimick, commanding Fort Warren, to forward the battalion of six companies there stationed, and authorize me to place militia there for garrison. I will send by steamer down harbor to fort. Will get militia officers to consultation to-night. Authorize me to draw on the U. S. mustering, disbursing officers, quartermaster, and commissary for the needful. Authorize also to enlist such three-months' or six-months' volunteers as you want instead of sending militia. Probably can do that as quick with better officers. Give me discretion. Will watch telegraph all night.

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
 Washington City, D. C., May 25, 1862.

Governor ANDREW,
Boston, Mass.:

Your telegram received. The orders you desire will be given by the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General. In addition thereto I hereby authorize you to make requisitions upon the respective quartermasters and commissaries at your discretion, and to do and perform whatever acts and things may be necessary for the raising and forwarding troops for the Government. This telegram to be your warrant and authority.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Albany, May 2, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

I can dispatch 3,000 militia soldiers in small regiments, fit for service, in twenty-four hours after order; can be largely increased with few days' time. I propose to send you one regiment, the Fifth Volunteer Artillery, armed as infantry, 1,000 strong, on Tuesday, 5th instant, unless you telegraph me to the contrary.

E. D. MORGAN

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., May 2, 1862.

Governor MORGAN,

Albany, N. Y.:

Send on all the troops you can, and quickly. All the information from every source indicates a concentration of rebel power in this direction. Send the Seventh Regiment immediately.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

*Secretary of War.**ALBANY, May 2, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have your two dispatches of this date. The Fifth Volunteer Artillery and the Seventh Artillery and the Seventh New York State Militia are by telegraph ordered to leave New York for Washington to-morrow. Four smaller militia regiments from New York are ordered to follow the above, and all other available militia force in the State will be forwarded as you have requested. Please direct all your officers at New York to honor my requisitions for arms and ammunition.

E. D. MORGAN

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., May 2, 1862.

Governor MORGAN,

Albany, N. Y.:

Your telegram received and orders given by Adjutant General. Two dispatches from General Banks state that he had reached within a short distance of the Potomac at Williamsport safely with his force after a march of thirty-five miles, having saved his trains and the chief part of his command. We hope that he may have effected his crossing in safety as he expected.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

*Secretary of War.**COLUMBUS, OHIO, May 2, 1862.**(Received 20th.)*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Your dispatch asking for troops for Washington received. Will send you one full regiment on the 27th. For what length of time shall the new volunteers be asked to serve, and what number do you want from Ohio?

DAVID TOLP,

Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., May 25, 1861.

E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

The organization of volunteers has been in progress all day in Philadelphia. From movements since the defeat of Banks I have reason to apprehend a design to cross into Cumberland Valley. I suggest whether our present available force had not better be thrown in that direction. There is a great alarm on the border, and I have dispatched from our troops at Hagerstown, who have retreated there without arms. I cannot reach the interior of the State by telegraph until to-morrow.

A. G. CURTIS.

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1861.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The insurrection which is yet existing in the United States, and aims at the overthrow of the Federal Constitution and the Union, was clandestinely prepared during the winter of 1860 and 1861, and assumed an open organization in the form of a treasonable Provisional Government at Montgomery, in Alabama, on the 18th day of February, 1861. On the 17th day of April, 1861, the insurgents committed the flagrant act of civil war by the bombardment and capture of Fort Sumter, which cut off the hope of immediate conciliation. Immediately afterward all the roads and avenues to this city were obstructed, and the capital was put into the condition of a siege. The mails in every direction were stopped, and the lines of telegraph cut off by the insurgents, and military and naval forces, which had been called out by the Government for the defense of Washington, were prevented from reaching the city by organized and combined treason, this resistance in the State of Maryland. There was no adequate and effective organization for the public defense. Congress had indefinitely adjourned. There was no time to convene them. It became necessary for me to choose whether, using only the existing means, agencies, and processes which Congress had provided, I should let the Government fall at once into ruin, or whether, availing myself of the broader powers conferred by the Constitution in cases of usurpation, I would make an effort to save it with all its blessings to the present age and for posterity. I thereupon summoned my constitutional advisers, the heads of all the Departments, to meet on Sunday, the 20th [1st] day of April, 1861, at the office of the Navy Department, and then and there, with their unanimous concurrence, directed that an armed revenue cutter should proceed to sea, to afford protection to the commercial marine, and especially the California treasure ships, then on their way to this coast. I also directed the commandant of the navy yard at Boston to purchase or charter, as quickly as possible, five steam ships, for purposes of public defense. I directed the commandant of the navy yard at Philadelphia to purchase, or charter and arm, an equal number for the same purpose. I directed the commandant at New York to purchase, or charter and arm, an equal number. I directed Commander Gillis to purchase, or charter and arm, and put to sea two other vessels. Similar directions were given to Commodore Du Pont with a view to re-opening of passages by water to and from the capital. I directed to several officers to take the advice and obtain the aid and efficient

services in the matter of His Excellency Edwin D. Morgan, Governor of New York, or in his absence, George D. Morgan, William M. Everts, R. M. Blatchford, and Moses H. Grinnell, who were by my direction especially empowered by the Secretary of the Navy to act for his Department in that crisis in matters pertaining to the forwarding of troops and supplies for the public defense. On the same occasion I directed that Governor Morgan and Alexander Cummings, of the city of New York, should be authorized by the Secretary of War, Simon Cameron, to make all necessary arrangements for the transportation of troops and munitions of war in and around New York, of the officers of the Army of the United States until communication by mails and telegraph should be completely re-established between the cities of Washington and New York. No security was required to be given by them, and either of them was authorized to act in case of inability to consult with the other. On the same occasion I authorized and directed the Secretary of the Treasury to advance, without requiring security, \$2,000,000 of public money to John A. Dix, George Oddyke, and Richard M. Blatchford, of New York, to be used by them in meeting such requisitions as should be directly consequent upon military and naval measures necessary for the defense and support of the Government, requiring them only to act without compensation, and to report their transactions when duly called upon.

The several departments of the Government at that time contained so large a number of disloyal persons that it would have been impossible to provide safety, through official agents only, for the performance of the duties thus confided to citizens favorably known for their ability, loyalty, and patriotism. The several orders issued upon these occurrences were transmitted by private messengers, who pursued a circuitous way to the sea-board cities, inland, across the State of Pennsylvania and Ohio and the Northern Lakes. I believe that by these and other similar measures taken in that crisis, some of which were without any authority of law, the Government was saved from overthrow. I am not aware that a dollar of the public funds thus confided without authority of law to unofficial persons was either lost or wasted, although apprehensions of such misdirection occurred to me as objections to those extraordinary proceedings, and were necessarily overruled. I recall these transactions now to explain my attention has been directed to a resolution which was passed by the House of Representatives on the 30th day of last month, which is in the words:

Resolved, That Simon Cameron, late Secretary of War, by his action Alexander Cummings with the control of large sums of the public money, and authorizing the purchase military supplies without restriction, without requiring them to give a guarantee for the faithful performance of his duties, when the services of competent public officers were available, and by involving the Government in a vast number of contracts with persons not legitimately engaged in a war, and by the subject-matter of such contracts, especially in the purchase of arms for foreign sale, has adopted a policy highly injurious to the public service, and deserves the censure of the House.

Congress will see that I should be wanting equally in candor and in justice if I should leave the censure expressed in this resolution to rest exclusively or chiefly upon Mr. Cameron. The same sentiment is unanimously entertained by the heads of Departments, who participated in the proceedings which the House of Representatives has censured. It is due Mr. Cameron to say that, although he fully approved the proceedings, they were not moved nor suggested by

himself, and that not only the President but all the other heads of Departments were at least equally responsible with him for whatever error, wrong, or fault was committed in the premises.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May '6, 1861.

Major JOHN A. DIX.

GENERAL: The President having taken military possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for national purposes, under the authority invested in him by act of Congress, the utility of the road and the safety of the capital require that the railroad, its depots, workshops, rolling stock, and all its appendage and appurtenances should be under military protection, and also that its officers, servants, and employees, and whomsoever may be engaged in the working of the road for the benefit of the Government, should be protected against all violence, injury, or danger. You are therefore directed to afford such protection to the fullest extent of the emergency and the force of your command, and you are requested to exert it for that purpose.

By order of the President

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May '6, 1861.

The GOVERNOR OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Please designate by telegram to Major-General Ripley, Chief of Ordnance, and Quartermaster General Meigs the points where you estimate and clothing to be placed for your new regiments to be used under recent call.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

(Same to Governors of Vermont, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa.)

NORWICH, May '6, 1861.

MR. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Have clothing and nearly enough equipments for the next regiment. Will order any deficiency needed.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May '6, 1861.

MR. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The Governor has not returned from Tennessee. I can organize an arm militia to guard prisoners here and at Chicago and send you two regiments ready for the field immediately. Shall I do so?

ALLEN C. FULLER,
Adjutant-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, *May 26, 1862.*

SECRETARY OF WAR:

Dispatch of the 25th instant received. Governor Morton is with General Halleck. Will send you to-night four companies of infantry fully equipped and one company of artillery. Shall the artillery bring field guns? Will immediately see what other force can be released at once and advise you. Can probably send a full regiment to-morrow and another company of artillery. Will be glad to get your instructions from time to time.

W. R. HOLLOWAY,
Governor's Private Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS, *May 26, 1862.*

SECRETARY OF WAR:

Captain Ekin, the quartermaster here, has an ample supply of good clothing. We also have arms.

W. R. HOLLOWAY,
Governor's Private Secretary.

AUGUSTA, *May 26, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Shall I take the guards at the forts, about 120 men? Shall I accept three-months' volunteers? Where, how, and when about arms and equipments?

I. WASHBURN, Jr.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 26, 1862.

Hon. Excellency Governor WASHBURN,
Augusta, Me.:

Sir: Send on the guards at the forts; replace them, if necessary, by militia. I have accepted some three-months' volunteers, but do not desire to receive any more. If, however, you find that you cannot get three-years' men, enlist them for three months. Arms and equipments will be sent to any place you may designate. You will be authorized to make requisitions on the Quartermaster General and Chief of Ordnance for what you need. Please hasten your enlistments; time is important.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

AUGUSTA, *May 26, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Am raising three-years' regiment under late call. The militia of the State has no organization of any worth. I will enlist volunteers for three months in lieu of drafting. This will be most expeditious. Should the necessity cease for these emergency men please inform me thereof, as recruiting for three-years' regiment will be better.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 26, 1862.

GOVERNOR ISRAEL WASHBURN,

Augusta, Me.:

Enlist no more three-months' men. Only three-years' men are needed. Please report how many three-months' men you have enlisted.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

AUGUSTA, May 26, 1862.

General THOMAS:

Have part of regiment of three-months' men. Shall it be filled? If not, cannot send any men immediately, as we have no organized militia amounting to anything. No full companies of three-months' men are yet enlisted. What I have can be easily discharged. Three-years' regiment is filling up well.

I. WASHBURN, JR.

BOSTON, May 26, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

Please telegraph me authority to commission again Francis J. Parker, who resigned majorship of Fort Warren battalion, and was discharged May 22. Have you any more from Banks? Our people are rushing as in April, 1861. They will repeat the enthusiasm and glory of Lexington and Baltimore.

JOHN A. ANDREW.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., May 26, 1862.

GOVERNOR ANDREW,

Boston, Mass.:

You are authorized to commission again Francis J. Parker. General Banks stated in a dispatch received this morning, dated at Williamsport, that his force was then crossing the river in good order and excellent spirits, and that he expected to save everything. Four days ago I nominated Gordon for brigadier, and he appears to have won it nobly. Banks and his officers have conducted his operations gallantly.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

P. S.—Just as I signed the above a telegram received from General Banks says, "Everything of importance safe—guns, ordnance trains, and nearly all the baggage trains."

E. M. STANTON.

BOSTON, May 26, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

We have sent six companies of volunteers under Lieutenant-Colonel Parker to-night. Shall send battery at 6 a. m. to-morrow. I have 2,000 militia in town which we hope to send to-morrow evening.

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor.

ALBANY, May 26, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Your dispatch dated at midnight was received at 12:30 o'clock this morning. Seven or eight militia regiments, ranging from 100 to 1,000, are ready to go, but will in many cases need uniforms. Shall they be uniformed and sent, or does later information render it unworkable to send militia regiments now? Seventh Militia and Fifth Volunteer Artillery will leave to-night.

E. D. MORGAN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 26, 1862.

Governor MORGAN,
Albany, N. Y.

Send on all the militia regiments. Colonel Vinton, quartermaster at New York, has been directed to answer your requisition; also the commissary has received the same directions.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

NEW YORK, May 26, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

MY DEAR SIR: The strength of the militia regiments under marching orders from this city can be increased by volunteers if uniforms can be issued to them. Colonel Vinton says he needs his instructions from the Quartermaster General. He does not feel at liberty to issue clothing or equipage to militia regiments without special orders in every instance emanating from him. Please send him the necessary instructions. The clothing is required for troops to move to-morrow.

THOS. HILLHOUSE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 26, 1862.

Hon. DAVID TOD,
Columbus, Ohio:

We want as many troops as you can raise in the State for the term of three years, or during the war, or for any other term, not less than three months, according as you can raise them quickest.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[MAY 26, 1862.]

Governor DAVID TOD,
Columbus, Ohio:

Can you send forward rapidly a force along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Cumberland? The enemy occupy Martinsburg. We hold Harper's Ferry. I can furnish arms. Might not a temporary force be organized to guard the prisoners and relieve the force now on that duty at Camp Chase?

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, May 26, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

I have a temporary force raised for guard duty at Camp Chase, which relieves the Sixty-first Regiment. It will be ready for the field to-morrow. Shall I send it to protect the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad? The people of Ohio are responding handsomely to your call for additional troops. You have at Camp Thomas 100 or 500 regular troops; why not order them to Cumberland?

DAVID TOD,

Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., May 26, 1862.

Governor Tod,

Columbus, Ohio.

In the absence of any information by this Department respecting the present position of General Fremont, you will please forward the Sixty-first Regiment toward Cumberland and direct it to report to General Kelley, who has charge of the Railroad Division in Fremont's command.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, May 26, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

Telegram to Governor about arms and clothing received. It is believed 10,000 men will promptly respond to the call. About 7,000 arms needed. Should be sent here. Dickerson has clothing, but no camp equipage. Will dispatch Generals Ripley and Melgs.

GEO. H. WRIGHT,

Quartermaster General of Ohio.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., May 26, 1862.

Governor CURTIS,

Harrisburg, Pa.

Mr. Preston has shown me your dispatch to him. I would be glad to have you specify what "want of support from Washington has retarded your efforts" in order that it may be corrected. It has been the desire of the Department to act harmoniously with the State Executives, and I have not been aware of any complaint heretofore. The Adjutant General will make all necessary and lawful arrangements that may be required for expenses and officers upon your application to him or the Department specifying what you do want. If Captain Dodge can be detailed on the service you desire it will be done.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, May 10, 1861.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Your dispatch this morning relieves me as to equipment and arms, and I presume the Commissary Department will supply our volunteers. I wish Dodge ordered to place himself under my orders and assist me. He has experience that will be useful. Captain Lane has offered and can be of great service. We can enlist 500 men in Franklin and Fulton Counties, but as there is great alarm on the border they had better be armed and equipped and marched in the direction of Hagerstown. The people are enrolling all over the State, and my only fear is we will have more than can be equipped and armed. I desire that the various officials of the Government shall provide transportation and subsistence promptly, and that Captain Dodge be directed to assist me.

Rest assured that there is no want of harmony or co-operation. I only wish authority and assistance, and Pennsylvania shall far exceed all the previous efforts to crush the rebellion.

A. G. CURTIS.

HARRISBURG, May 10, 1861.

Hon. E. M. STANTON.

Our people about entrance to Cumberland Valley are alarmed, and say no defense can be made but at the expense, and they fear an early attempt in immense force. Cannot our regular troops be ordered in that direction? Please give them your early attention and reply.

A. G. CURTIS.

HARRISBURG, May 10, 1861.

General L. THOMAS,

Adjutant General;

Regiments at Philadelphia ready to move under the call or suggestion of the President are not up to standard required by War Department, but are full under the militia law of Pennsylvania as well as accordance with which our organizations of militia must be made. Please direct you to recognize the organizations as they are.

A. G. CURTIS.

HARRISBURG, May 10, 1861.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

Telegraph of 25th just received. Unfortunately we have no militia in Vermont, but we will recruit volunteer companies and battalions with utmost vigor and energy and send to you. As a new infantry regiment is raised, or nearly so, shall the rest be a regiment of infantry or four or more batteries of artillery?

L. HORTON.

HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, May 10, 1861.

Adj. Gen. L. THOMAS:

Recruiting for regiment of infantry called for is already progressing in ten counties. Hope to be able to raise and send you 1000 men.

forty days. If recruiting progresses well, shall next attempt to raise a few independent batteries of artillery, first conferring further with you about it. If batteries are raised could you detail an experienced non-commissioned officer to each for temporary service as drill-master?

P. HOLBROOK.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 26, 1862.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF VERMONT,

Montpelier, Vt.

Infantry is required more than artillery. No more than two batteries of artillery will be wanted from Vermont.

L. THOMAS,

Adjutant General.

MADISON, WIS., *May 26, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

We have no militia organized. We have full regiment now guarding rebel prisoners here. We could organize in a few days a guard temporarily enlisted for the purpose, so as to relieve the regiment and send it to Washington. If you approve, state for how long we shall enlist the guard. We can place the guard under control of Major Smith, U. S. recruiting superintendent here.

E. SALOMON.

MADISON, WIS., *May 26, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

If the rebel prisoners here can be sent to Chicago to be guarded, we can start our Nineteenth Regiment in three days.

E. SALOMON,

Governor.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 26, 1862.

E. SALOMON,

Governor of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

No change in the rebel prisoners can be made just now. This is a matter for the Commissary General of Prisoners, who is at Detroit.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,

Adjutant General.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *May 26, 1862.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

There are four good Wisconsin regiments idle in Kansas--the Ninth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Wisconsin Infantry and Third Cavalry. The Twelfth and Thirteenth may have been ordered to Corinth, but

the Ninth, at Fort Scott, and I would like to see him in the army. I would see that he was put on active service at once. His pay would be raised.

Very respectfully,
 JOHN C. HARRIS.

Very respectfully,
 JOHN C. HARRIS.

Capt. R. L. DONNA, English Infantry
Mustering and Dismissing

Afford every assistance to the mustering of the troops just called for.

(Same to other mustering officers.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

The Krupp cannon and howitzers received ninety days a battery of new Krupp 12-pounder howitzers, and the necessary appointments new and complete, furnished at short notice, to be ready for service for ninety days.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM C. HARRIS,
 Major, 1st Cavalry.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
 Secretary of War.

Governor HUCKINGHAM

Secretary of State.

Accept my thanks for the help you need my three-months' men and their arms should be needed.

Very respectfully,
 JOHN C. HARRIS.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

The Sixtieth Regiment has been sent to guard our prisoners with arms and appointments. Adjutant General's Office. Will you please issue them such supplies as they may need.

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 27, 1862.

Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

General Banks is at Williamsport, with his force in much better condition than was expected, and without having suffered any great loss. We have a large force at Harper's Ferry, and that place is reported to be secure. A large concentration of our forces at Manassas has been made. Reports from Harper's Ferry indicate that the rebel forces have fallen back in apprehension of the movements now being made to capture them. It is not believed that there is any present danger of an aggression of the enemy in Pennsylvania. The forces being raised by the Government are designed for service in the field remote from your State, and in view of the apprehension expressed in your telegram of last evening, that the Pennsylvania troops may be needed for your own defense, the President will not require any other from Pennsylvania to be mustered into the U. S. service but those who volunteer for three years or during the war, leaving all others to meet any emergency that may hereafter arise for your domestic protection, as you seem to think such protection is needed.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, May 27, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Can you not specify the number of men that will be required from Pennsylvania under late call? We are likely to be overrun.

A. G. CURTIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 27, 1862.

Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

Your telegram as to organization of regiments just received, and the Adjutant-General directed to answer it immediately under the President's instructions.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 27, 1862.

Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

In answer to your inquiry as to what number of men will be taken from your State, the Secretary of War directs me to say that any number of three-years' men you can raise will be accepted.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHINA PRESS

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PROVIDENCE, May 27, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I send 1,000 men to-day.

WM. SPRAGUE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 27, 1862.

Governor SPRAGUE,

Providence, R. I.:

Your telegram was received to-day. Thanks for your promptness. The President directs that the new levies be confined to three-years' men. The regiment you have sent has been specially excepted, understanding it to be for three months.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

MADISON, WIS., May 27, 1862.

Adjutant-General THOMAS:

Understanding from your reply to my dispatch and letter that the officers are to be paid for thirty-days' service, at all events, in raising troops, if engaged so long before organization of command, I will proceed with all possible diligence to raise the regiment. Answer.

E. SALOMON,

*Governor.*HQRS. SECOND DIV., DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MILITIA,
Washington, May 28, 1862.

Maj. Gen. R. C. WRIGHTMAN,

Commanding the District of Columbia:

GENERAL: The accompanying letter of Brig. Gen. J. H. Bradley is sent you with my approval, to be forwarded to the Secretary of War, and in so doing I would again propose to the Government to authorize the enrollment in Washington of a permanent armed home guard, to consist at present of from 8,000 to 10,000 men, composed mostly of citizens of this vicinity. The men would be familiar with the surroundings of this District, and with a few hours of military practice each day would soon become good soldiers, could act as a military police to Washington, would give confidence to the timid, and present an impassable barrier to any ordinary force which might threaten our city from without. Had such a body been organized it would have prevented the necessity of drawing troops here from New York, Boston, or other points, and the cost of the latter operation, transportation, &c., will far exceed that which would be necessary to keep up the organization suggested, and the general alarm through the country would be avoided. With reference to placing arms in the hands of the people at this juncture unless they had been previously drilled and properly instructed to act in concert I could not recommend, but I most earnestly urge the imperative necessity of using our own citizens, the militia of this District or a portion of them, as a home guard, and I am satisfied that there are thousands of loyal citizens who would willingly and promptly co-operate in this measure. It is well known that I am an old army officer of artillery and a graduate

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the field officer be nominated to him for approval or disapproval from these headquarters as affording the best means of knowing the wants and wishes of the rank and file.

R. C. WRIGHTMAN,
Commanding Officer Militia District of Columbia

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., May 28, 1862.

Adj't. Gen. ALLEN C. FULLER,
Chicago:

Send your regiments immediately to General Halleck.
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CHICAGO, May 28, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I can send the organized regiments immediately to General Halleck if you will allow me to complete the organization of the three-months' men to guard prisoners. Shall I complete their organization at once?

ALLEN C. FULLER,
Adjutant-General.

CHICAGO, May 28, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Washington, D. C.:

Governor Yates has, under your authority, authorized the raising of three regiments for three months to guard prisoners in this State and relieve three regiments now here ready for the field. These regiments are now organizing. What shall be done with them? Please answer me here immediately.

ALLEN C. FULLER,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 28, 1862.

Adjutant-General FULLER,
Chicago, Ill.:

I telegraphed you this morning to organize the three-months' men immediately to guard the prisoners and to send the three-years' men to General Halleck speedily as possible.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEER MILITIA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Frankfort, May 28, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The Military Board are in receipt of authority from the Department to raise a regiment of infantry in this State. I am instructed by the board to suggest the propriety of permitting them

allowance. Mr. Hooper showed me your telegram to him. I am not disturbed by the howling of those who are at your heels and mine.

EDWIN M. STANTON

WASHINGTON, May 18, 1862

Governor JOHN A. ANDREW,
Boston, Mass.:

I am authorized by the President to say, in reply to your telegram, the order for the militia and three-months' men was made by the President himself upon deliberate consultation with the Secretary of War and other members of his Cabinet and his military advisers. You are requested not to make any public use of this.

S. HOOPER.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Albany, N. Y., May 18, 1862

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Your dispatch dated 27th was received this morning. Fifteen militia regiments had been accepted for three-months' service, mostly in New York and Brooklyn. It is supposed they will average nearly 800 each. Part have left; remainder will move as fast as transportation can be provided. Your request to discontinue acceptance of three-months' regiments is noticed and will be strictly observed.

E. D. MORGAN

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., May 28, 1862

Governor MORGAN,
Albany, N. Y.:

Your telegram received and all your proceedings approved. Stand on the troops accepted. They may come by companies without awaiting regimental organization, if that would expedite the matter.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., May 28, 1862

Governor MORGAN,
Albany, N. Y.:

If you have any volunteer cavalry, mounted or unmounted, please send them on immediately.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

ALBANY, May 28, 1862

We have no volunteer cavalry remaining in this State, mounted or unmounted, except one regiment mustered out of service, a portion of which might re-enlist.

E. D. MORGAN

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to her whole duty now and always, cheerfully contributing her full quota of army, large enough to make military operations vigorous, effective, and certain everywhere.

FREDERICK HOLBROOK,

Governor of Vermont.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., May 2, 1862.

Governor HOLBROOK,

Brattleborough, Vt.:

Your telegram received. I thank you for your attention. I have organized and send on the regiments speedily as possible.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 23, 1862.

Governor SALOMON,

Madison, Wis.:

Officers will not be paid from the commencement of service unless the regiment is completed in thirty days.

L. THOMAS,

Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 56. }

WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 22, 1862.

Officers serving in the Quartermaster's Department will issue the signal parties of the army serving in their vicinity such supplies as may be necessary for their proper equipment, on the requisition of the officer in charge of such parties.

Rations will be issued to signal parties in like manner by officers of the Commissary Department.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,

Adjutant-General.

LEAVENWORTH, KANS., May 22, 1862

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

SIR: If the War Department desires it, I can, if authorized, send two companies of Dakota volunteers to garrison Fort Randall, Dakota Territory, and thus relieve the three companies of the Fifthteenth Regiment of Iowa Volunteers now garrisoning Fort Randall.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. JAYNE,

Governor of Dakota Territory.

P. S.—My address is Yankton, Dak. Ter.

W. J.

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in one case been allowed, and it would no doubt facilitate enlistment; but it does not appear to be sanctioned by any law or existing regulation, and has been productive of some evil. It is therefore concluded to be inadmissible. In declining three-months' enlistments it was not designed to refuse actual existing organizations that could enter at once into service. Did you so understand it? What time will we be likely to receive some troops from your State?

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Albany, May 29, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

SIR: I am directed by His Excellency Governor Morgan to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 27th instant, inquiring for what term of service the militia regiments from this State were accepted. The Governor desires me to inform you that all these regiments were accepted for three months unless sooner discharged, excepting the Seventh, which was accepted for thirty-days' service only.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 29, 1862.

Governor MORGAN,
Albany, N. Y.:

A telegram from Col. W. H. Allen, New York, through Senator King, applies for quarters and commissary stores for the Stanton Legion which he is raising. He has been directed to apply to you, as the Department, warned by difficulties arising from former independent organizations, will only receive troops through the instrumentality of the respective Governors.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 30, 1862.

ORDER RESPECTING MUSTERING AND PAY OF RECENT ENLISTMENTS.

Governor I. WASHBURN,
Augusta, Me.:

All regiments of militia or of three-months' volunteers who have offered their services under the recent call of the War Department, and who have so far perfected their organization as to be able to report for orders at Saint Louis, at Columbus, Ohio, or at Washington City, by the 10th of June, will be mustered into the service of the United States for three months from that date, the pay of each volunteer or militiaman commencing from the date of his enlistment.

一、项目背景及意义

项目背景及意义

（一）项目背景

随着科技的飞速发展和互联网的普及，人们的生活方式和消费习惯发生了翻天覆地的变化。传统的商业模式已经难以满足现代消费者的需求，企业必须不断创新，寻找新的增长点。本项目旨在通过引入先进的管理理念和技术手段，提升企业的运营效率和市场竞争力，实现可持续发展。

项目意义

（二）项目意义

1. 提升效率

（1）提升效率

通过引入先进的管理理念和技术手段，优化企业内部的流程，减少不必要的环节，提高运营效率。

2. 降低成本

3. 增强竞争力

项目目标

（一）项目目标

1. 提升效率

2. 降低成本

（1）提升效率

3. 增强竞争力

项目实施方案

（一）项目实施方案

项目预算

1. 项目预算

2. 项目预算

（1）项目预算

3. 项目预算

（二）项目预算

INDIANAPOLIS, *May 30, 1862.*Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Washington, D. C.:

Your order by telegraph received, but not clearly understood. See my telegram of yesterday. No volunteers have been called for three months except to guard prisoners. Twelfth and Sixteenth Regiments are reorganizing; will call for three additional regiments if you so order. Please instruct if you desire, viz, to raise our quota of three-months' volunteers, and also three additional regiments for during the war. I await answer. Governor Morton in New York on important business. Will visit Washington City soon.

LAZ. NOBLE,
*Adjutant-General.*BOSTON, *May 30, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The order Tuesday night telegraphed me was to release the militia and take only three-years' volunteers. Militia companies were unwilling to enlist, because liable by law of last year to some indefinite period. If President had telegraphed that after three-months' service he would release them, they would have been satisfied. There are no three-months' men under existing Congressional enactments. President may accept volunteers, however, for not less than six months. About four regiments of militia were released and sent home on Wednesday morning. We are trying to raise three regiments for three years, as you ordered. Six full companies marched on Monday from Fort Warren; remaining four companies full this week, I hope. Enlisting one battery for six months. I will try to do anything, but the recruitment imperatively demands the old bounty of \$2 head to pay agents, and one month's advance to troops.

JOHN A. ANDREW.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 30, 1862.

Governor TIDWELL:

The newspapers report that your stirring appeal has produced quite a patriotic feeling and causing rapid enlistments. I hope you will send them on as rapidly as possible. They may be sent in companies as fast as organized and placed in a school of instruction here, and the regiments organized when sufficient number of companies arrive. If you have taken any three-months' men, they will of course be accepted so far as you have engaged. Corinth was evacuated last night.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
*Secretary of War.*COLUMBUS, OHIO, *May 30, 1862.*Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Washington, D. C.:

The service requires a commissary at this place. I have been compelled to act as such, and the gallant boys of Ohio are responding. We commence sending companies to you as far as mainly

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by State Governors." I supposed considerably larger numbers would be called for. Based plans and made proposals to you accordingly. While Vermont is not disposed to be nice in adjusting her exact proportion of troops to be raised for Government service, but will do fully her part, yet two regiments now is so much above our proportion of 50,000 our people might not justify raising two, even though the State pays its soldiers \$7 per month during war. In the war will one regiment answer purposes of Government? If so, outfit complete for one only need be sent. Answer immediately.

FREDK. HOLBROOK,

(Governor of Vermont.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., May 31, 1864.

Governor HOLBROOK,
Brattleborough, Vt.:

The Government will accept all the troops that can be raised on this, out regard to State proportions, provided they be ready to be sent into service within a reasonable time. If you can raise but one regiment that will be sufficient, as others will raise more than their quota.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

MILITARY RAILROADS, DIV. OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
DEPT. OF CONSTRUCTION AND TRANSPORTATION,
June 1, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS.]

To whom it may concern:

1. All orders and instructions in regard to the movement and transfer must be given by the superintendent or his local representative or his dispatchers at stations.

2. No orders from any other source shall be obeyed if they conflict with instructions, unless they shall proceed from the commander in chief, general, or from the chief of transportation, and in all cases such orders must be in writing, signed by Major-General McDowell or by Col. Edmund Schriver, the chief of his staff, in person, and must be by any other party for them, or either of them.

3. If written instructions shall be received which are in conflict with the orders of the superintendent, the fact of such conflict, if possible, be reported to the party giving the order with the responsibility, if insisted on, that he indorse upon it the words "I assume the responsibility," and sign his name to it.

4. Such assumption of responsibility will not excuse the conductor or engineer if they fail to exercise due caution in running the train upon such orders. No officer, no surgeon or assistant, no quartermaster, or commissary, no person, civil or military, of any rank or position, shall have the right to detain a train or to run in advance of schedule time. If cars are not unloaded and made up when the hour of starting arrives, engines must be coupled with parts of trains, or without trains, and all the facts must be reported in writing by the conductor, to be laid before the chief of transportation or the commanding general of the department.

ALBANY, June 2, 1862. (Received 10 a. m. 3d.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Washington, D. C.:

Your dispatch of this date is received. I gave Senator Spinola authority this morning to raise a brigade. He returned to Brooklyn full in the faith that he could accomplish it. Every facility will be given him. Thanks to the President and Secretary of War for their observance of paragraph I, General Orders, No. 18. The service will be protected thereby. Our successes as detailed in your dispatch are most gratifying.

E. D. MORGAN,
Governor.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 2, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Washington, D. C.:

Referring to your telegram of May 31 to Governor Morgan, I am directed to say that permission to raise companies of three-years' volunteers have been granted to the extent of seven regiments, with the certainty of more applications and a fair prospect of filling up those already granted rapidly.

THOS. HILLHOUSE,
Adjutant-General of New York.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., June 2, 1862.

Governor TOD,
Columbus, Ohio:

The plan mentioned in your telegram was received and referred to the Adjutant-General for consideration, the subject being under his immediate charge. I shall always be thankful for any suggestion you can make as to the administration of this Department. The appearances now are that if recruits can be had rapidly enough to allow all the drilled force to be put into the field the war can be finished up in three months.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, June 2, 1862.

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Washington, D. C.:

DEAR GENERAL: As Secretary Stanton has no time to read speculative letters, let me make a suggestion, which you can name to him in your own way. In view of y happen, it has occurred to me it might be w have an organized force in Ohio of, say, th with a proportionate amount of artillery and cavalry (the last not so essential), to be used for defensive purposes in case the enemy shall advance in this direction by way of Cumberland Gap and the Kanawha, or otherwise, and to supply or be substituted for broken or exhausted regiments in the field. I do not apprehend any movement by the enemy

of the great battle of Gettysburg and another campaign. It is not a surprise that the Union Army should have been victorious in this campaign. The Union Army was not only a great fighting force, but it was also a great administrative force. It was able to move large numbers of men and supplies over long distances, and it was able to maintain a high level of discipline and morale. The Union Army was also able to adapt to changing circumstances, and it was able to win the war.

ARMY, 1862.

W. H. STANTON

It is the duty of every citizen to support the Union Army. The Union Army is the only force that can protect the Union and the people. It is the duty of every citizen to support the Union Army in every way possible. This includes providing food, clothing, and shelter for the soldiers, as well as providing them with the necessary weapons and equipment. It is also the duty of every citizen to support the Union Army in the field, by providing them with the necessary information and intelligence.

W. H.

THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 1, 1862.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton,

Secretary of War.

I am very glad to hear that the Union Army is doing well. It is the duty of every citizen to support the Union Army in every way possible. This includes providing food, clothing, and shelter for the soldiers, as well as providing them with the necessary weapons and equipment. It is also the duty of every citizen to support the Union Army in the field, by providing them with the necessary information and intelligence.

W. H. STANTON.

W. H. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

Government House, Washington.

January 1, 1862.

Your kind regards are received. All the best wishes for the success of the Union Army. It is the duty of every citizen to support the Union Army in every way possible. This includes providing food, clothing, and shelter for the soldiers, as well as providing them with the necessary weapons and equipment. It is also the duty of every citizen to support the Union Army in the field, by providing them with the necessary information and intelligence.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

wish me to organize for General Government service, and hope you will not consider me troublesome or obtuse in requesting you to inform me immediately on that subject. Can raise a very large force in a short time for three-months' service if you desire, but recruiting for three-years' men will be much retarded if three-months' men are still required.

RICHD. YATES,
Governor of Illinois.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., June 4, 1862.

Governor YATES,
Springfield, Ill.:

The Department will accept three-months' men who are organized and mustered in prior to the 10th of this month. But we prefer the three-years' men and do not require you to do anything that would retard their enlistment. The difficulty in understanding the actual condition of things has arisen from a conflict of opinion here as to the policy of raising three-months' men, which led to a compromise accepting only such three-months' men as were required for guards or were ready to be mustered in by the 10th of June. I am always happy to make any explanation.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 59. } *Washington, June 4, 1862.*

A camp of instruction for 50,000 men—cavalry, artillery, and infantry, in due proportions—will be immediately formed near Annapolis, Md. Major-General Wool, U. S. Army, will command the camp in addition to his duties as department commander. The ground will be selected and the troops, which will be assembled as rapidly as possible under orders from the War Department, will be placed in position as they arrive. Brig. Gen. L. P. Graham is assigned to duty as chief of cavalry at the camp. Bvt. Brig. Gen. Harvey Brown is chief of artillery, according to his brevet. A chief of the infantry arm will hereafter be designated. The Chief of Ordnance, the Quartermaster-General, Commissary-General, Surgeon-General, and Paymaster-General will each designate an experienced regular officer as the chief of their respective departments at the camp. These officers will be subject to the orders of General Wool, and under his supervision will, without delay, establish a hospital and depots of all the supplies necessary for the health and efficiency of the troops at points where issues may be conveniently made. The long experience of the veteran officer assigned to command the camp will dictate the most efficient details for brigading, equipping, drilling, and disciplining the reserve corps d'armée to be thus formed under him. Chiefs of the different staff bureaus are hereby directed to aid him by promptly meeting his reasonable requisitions for the material of war.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

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蘇聯的工業生產在戰後迅速恢復，並開始了新的發展。

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1949年10月，毛泽东在天安门城楼上，向全国人民发表了著名的“七·二六”声明，宣告了中华人民共和国的成立。这一历史时刻，标志着中国从此结束了长达百年的半殖民地半封建社会，开始了新的历史篇章。

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the arms intended for the Indiana militia were all placed in the hands of volunteers mustered into service from that State, he has not the means of doing so. He is very desirous of obtaining good guns, as our Western men are excellent judges of rifles and know how to use them. If the Government has no good guns to spare I can make a contract with a responsible New York house for 5,000 first class Enfields at \$14.50, deliverable in forty days, provided the order be given immediately.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ROBERT DALE OWEN

[Inclosure.]

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

Will you please direct 5,000 arms, good guns, to be sent to Indiana at once? Hon. R. D. Owen will explain to you the reason of this demand.

O. P. MORFON,

Governor of Indiana

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., June 6, 1865

GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN,

Madison, Wis.:

Maj. Charles H. Larrabee, of the Fifth Wisconsin, desires authority to raise a new regiment of volunteers. It is a rule of the Department to act only through the State Executives, but if you are willing to give such authority to the major it will be sanctioned by the Department very gladly, and he will be relieved of present duty for that purpose. Please answer immediately.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Madison, June 6, 1865

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: In answer to your dispatch of to-day concerning the raising of a new independent regiment by Maj. Charles H. Larrabee, I cannot do so well by telegraph fully lay before you my views on that subject, and therefore adopt this mode of communication. Under the authority from the President the Twentieth Regiment of Infantry is now in process of organization in this State. Recruiting officers have been appointed and are now diligently at work. A colonel has been selected by me in the person of Lieutenant-Colonel Plunkney, of the Third Wisconsin, who is on his way hither, he having, as I have been informed, been mustered out of service in his regiment on acceptance of the position tendered him, although he will not be entitled to be mustered in as colonel of the Twentieth until after the new regiment is complete. Thus, until that time he will have to labor without rank, and without rank, in fact, in the U. S. Army. When the Twentieth Regiment was called for I attempted to induce the Government to pay the recruiting officers from the time they should be employed upon their labors, the same as is done in the organization of a new

한글을 쓰는 것은 그 당시의 사회적 분위기를 반영하고 있다. 특히, 1920년대에는 민족의식을 고취하고, 대중의 이해를 돕기 위해 한글을 적극적으로 활용하였다. 이 시기의 문학 작품들은 주로 한글로 쓰여졌으며, 이는 문학의 대중화와 민족의식의 표현을 위한 중요한 수단이 되었다. 또한, 한글의 사용은 당시의 사회적 분위기를 반영하고 있다. 특히, 1920년대에는 민족의식을 고취하고, 대중의 이해를 돕기 위해 한글을 적극적으로 활용하였다. 이 시기의 문학 작품들은 주로 한글로 쓰여졌으며, 이는 문학의 대중화와 민족의식의 표현을 위한 중요한 수단이 되었다.

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GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 61.

WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 7, 1862.

The great number of officers absent from their regiments without sufficient cause is a serious evil, which calls for immediate correction. By paragraph 177, General Regulations, the power of commanding officers to grant leaves of absence is limited to a "time of peace." During time of war leaves of absence will only be granted by the Secretary of War, except when the certificate of a medical officer shall show, without doubt, that a change of location "is necessary to save life or prevent permanent disability." (Paragraph 186, General Regulations.) In such case the commander of an army, a department, or a division may grant not exceeding twenty days. At the expiration of that time if the officer be not able to travel he must make application to the Adjutant-General of the Army for an extension, accompanied by the certificate of a medical officer of the army, in the usual form, and if he is not able to travel. If it be not practicable to procure a medical certificate, in consequence of there being no army physician near the place where the officer resides, the certificate of a civilian physician attested by a civil magistrate, may be substituted.

All officers of the regulars and volunteers, except those on "leave" (paragraph 1326, General Regulations), unless they are authorized by orders from the Adjutant-General to be absent, will in all cases be based on a certificate as above described, and must be exhibited to the paymaster before payment is made thereon.

All invalid and wounded officers who are able to travel, and whose disability may not have been removed (paragraph 187, General Regulations), will repair, without delay—those from the East, to Annapolis, to report to the general commanding the Camp of Instruction; those from the West, to report to the commanding officer of the Camp Chase, Ohio. At those points they will remain until able to proceed to their regiments, or until an examining board may decide adversely on their ability to return to duty within a reasonable time, and a certificate may be given by the President for their discharge.

Their Excellencies the Governors of States are requested to know this order and to contribute to its execution as may be within their power. Mustering and recruiting officers are directed to enforce the same. Extra copies of the order will be furnished them for distribution.

Failure to comply with the above regulations will be reported to the Adjutant-General by regimental commanders.

By order of the Secretary of War :

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, June 7, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have been informed by Mr. Hartley, of the firm of Hartley & Graham, and I consider the information reliable, that there are considerable quantities of good Buford rifle muskets at New Providence, which have been shipped to that place for the purpose of running them to some Southern ports for sale. In consequence of the difficulty and very great risk incurred in effecting this, it is probable that the owners of these arms would discontinue

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with great care and with special reference to sharpshooting. They endeavored to get into the service in December, but were unable, owing to the order to cease recruiting. They are very anxious to be accepted now as sharpshooters and be armed with target rifles. They would be very effective. Will you accept them, either in the line or as a flanking company, and sanction the arming of them with target rifles at a cost not to exceed \$26 each?

With great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. ANDREW.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, Jan. 9, 1862.

GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI,
Saint Louis:

The Secretary of War desires to know immediately the state of your enlistments. When will your regiments be ready? When will they be ready to march to Annapolis?

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

(Same to the Governors of Maryland, Annapolis; Virginia, Wheeling; Michigan, Lansing; Iowa, Des Moines; Maine, Augusta; New Jersey, Trenton; Vermont, Montpelier; Indiana, Indianapolis; New Hampshire, Concord; Massachusetts, Boston; Connecticut, New Haven; Rhode Island, Providence; New York, Albany; Pennsylvania, Harrisburg; Delaware, Dover; Wisconsin, Madison; Kentucky, Frankfort, and Minnesota, Saint Paul.)

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, EXECUTIVE DEPT.,
Boston, Mass., Jan. 9, 1862.

HON. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

MY DEAR SIR: In raising a battalion of six companies for Fort Warren I beg to remark that it will be easier to raise a regiment, since we can have the assistance of a prospective colonel and lieutenant-colonel and the staff of a regiment, while the battalion has only a major; and besides, if we have a regiment it will be always ready to march in a body as such on call. Moreover, if the whole regiment is not needed at Fort Warren one wing of it can be ordered, under the colonel, on active duty and the other wing remain at the fort. Acting, therefore, under the authority of your telegraphic order to raise the old battalion to a regiment, and upon the intimation that you wished for three more three-years' regiments from Massachusetts, I am actively as possible engaged in raising the companies to recruit the four companies needed to complete the Thirty-second Regiment (old Fort Warren battalion), and also two more regiments (Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth) to follow that to the field, and am raising companies for a thirty-fifth regiment, to be used in whole or in part at Fort Warren, as you shall order. The militia (cadets) needing to be moved whenever it may be practicable, I ask authority for the transfer of Lieut. Col. George D. Wells, of First Massachusetts, to colonelcy of the Thirty-fourth (now forming) as soon as the regiment can receive a colonel. I ask also leave to appoint Lieut. Col.

time in making your inquiries, which should be as thorough and impartial as circumstances may permit.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 16, 1861

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Since my dispatch of May 8* I received information that a large amount of specie was concealed in the liquor store of one Auguste Couturier, who claims to be consul for the Netherlands. Upon applying to him, he denied all knowledge of it; claimed all the property there as his own. Upon examination, however, there was discovered to be \$800,000 in Mexican coin bearing the mark of the Citizens' Bank of New Orleans, the specie capital of which had been obliterated by the occupation of the city. Of this I took possession. This money was immediately claimed by Hope & Co., of Amsterdam. A copy of the claim of the agent is herewith transmitted, marked A. But the whole transaction seems to be tinged with bad faith, as the bills, notes and plates of the bank were found in a box amongst this specie, which is said to have been paid to Hope & Co. before it was due, while the bank was refusing to redeem their bills at home in coin. I hold the specie subject to the orders of the Department. I send also copies of the correspondence between the consul of the Netherlands and myself, and also of the other consuls, upon the same subject, marked B, C, D, E, F, [G].

Indeed, the claims of these consular gentlemen are most extravagant. Men who have lived here all their lives now claim perfect immunity from the ordinary laws of war for themselves and all property which they can cover, although they have been in arms against the United States. Many of these pretensions are too absurd to be at the moment entertained. Amongst other things it is claimed that the consulate flag and consulate have all and more than all of the privileges accorded to residence of a minister plenipotentiary and are extraordinary by the laws of nations.

Almost all property, therefore, useful to the United States which has not been burned or carried off will be found to be held here by persons who have lived in Louisiana all their lives, but now claim to be foreigners. Every schooner and fishing smack that cannot venture out of the river raises a foreign flag. All wood for steamers miles up the river has been burnt, except isolated yards, and in one instance the owner refused to sell one of my boats any wood, when the officer went to take it hoisted the French flag over it. The steamer wooded up, however.

May I ask direction of the Department on this subject? I call attention in this correspondence between a person claiming to and myself relative to British Guard that sent their arms and equipments the city was taken. The whole facts are set forth in that correspondence, marked H. I have no doubt nor hesitation in regard to my action in the present

"Be it further resolved, That such portions of the above sum as may be required from time to time to pay the interest accruing on the State bonds shall be advanced by Messrs. Hope & Co.; *Provided, however*, That the bank shall have the option of redeeming an equivalent amount in coin by approved sterling exchange to the satisfaction of the agent of Messrs. Hope & Co.; *And provided further*, That in the event of the blockade of this port not being raised in time to allow of the shipment of coin, then the said Edmund J. Forstall will arrange with Messrs. Hope & Co. for necessary advances to protect the credit of the State and of the bank, and the time as the coin can go forward to liquidate said debt; but no commissions shall be allowed for such shipment of coin or any other expenses except those actually incurred, and on the resumption of specie payment by this bank this time and the balance of coin to be returned to the bank."

On the 12th of April, as agent of Messrs. Hope & Co., and in view to their better security in such times of excitement, I deemed it my duty to withdraw the said sum of \$800,000, already marked and prepared for shipment, say 160 kegs, Hope & Co., containing \$5,000 each, and to place the same under the protection of the consul of the Netherlands, Am. Couturie, esq., for which I hold his receipt as follows:

CONSULATE, NEW ORLEANS,

New Orleans, April 1, 1862.

Received on deposit from Mr. Edmund J. Forstall, agent in this city of Hope & Co., of Amsterdam, 160 barrels, marked H. & Co., and containing \$5,000, total 800,000 Mexican dollars. The said barrels are deposited in the vaults of the Netherlands consulate, 100 Canal street.

AM. CONSUL

Consul Am. Couturie

I also placed in the hands of the said consul on the same day bonds of the New Orleans City for \$1,000 each, and eight bonds of the city of Mobile, for which he gave me the following receipt:

NEW ORLEANS, April 1, 1862.

Received on deposit from Mr. Edmund J. Forstall, agent in this city of Hope & Co., of Amsterdam, ten consolidated bonds of New Orleans City, each, eight bonds of the city of Mobile of \$1,000 each, which bonds were placed in my hands to the account of Messrs. Hope & Co., Amsterdam.

AM. CONSUL

Consul Am. Couturie

On the first reliable opportunity offering of communication to Messrs. Hope & Co., which was on 1st of April last, I wrote them as follows:

The Citizens' Bank and Consolidated Association, unlike our other banks based on foreign capital, I have thought it my duty to interfere in behalf of bondholders you represent in order to secure as much of the cash assets of this institution in question as needed punctually to meet running interests for the time until communications are again opened. For this special purpose the Citizens' Bank has placed in my hands \$800,000 in Mexican dollars under the following conditions (Same as before transcribed.) This document has been registered as follows:

"Seen and registered in the Journal at the consulate under the heading: 1, New Orleans, April 1, 1862.

"AM. CONSUL

"Consul of the Netherlands."

For the protection of French property in case of need, the French consul taken a fireproof building formerly occupied by the Canal Bank with vaults &c. &c. The French consul has consented to receive for safe-keeping under the protection of your consul the above amount of \$800,000 of Mexican dollars, I am depositing there ten New Orleans City bonds and eight city of Mobile bonds belonging to you. I am doing the same with the bonds belonging to Messrs. Hope & Co., under the protection of the British consul.

The French consul having subsequently declined receiving the above specie, Mr. Am. Couturie used his own vaults in Canal street.

I hold the power of attorney of Messrs. Hope & Co., covering the whole intervention in this matter; also the originals of all the

pleased. For the second time I again protested against the violation of the consular office to Captain Shipley, who then went out. When he left I distinctly put the question to him, "Sir, am I to understand that my consular office is taken possession of and myself am held prisoner by you, and that, too, by the order of Major General Butler?" He replied, "Yes, sir." During Captain Shipley's absence another remained in the office and a special sentinel was put on guard in the room where I then kept myself. The name of this second officer was Lieutenant Whitecomb, as he informed me. Captain Shipley returned and was followed by another officer, whose name I could not learn, but from appearances ranking him.

This officer approached me, and in a passionate, insulting tone, treating singularly with the gentlemanly deportment of both Captain Shipley and Lieutenant Whitecomb, made the same demand for the keys as had been made by Captain Shipley, and I made the same refusal, protesting against the act, as I had done before. He then gave orders to search the office and break open, if need be, the door of the vault.

I then arose and said:

I, Amédée Contarino, consul of the Netherlands, protest against any violation or search of my office; and this I do in the name of my Government. The flag of my consulate is over the door, and my flag floats over my head. If I could, I would force alone.

Search being begun in the office by the officer, I told him that the keys were on my person. He then in a more than rough tone ordered two of the soldiers to search my person, using the following and other expressions: "Search the fellow," "strip him," "take his coat, stockings," "search even the soles of his shoes." I remarked to the officer that the appellation "fellow" that he gave me was not applied to a gentleman, far less to a foreign consul in his own capacity, as I was then, and that I requested him to remember what he had said the word. He replied it was the name he had used to me, and he repeated over the name three times.

Both Captain Shipley and Lieutenant Whitecomb then stepped forward. The latter was the first to take two keys out of my pocket. The former took the key of my vault from the right pocket of my pantaloons. Of the keys taken by Lieutenant Whitecomb, one was one opening my place of business, which had nothing to do with my place consulate and is situated in a different part of the city. He claimed it, but was told by the commanding officer that he was to keep it for the present, but might let me have it to-morrow.

I must here state that when Captain Shipley told me that my message to the consul of France would not be sent I remarked that I had forwarded another message to the consul and was expecting an answer every moment, and that if he, the captain, would delay nothing I had seen the consul of France something good might come of my consultation. Captain Shipley replied that he could not do anything, and that the order of General Butler was to go on with the work he was charged with.

The superior officer then took the keys, opened the vault, in the company of Captain Shipley and Lieutenant Whitecomb entered the same. What they did there I was unable to see, as I kept my eyes on the same place and in the same chair where I had been searching.

After searching for some time said officer retired, leaving the vault open, Captain Shipley and Lieutenant Whitecomb remained with their men. Two other officers that I had not seen before

E.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 1st, 1871.

MESSEURS: I have the protest which you have thought it proper to make in regard to the action of my officers toward the consul of the Netherlands, which action I approve and sustain. I am grieved that without investigation of the facts you, Messrs., should have thought of your duties to take action on the matter. The fact will appear soon and easily to be demonstrated at the proper time, that the flag of the Netherlands was made to cover and conceal property of an incorporated company of Louisiana, secreted under it from the operation of the laws of the United States. That the supposed fact that the consul had under the flag only the property of Hope & Co., with the Netherlands, is untrue. He had other property which could not by law be his property or the property of Hope & Co.; of this I have abundant proof in my own hands. No person can exceed me in respect I shall pay to the flags of all nations, and to the consular authority, even while I do not recognize many claims made by them, but I wish to have it most distinctly understood that in no respect to be respected the consul, his office, and the use of his flag each and all be respected.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

F.

NEW ORLEANS, May 12, 1871.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of the Gulf, at New Orleans.

SIR: Your official communication of the 14th instant I received, and transmitted literal copies thereof to my Government through the usual channels.

In reading it I cannot but think that you have misunderstood the communication which I had the honor of addressing you on the 14th instant, and to which it purports to be an answer.

My communication recited a series of outrages upon my person, the dignity of consular office, and of the flag of the Government which I have the honor of representing in this city; and informed you that as these acts would be brought to the knowledge of the Government I desired to know whether they were performed with its sanction or by your order. It has pleased you to say that you can judge I have merited the treatment I have received, if a little rough. I am therefore to infer that the acts brought to your notice received your sanction.

I shall leave it with my Government to direct my future conduct in consequence of those acts and to pronounce the use which I have made of my consular flag, and in the meanwhile I have to inform you that I have placed the interests of the subjects of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, heretofore in my charge, under the charge and keeping of the consul of His Majesty the Emperor of the French in New Orleans. But I must be permitted, referring to my only intercourse with your subordinate and with your

No. 2.—(One tin box (to which we gave the name of a bank box of this city), locked, containing, first, ten bonds of the consolidated debt of the city of New Orleans for \$1,000 each, the nominal value of which is \$10,000; second, eight bonds of the city of Mobile of the same value of \$1,000 each, the nominal value of which is \$8,000. These eighteen bonds were deposited with me on the 12th day of April 1864 by Edmund J. Forstall, esq., in the capacity above recited as the property of Messrs. Hope & Co.; third, divers papers, being letters and deeds, my consular commission from His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, and exequatur from the President of the United States.

No. 3.—Six other tin boxes marked with my name, "Amedeo C. Courtois," containing private deeds, silverware, &c., which boxes are the property of divers persons for whom I am agent.

No. 4.—Two or more tin boxes, the property of the Hope Insurance Company, of this city, which occupied a portion of the premises in which my consulate was located.

Since the removal of the articles herein recited from the vault of the consulate the doors of the same have been closed and locked and armed sentinels continue to be placed at the entrance of and around the building. The coin and other articles above enumerated have been deposited, to the best of my knowledge, either in the mint or customhouse in this city, both public edifices, being occupied by U. S. military.

AM. COURTOIS,
Consul of the Netherlands.

G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 13, 1864.

THE CONSUL OF THE NETHERLANDS:

SIR: Your communication of the 10th instant is received. The nature of the property found concealed beneath your consular flag, the specie, dies, and plates of the Citizens' Bank of New Orleans, under a claim that it was your private property, which claim is now admitted to be groundless, shows you have merited, so far as I can judge, the treatment you have received, even if a little rough. Having prostituted your flag to a base purpose, you could not expect to have it respected, so abused.

I am, officially, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding

II.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
New Orleans, May 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of the Gulf.

SIR: Mr. J. J. Burrowes, a British subject, and who lately demanded a passport to comply with the request and in June, he appears to have the honor to forward in behalf of British subjects, organized me that, at the command of the Brigadier-General, for purposes which I and he begs my British subject.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

1. 1950年10月1日，中华人民共和国成立，标志着中国历史进入了一个新的纪元。这一天，全国人民欢天喜地，庆祝新中国的诞生。这一天，中国各族人民团结一心，共同建设新中国。这一天，中国各族人民在党的领导下，开始了新的征程。这一天，中国各族人民在党的领导下，开始了新的征程。这一天，中国各族人民在党的领导下，开始了新的征程。

第一、在政治生活中，要正确地认识和处理人民内部矛盾，这是社会主义革命和建设取得胜利的关键。

II.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 11, 1861.

GEORGE COPPELL,
Acting as Her Majesty's Consul, New Orleans:

SIR: I have your communication of May 8. With its evasions of facts I have nothing to do. A plain statement of the matter is this:

A number of residents of this city, who were enjoying the protection and advantages of the United States Government in their huge trade and property for many years (some of them more than a decade), and now claiming to have been born subjects of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, organized themselves into a military body, known as the "British Guard," and armed, and uniformed, and equipped, patrolled the streets till the fleet of the United States had the city under its guns. This body then, after a discussion in presence of its captain and at least one other officer, at 11 o'clock at night, deliberately voted, in an organized meeting, to send the arms and uniforms of the company to the army of the rebel General Beauregard, which vote was carried into effect by sending to the rebels substantially all the arms, uniforms, and equipments in their armory. This transaction was concealed from me for some days. I then sent for Captain Burrowes and he acknowledged the facts materially as above stated. For this flagrant breach of the laws of nations, of the United States, your Queen's proclamation, and the laws of God, I directed him to order the company to leave the city within twenty-four hours.

To this he objected, saying, among other things, that this would be punishing the innocent with the guilty, as there were some members absent at the time of the vote; that each soldier of the Guard owned his arms and uniform as private property, and it would be hard to compel those to leave the city who still retained their arms and uniforms and did not concur in the vote. I then modified the order, directing those to report to me who still retained their arms and uniforms; all others, having forfeited all rights of neutrality and hospitality, to leave the city within twenty-four hours, or I should have them arrested and sent to Fort Jackson as dangerous and inimical persons. These people thought it of consequence that Beauregard should have sixty more uniforms and rifles. I thought it of the consequence that he should have sixty more of these faithless men, who may fill them if they choose.

I intended this order to be strictly enforced. I am content for the present to suffer open enemies to remain in the city of their native land, but law-defying and treacherous alien enemies shall not. I welcome all neutrals and foreigners who have kept aloof from these troubles which have been brought upon the city, and will, to the extent of my power, protect them and their property. They shall have the same hospitable and just treatment they have always received at the hands of the United States Government. They will see, however, for themselves that it is for the interest of all to have the unworthy among them rooted out, because the acts of such bring suspicion upon all. All the facts above set forth can most easily be substantiated, and indeed are so evasively admitted in your note by the very apology made for them. That apology says that these men when they took this action, &c., sent these arms and munitions of war to Beauregard, "did it with no idea of wrong or harm." I do not understand this. Can it be that such men, of age to enroll themselves as a military body,

deposit their arms, considering that their mission was at an end and that they were no longer wanted. Their existence as an organized body had virtually ceased. One, or it may be two, officers were in the armory, returning with the rest. No meeting was either called or held; there was no voting beyond the few, not exceeding fifteen, with whom the measure originated; no formal announcement of the proposal to dispose of the arms was ever exhibited.

Some of the members left the armory ignorant of any such proposition, though there, when in desultory conversation, among others, it was made and agreed to. It was the resolution of the moment, hardly to be characterized as a deliberate act, and the impulse which prompted it, [it] seems to me, can be reasonably referred to feelings which would actuate men whose friends and former companions [were] with the forces to which the arms are asserted to have been forwarded.

The number of muskets did not exceed thirty-nine, if all were sent, for I am assured that there never was the number you have given (sixty) in the armory.

These facts are verified by all who can speak from personal participation in the whole of parts of them.

The British Guard comprises gentlemen who have large responsibilities intrusted to their charge, and whose absence from the city would result in irreparable injury to the interests confided to their care, and whose word may be received with every confidence as vouchers for the verity of the above statement. The injustice of an order which includes those parties to the act and those who were not requires no explanation on my part. I have before observed that it is not my wish or intention to justify the act; my object is to explain its real import and to diminish the importance which, unexplained, it bears upon its face by stripping it of features which do not properly belong to it.

With reference to that part of your communication which has relation to myself, I would merely add that I furnish in proof of my official capacity letters addressed to me and signed by Earl Russell and Lord Lyons, which, as part of my official register, I must request may be returned to me, and that I am not aware that my accountability for the manner in which I may have fulfilled my duties extend beyond the source from which that authority emanated, and to which your letter will of course be forwarded in all its crudity.

In conclusion, I would say that Mr. Burrowes, to whom I shall exhibit my last communication before sending it, now says that he did tell you that the arms were intended for General Benavergard, but that he could not, from his own knowledge, state whether they were actually forwarded.

Referring to my last communication, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

GEORGE COPPEL,
Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul.

II.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
New Orleans, May 10, 1862.

MAJ. GEN. B. F. BUTLER,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

SIR: Having been well assured that a British subject named Samuel Nelson has been by your orders arrested and sent to Fort Jackson

In the meantime we request of you the favor to give us authority to bring back the treasure within your lines, with the safe conduct of the same from that point to the city.

We have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servants,
W. NEWTON MERCER
J. M. LAPEYRE.

K.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 17, 1861.

MESSRS. WILLIAM N. MERCER and J. M. LAPEYRE,
Committee :

MESSRS. : I have given very careful consideration to the matter of the communication handed me through you from the banks of the city.

With a slight variation, to which I called your attention, you were correct in your understanding of the interview had by me with the banks. Specie or bullion in coin or ingot is entitled to the same protection as other property under the same uses, and will be so protected by the U. S. forces under my command. If, therefore, the banks bring back their specie, which they have so unadvisedly carried away, it shall have safe-conduct through my lines and be fully protected here so long as it is used in good faith to make good the obligations of the banks to their creditors by bills and deposits.

Now, as in the present disturbed state of the public mind specie, if paid out, would be at once hoarded, I am content to leave the time of redemption of all bills to the good judgment of the banks themselves, governed in it by the analogy of the laws of the State and the fullest good faith. Indeed, the exercise of that on both sides relieves every difficulty and ends at once all negotiations.

In order that there may be no misunderstanding, it must be observed that I by no means mean to pledge myself that the banks, like other persons, shall not return to the U. S. authorities all the property of the United States which they may have received.

I come to retake, repossess, and occupy all and singular the property of the United States of whatever name and nature.

Further than that I shall not go, save upon the most urgent military necessity, under which right every citizen holds all his possessions. But as any claim which the United States may have against the banks can easily be enforced against the personnel, as well as the property of the corporation, such claims need not enter into this discussion. In such form, therefore, as in good faith safe-conduct may be needed for agents of banks to go and return with property of the banks, and for no other purpose whatever, such safe-conduct will be granted for a limited but reasonable period of time. Personal illness has caused the slight delay which has attended this reply.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

HENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
May 30, 1861.

MEMORANDUM.]

Lord Lyons called to-day upon Mr. Seward and said, *as per*

[Inclosure No. 4.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 3, 1864.

MR. ROEST VAN LIMBURG, &c.:

SIR: In regard to the papers which you informally left with me yesterday while waiting for the instructions of your Government, I have the honor to say that the President deeply regrets the conflict between the military authorities and the consulate of the Netherlands which occurred at New Orleans just at the moment when preparations were being made for the restoration of order and the renewal of commerce.

The statements of the transaction which have been received show that Major-General Butler was informed that a very large quantity of money belonging to insurgent enemies was lying concealed in a liquor store in the city, and he very properly sent a military guard to search the premises indicated. The general says that it was pointed out to him that Mr. Couturie, who was found there, denied all knowledge of any such deposits, and claimed that all the property in the building belonged to himself personally. These reported assertions of Mr. Couturie of course determined the general to proceed with the search. Mr. Couturie at this stage of the matter avowed himself to be the consul of the Netherlands, and pointed at the flag which he had hung over the door. He withheld all explanation, however, concerning the property for which search had been ordered, and protested against any examination whatever of the premises on the ground of the immunities of the consulate. He was thereupon detained; the keys of the vault were taken from his person; the vault was opened and there was found therein \$800,000 in specie and \$18,000 of bonds or evidence of debt, certain dies and plates of the 'Citizens' Bank, the great seal of commission, and exequatur, and various title deeds and other papers. All the property and papers thus taken were removed and placed for safe-keeping in the U. S. mint, and the transaction reported by Major-General Butler to the Secretary of War.

After the affair had thus been ended the consul made written protests, in which he insisted that his detention and the search were illegal, and that the specie and bonds were lawful deposits belonging to Hope & Co., subjects of the King of the Netherlands. The agent of Hope & Co. has also protested to the same official, and demanded that the specie and bonds shall be delivered to him. The consul further denied that he had at any time claimed the specie and bonds were his own. Major-General Butler still insists that the deposits were fraudulent and treasurable and were made with the connivance of the consul.

The President does not doubt that in view of the military exigencies which manifestly existed for the most vigorous and energetic proceedings in restoring law, order, and peace to a city that had been for thirteen months the scene of insurrection, anarchy, and ruin, and in the absence of all lawful civil authority there, the consul of the Netherlands ought, in the first instance, to have submitted to the military authorities the explanations which he afterward made in his protest, and the evidences which he possessed to show that the deposits were legitimate. If he had done this and then referred Major-General Butler to yourself, or to this Government, the President now thinks it would have been the duty of the general to have awaited instructions from the Secretary of War. The consul, however, preferred to stand silent and to insist on official immunities, the consequence

在 2021 年 12 月 31 日，本行资产总额为 1,234,567,890 元，负债总额为 890,123,456 元，所有者权益总额为 344,444,434 元。本行 2021 年度实现营业收入 123,456,789 元，利润总额 45,678,901 元，净利润 34,567,890 元。本行 2021 年度经营活动产生的现金流量净额为 12,345,678 元。

本行 2021 年度资产质量良好，不良贷款率为 1.23%，拨备覆盖率 156.78%，资本充足率 12.34%。本行 2021 年度流动性充足，流动性覆盖率 123.45%，净稳定资金率 101.23%。本行 2021 年度风险管理有效，风险加权资产 1,234,567,890 元，风险资本充足率 12.34%。

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三、主要财务指标

1. 资产质量指标

不良贷款率 1.23%

拨备覆盖率 156.78%

资本充足率 12.34%

流动性覆盖率 123.45%

本行 2021 年度经营成果良好，实现营业收入 123,456,789 元，利润总额 45,678,901 元，净利润 34,567,890 元。本行 2021 年度资产质量良好，不良贷款率为 1.23%，拨备覆盖率 156.78%，资本充足率 12.34%。本行 2021 年度流动性充足，流动性覆盖率 123.45%，净稳定资金率 101.23%。本行 2021 年度风险管理有效，风险加权资产 1,234,567,890 元，风险资本充足率 12.34%。

the note, that they view the conduct of the aforesaid authorities as a violation of the law of nations; that they disapprove of it; that they disapprove of the sanction which was given to it by Major-General Butler.

After having thanked the President and the Government of the United States therefor, I must permit myself to remark, Mr. Secretary of State, that a circumstance which, from the inception, the Government of the Netherlands is reproached with, must evidently be attributed to a want of clearness in the statement made by Major-General Butler.

According to your note, he says, "that he had been informed that a very considerable sum, belonging to insurgent enemies, was deposited in a certain liquor store of the city;" whereupon, you observe, "he sent, very properly, a military guard to make search at the place indicated." But it appears to be proven that the money and articles in question were not by any means in this liquor store, but in a very different place in the city. If, therefore, Mr. Contouric accosted in the aforesaid liquor store, his commercial establishment, he might have said, with truth, that all that was in that store was his personal property. There would, therefore, be want of clearness on the part of Major-General Butler in making the declaration that Mr. Contouric bear upon the kegs, &c. Upon other allegations of Major-General Butler, differing (contrary to) from the allegations of the consul, I would not desire more than yourself, Mr. Secretary of State, to express an opinion. Major-General Butler makes a very serious charge against the consul, which involves a question deserving a removal from office of the one or the other; that is, a removal of the consul if he has in reality received, "with connivance," as Major-General Butler pretends (alleges), a "fraudulent" deposit; that is, if Major-General Butler if he fails to prove that charge. For from one his honor is no less culpable than to take from him his property, his life. Let the Government of the United States, Mr. Secretary of State, in order to throw light upon its information and knowledge, have the affair examined and investigated ("investigate" the transaction which has been detailed") before it proceeds between the accuser and the accused. This could not be impossible to me; but that I appoint some one to take part, to assist, in this inquiry of inquest, which, by the proceedings themselves of the judicial authorities, can no longer take place upon a state of facts untouched—the kegs and the boxes having been carried off by seals, having been, as it appears, opened by Major-General Butler. This I could not do without granting, in some measure, a partial immunity to that which has occurred. It is what I could not do on myself without receiving upon that point the instructions of the Government of the King. There are, besides, in this affair, circumstances which strike me. It seems to me that when the question relates to "fraudulent deposit," to "connivance" in acts of treason, one should not impute, as Major-General Butler demands, but should rather accuse. One should not limit himself to seize upon proofs; it would also be natural to make sure of the accused and to act, in they impute no more than a few hours, during the act, made by the house of Hope & Co., if the consul be guilty, must be so at least as much so as him, have been, to my knowledge, arrested. These are circumstances, Mr. Secretary of State, which seem to me of a nature to cause one to presume the innocence of the agent of the house of Hope & Co.

of the consul of the Netherlands than to indicate that they are believed really guilty. You should not, therefore, be surprised that I recoil from the supposition of culpability, and that as for myself I could not consider the deposit otherwise than as legitimate until the contrary be proven. It is for Major-General Butler to prove what he alleges; *ei incumbit probatio qui dicit, non qui negat* (the burden of proof lies upon him who asserts, not upon him who denies), say the Pandects. It is not for me, it is not for our consul, to prove that he is innocent. *Prima facie*, the money delivered by the Citizens' Bank to the agent of the house of Hope & Co., to be transmitted to that house or to be deposited with the consul of the Netherlands, is a legitimate money, legitimately transferred.

I could not, without having received (obtained) the orders of the Government of the King, participate in any manner in an investigation which would tend to investigate that which I could not put in doubt—the good faith of the agent of the house of Hope & Co., the moral impossibility that that honorable house should lend itself to any culpable underplot, the good faith of the consul of the Netherlands.

Quilibet presumitur justus, donec probatur contrarium (everyone is to be presumed honest until the contrary is proven), saith the ancient and universal rule of justice, and this rule is true especially when it applies to persons such as those as are in question here.

Consequently, while awaiting the orders of the Government of the King, I reserve all the rights and all the demands (claims) which may be based, either by the Royal Government or by the Netherlands consul or by individuals, upon the seizure of values, titles, or papers deposited at the consulate of the Netherlands at New Orleans, and more especially upon the reprehensible and censured manner in which this seizure has been made. But if on the one hand, Mr. Secretary of State, I must reserve, in their entirety, all the demands which the Government of the King, the consul of the Netherlands, and the persons interested might hereafter have to sustain, on the other hand I am happy to give you the assurance that the Government of the King, upon an eventual representation on your part against the conduct of the consul at New Orleans, will receive it with all the consideration and will right it with all the promptness which the excellent relations which for so many years have existed between the two countries may lead to expect from the Government of the august sovereign who maintains, and will ever maintain, the motto, *Justitia regnorum fundamentum* (Justice is the foundation of kingdoms).

I have the honor, Mr. Secretary of State, to request you to be pleased, at an early day, to acknowledge the receipt of this note from me, and I avail myself of this new opportunity to reiterate to you the assurances of my high consideration.

ROEST VAN LIMBURG.

[Inclosure No. 6.—Translation.]

LEGATION OF THE NETHERLANDS,
Washington, June 7, 1862.

Hon. Mr. SEWARD,

Secretary of State of the United States of America:

SIR: In my note of yesterday, of the 6th of this month, I have had the honor to offer you my thanks for the ample and decided manner in which the President and the Government of the United States have censured the proceedings of Major-General Butler toward our consul

at New Orleans, at the time of the seizure of the values and papers deposited at the consulate of the Netherlands. I afterward corrected a want of clearness made by Major-General Butler, upon which you based a reproach to the consul.

In reference to the decision of the Government of the United States to throw light upon its information as to what has occurred at the consulate, and upon the allegations of Major-General Butler respecting the nature of the deposit, I have stated the motives which prevent me from participating in the species of inquiry which the Government of the United States is immediately to cause to be instituted at New Orleans, in order to be enabled afterward, without delay, to return the values to the consul or to the house of Hope & Co., should it appear that they belong to that house, or, in other words, to dispose of them according to the law of nations and justice ("with a view to a disposal of the same according to international law and justice").

The sincerity of this intention and the real desire of the President and of the Government of the United States to terminate not only in the most just, but in the most prompt manner, this affair, highly interesting to all the nations having relations with the United States, this sincerity and the reality of this desire could not be, in my view, subject to the slightest doubt. I am convinced of it, and it is this conviction which causes me, Mr. Secretary of State, to ask you now to communicate to me the proofs which Major-General Butler pretends to have had in his hands to accuse the consul of the Netherlands and to seize the deposit as unlawful.

For it is upon proofs existing at the time of the seizure, and solely upon these proofs, upon which Major-General Butler must rely. *Ex post factum*, there will be nothing to allege.

You could not, I think, have any difficulty in acceding to my request, because it can only be upon the proofs which Major-General Butler has pretended to have that you retain in your possession the articles taken from the consul, who, being then in possession, had in his favor the legal presumption of a just title.

I pray you, then, sir, to be pleased, by communicating the papers which I have the honor of asking of you, to enable me to enlighten the Government of the King as soon as possible upon this subject, and I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you the assurances of my high consideration.

ROEST VAN LINBURG.

[Inclosure No. 7. Translation.]

LEGATION OF THE NETHERLANDS,
Washington, June 7, 1862.

Hon. Mr. SEWARD,
Secretary of State of the United States of America, &c.

From the first interview which I had the honor to have with you in regard to the lamentable events which took place in the course of last month at the consulate of the Netherlands at New Orleans, you have evinced a spirit of conciliation, the extent of which I take pleasure in acknowledging. You have assured me that all which I could reasonably ask of you would be accorded to me.

I submitted to you the information and reports which I had received. These were sufficient to induce you to take the initiative in the reparation which at first seemed to you to be due.

(Inclosure No. 9.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 1, 1864.

Mr. ROEST VAN LIMBURG, &c. :

SIR: In answer to your second note of this date, in which you request the proof upon which Major-General Butler based his proceedings against the consul of the Netherlands at New Orleans, I have to inform you with entire frankness that my communications to you upon the subject have been drawn from the report of that officer with reference to his proceedings in that city generally up to the 16th of last month, the date of the report. That document not being accompanied by any proof of the allegations against the consul, it is quite beyond my power at this time to comply with your request.

I offer to you, sir, a renewed assurance of my very high consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[Inclosure No. 10—Translation.]

LEGATION OF THE NETHERLANDS,
Washington, June 9, 1864.Hon. Mr. SEWARD,
Secretary of State of the United States of America.

SIR: In your note bearing date the 7th of this month, through which you do me the honor to reply to my second note of the same day, you have been pleased, with a frankness which I appreciate, to inform me that your communications on the subject of the affair in question have been drawn from the report which Major-General Butler made to you of his general conduct at New Orleans up to the 16th of the last month; and that this document not being accompanied by any proof of the allegations against the consul, it is not in your power to comply with my request "to be pleased to communicate to me the papers justificative (proofs) of the accusation of the consul and of the seizure of the deposit."

Your frankness, sir, could not but increase my esteem for the Government whose organ you are, and this frankness encourages me to be equally frank. You will appreciate it on your part, convinced of the respect which I bear for the President and Government of the United States, as also of the confidence which I place in their spirit of justice. Well then, Mr. Secretary of State, since you acknowledge to me that you are not in possession of the proofs, is it not natural to conclude therefrom that these proofs do not exist? For, was it not the duty of Major-General Butler to submit them to you, without delay, to justify the seizure of funds of which you now know that they were in deposit at the house of the Netherlands consul, for account of the honorable house of Rops & Co., of Amsterdam?

Thus, from the moment it shall appear that Major-General Butler has actually seized, without having had well-founded reasons and proofs to justify it, a sum of money, the carrying off (removal) of a deposit which . . . consulate, I expect from the justice of the . . . States that the values shall be restored wi . . . consul or the house of Rops & Co.

I therefore permit myself to request you, sir, to be pleased to call for as soon as possible and to communicate to me the proofs which I

1. 1941年12月1日，日本帝国主义侵略军，在太平洋上，发动了新的进攻。他们首先袭击了珍珠港，使美国的海军力量受到严重的打击。接着，他们又向菲律宾、马来西亚、荷属东印度等地发动了进攻。这些行动，使美国在太平洋上的利益受到了严重的威胁。

日本帝国主义侵略军的进攻

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[Sub Inclosure 1]

MEMORANDUM.

The Citizens' Bank was chartered by the Legislature of Louisiana about the year 1836. The State loaned its bonds to the bank to constitute or raise the capital on which it has been doing business. The bank indorsed the bonds of the State, and negotiated some \$5,000,000 of them through Hope & Co., of Amsterdam, where the interest and principal are payable. It is said that \$500,000 of these bonds become due and payable at Hope & Co.'s counting-house (this year (1862), which, with one year's interest on the whole amount outstanding, probably constitutes the sum placed by the bank shortly before the capture of New Orleans in the hands of the consul of the Netherlands. It is almost certain that Hope & Co. have nothing at all to do with any funds intended to be applied to the payment of the bonds negotiated through them by the Citizens' Bank until they reach Amsterdam; they (Hope & Co.) acting merely as distributors of the funds when placed there with them, all risk of transmission belonging to the bank. Such, I know, was the case with the bonds negotiated by Baring Bros. & Co., issued by the State of Louisiana to the Union Bank of Louisiana. Moreover, it is very probable that the Citizens' Bank has ample funds in London to make the payment due in Amsterdam this year, and will use them for that purpose should the money seized be given up. It should not be forgotten that the Citizens' Bank, or the president, or some other person connected with the bank, has been reported as acting in some way, directly or indirectly, as fiscal agent of the Confederate Government, and that that Government may have funds in the hands of such agent, which were on deposit with the Citizens' Bank. It is even probable that a portion of the gold stolen from the mint in New Orleans at the commencement of the rebellion was deposited in the Citizens' Bank by some agent or officer of the Confederate Government. My opinion is that if the money seized should be delivered up to the consul it will find its way back into the vault of the Citizens' Bank, and that Hope & Co. will be placed in funds to meet the bonds and coupons due this year from other resources of the bank. If the money seized should be found to belong rightfully to Hope & Co., then let the Government send the equivalent amount from here to Hope & Co. by bills of exchange on London, and use the specie where it is for their own purposes.

CONFIDENTIAL.]

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1862.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,

New Orleans:

MY DEAR FRIEND: Mr. Seward desires me to say to you that he has been informed, since sending Mr. Johnson as agent to visit New Orleans, that he might not be acceptable to you, on account of something that occurred at Baltimore during your command there; that he (Mr. S.) was altogether unconscious of your having any reason of complaint against Mr. Johnson, who was appointed because he was well known abroad—familiarily acquainted with the diplomatic representatives at Washington, and therefore supposed to be more acceptable to them than would be any other person. Mr. Seward is also quite sure that Mr. Johnson has the kindest feelings toward yourself, and will perform his duties in a manner entirely satisfactory to you. In this belief I

[Sub-enclosure No. 1.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 3, 1864.Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State

SIR: This Department has appointed Col. George F. Shepley Military Governor of the State of Louisiana. His jurisdiction will include the city of New Orleans. While exerting the military power to suppress the rebellion, the Department desires to avoid any encroachment upon international rights, and would be glad to be favored with suggestions which the State Department may think proper to incorporate into the instructions to Governor Shepley.

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War

[Sub-enclosure No. 2.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 3, 1864.Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, and thank you for the courtesy of the communication. In reply I have to acquaint you that this Department has also appointed Reverdy Johnson a commissioner to proceed to New Orleans to investigate complaints of foreign consuls against our military proceedings of General Butler and to report to this Department.

I think it would be well to instruct Governor Shepley to afford reasonable facilities to Mr. Johnson to perform the trust confided to him, and further instruct him that the utmost delicacy is required in his transactions with consuls and with foreigners, so as to avoid not only just cause of complaint but groundless irritation in a critical conjuncture.

In making these suggestions I am by no means to be understood as prejudging, much less censuring, Major-General Butler, whose general course of administration seems to me to have been eminently judicious and energetic.

It would be advisable for Governor Shepley to refer to the Government at Washington any questions in the determination of which, or in proceedings pursuant thereto, there may be a reasonable doubt as to his authority.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD

STATE OF MICHIGAN, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Jackson, June 14, 1864.Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the order of the Department of Cavalry, dated June 1st, 1864, and in reply to inform you that the order has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. It is my duty to inform you that the Department has no objection to the raising of the cavalry as indicated. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the matter of the New York Public Library, and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

MY DEAR SIR,

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours, &c.

Very respectfully,
Wm. L. G. L.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the matter of the New York Public Library, and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

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Soon after my arrival here I found two gentlemen, Señors Feliciano Ruiz and Ignacio P. Oropesa, both of whom claimed to exercise fully consular powers for the Republic of Mexico at this port, with consular flags, offices, &c., each representing the other to be without consular authority from that Government. Being applied to by both to settle the question between them, I caused the letters addressed to the Mexican consul to be detained in the post-office until I would bring both gentlemen together, when communications addressed to the one and the other, copies of which are hereby annexed, marked A and B, were found, coming from the minister of the interior for the Republic of Mexico, which settled the question at once. Thereupon I ordered both gentlemen to take down their consular flags at once and cease to exercise or discharge the duties and business of the consulate, and referred them to their own Government and the vicerul-general of that Government at New York.

Hoping that my action herein meets your approval,

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

B. F. BUTLER,

Major-General, Commanding Department

EXHIBIT A.

(Translation.)

No. 41.]

MEXICAN REPUBLIC,
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR RELATIONS,
National Palace, Mexico, April 22, 1862.

Sr. Don FELICIANO RUIZ,

*In Charge of the Archives of the Consulate-General
of the Republic in New Orleans.*

I have received the dispatch No. 5, which, under date of the 27th of the past month, you were pleased to send me, and I give you the information which you give me relative to events recently taken place in the United States.

In case that you should not have received my communication No. 40, of 31st of January last, and as it is not now expedient that there should be a consulate in New Orleans, I must reiterate to you the order that you will be pleased to deliver the archives and seals which you have in your charge to the consul of the Republic in New York.

Receive the protestations of my particular esteem.

DUBLAINE

I certify that the above is a correct translation of Document No. 41 in the original Spanish, signed and dated as above. In witness whereof witness my signature.

S. A. PERKINS,

First Lieut., Third Massachusetts Cavalry, Second Brigade.

EXHIBIT B.

(Translation.)

MEXICO, *National Palace, April 22, 1862.*

Sr. Dr. IGNACIO P. DE OROPESA:

Having received lately at this department various communications from you, in which it appears that you are still exercising the functions of vico-consul, I must reiterate, in case that the last order

the medical directors, either by general instructions or specially, by telegraph, to what points they shall be sent. Officers whose duty it may become to forward such detachments will take care that no soldier, except those provided with written passes from their hospital surgeon or the medical director, shall be allowed to go.

Furloughs will not be given by captains of companies or commanders of regiments on any pretext whatever. A furlough from such authorities will not relieve a soldier from the charge of desertion.

Enlisted men absent from their regiments without proper authority are in fact deserters, and not only forfeit all pay and allowances, but are subject to the penalties awarded by law to such offenders. No certificate of sickness or other cause not officially established, and no certificate of a physician in civil life, unless it be approved by some officer acting as a military commander, will hereafter avail to remove the charge of desertion or procure arrears of pay when a soldier has been mustered as absent from his regiment without leave.

By application to the Governors of their States, or to any military commander or U. S. mustering officer in a city, transportation may be procured to their regiments by soldiers who are otherwise able to join them.

Where no military commander has been appointed, the senior officer of the Army on duty as mustering or recruiting officer in the place may hereby be authorized and required to act in that capacity until another may be appointed.

Under General Orders, No. 36, it is the duty of military commanders to collect all stragglers and forward them to their regiments. To do this they must establish camps or depots, under strict military discipline, and maintain sufficient guards to enforce this order. Deserters in army hospitals will be reported by the surgeons in charge to the military commanders, to be kept at their camps or depots until they can be sent to join their regiments. Muster-rolls of each detachment will be made out from the best data at hand, the statements of the men being taken in the absence of other information concerning them. A duplicate of each muster-roll must be forwarded to the Adjutant-General the day the detachment starts.

To avoid confusion and retain necessary control over all soldiers in the U. S. service, those who are entertained in State or private hospitals must be subject to the nearest military commander, and hereby required to report to him in person as soon as they are convalescent.

Immediately after receipt of this order each military commander will publish three times in some newspaper a brief notice requiring all U. S. soldiers in that city and the country around who are under treatment in a U. S. hospital to report themselves to him, without delay, on penalty of being considered deserters. In case of serious disability from wounds or sickness, which may prevent obedience to this requirement, the soldier must furnish a certificate of a physician of good standing, describing his case, on which, if satisfactory, the military commander may grant a written furlough for a period exceeding thirty days, or a discharge on the prescribed form of a certificate of disability, made out strictly according to the regulations. But no discharges will be given on account of rheumatism, or where there is a prospect of recovery within a reasonable time.

Military commanders may discharge men, at their own request, without to them satisfactory proof of their being paroled prisoners. To other paroled men they will give furloughs until notified.

Carolina volunteers for the defense of the Union composed of black men (fugitive or captive slaves) and appointed the colonel and other officers to command them.

2. Was he authorized by the Department to organize and muster into the Army of the United States as soldiers the fugitive or captive slaves?

3. Has he been furnished with clothing, uniforms, &c., for such force?

4. Has he been furnished, by order of the Department of War, with arms to be placed in the hands of those slaves?

5. To report any orders given said Hunter and correspondence between him and the Department.

In answer to the foregoing resolution I have the honor to inform the House—

First. That this Department has no official information whether General Hunter, of the Department of South Carolina, has or has not organized a regiment of South Carolina volunteers for the defense of the Union composed of black men (fugitive slaves) and appointed the colonel and other officers to command them. In order to ascertain whether he has done so or not a copy of the House resolution has been transmitted to General Hunter, with instructions to make immediate report thereon.

Second. General Hunter was not authorized by the Department to organize and muster into the Army of the United States the fugitive or captive slaves.

Third. General Hunter, upon his requisition as commander of South, has been furnished with clothing and arms for the force under his command without instructions as to how they should be used.

Fourth. He has not been furnished, by order of the Department of War, with arms to be placed in the hands of "those slaves."

Fifth. In respect to so much of said resolution as directs the Secretary "to report to the House any orders given said Hunter and correspondence between him and the Department," the President instructed me to answer that the report at this time of the orders given and correspondence between General Hunter and this Department was, in his opinion, be improper and incompatible with the public welfare.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Albany, N. Y., June 14, 1862

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: From estimates based on applications already received under General Orders, No. 49, for recruits for regiments from this State, it is manifest that less than 25,000 men will be required for this branch of the service in addition to the new regiments to be organized. To enable me to meet the requirements of the War Department in this important subject I respectfully submit the following suggestions:

First. That existing vacancies in regiments now in service, or, at least a portion of them, be retained as an incentive and reward to persons who are appointed to recruit for them, or that incomplete companies shall be consolidated and the officers sent home to recruit companies for the numbers thus rendered vacant. The first proposition would have the advantage of affording a stimulus for exertion as the position of persons recruiting would depend on their success.

It would to some extent prevent the promotion of merit in persons now in service. The second plan would avoid this objection.

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If these be the facts, in my opinion the action of the Governor of Kansas was without authority of law, and Order No. 80 was a proper and legal exercise of the power of the Secretary of War as the minister of the President of the United States.

By the second section of the act of July 22, 1861, the volunteers accepted by the President are made "subject to the rules and regulations governing the Army of the United States," and they are to be formed "by the President into regiments of infantry, with the exception of such numbers of cavalry and artillery as he may direct, &c., and to be organized as in the regular service." The same section designates the officers of these regiments and provides further for their organization.

Among the rules and regulations governing the Army of the United States, to which these volunteers are thus subjected, are the Rules and Articles of War, one of which (the 11th) declares that a commissioned officer shall not be discharged from the service but by order of the President of the United States, or by sentence of a general court-martial. (Bright Dig., 74.) This rule is as applicable to the commissioned officers of volunteers mustered into the service of the United States under the act of July 22, 1861, as it is to commissioned officers of the Regular Army. If the action of the Governor of Kansas in deposing Colonel Weer was intended to discharge him from the service, it was directly in the face of this rule, and is of course utterly illegal.

But if it was only intended to remove him from the command of the Fourth Regiment of Kansas Volunteers, it was not less illegal. For that regiment, having been accepted by the President and mustered into the service of the United States, was under the command of the President of the United States, as Commander-in-Chief, and not under the command of the Governor of Kansas. A loose idea seems to prevail in some quarters that the Governors of the States have the right to control the organization of the troops from their respective States, even after they are received into the service of the United States, and I presume it was under this impression that the Governor of Kansas attempted to interfere with the organization of the Fourth Regiment in the present instance. If so, he was greatly mistaken. It is true that by the constitutions of most, if not all, of the States, the Governor is made commander-in-chief of the militia, but he remains commander-in-chief only until the militia are called into the actual service of the United States, when, by the national Constitution (Art. II, sec. 2), the President becomes their Commander-in-Chief. It is not necessary to consider whether any distinction exists between the militia and volunteers accepted under the act of July 22, 1861, since in neither case are the troops in the service of the United States less under the command of the President, and none of the constitutional reservations in favor of militia will help the claim of the Governor of a State to interfere with the organization of a regiment from his State either by removing its officers or consolidating it with other troops after it has entered the national service. Those reservations are found in the nineteenth clause of Section 8, Article I, of the Constitution, which confers on Congress the power "to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively, the right of appointing the officers, and the authority of training the militia as may be prescribed by Congress." But even if the Governor of a State represents, to a certain extent, the laws of the State, the militia be under

under the act of July 25, 1861, Chapter XVII, or the second section of the act of July 31, 1861, Chapter XXV, the foregoing remarks apply to them with as much force as if they had been accepted and mustered in under the act of July 22, 1861, since the two acts first named are supplementary to that act, and all its provisions are extended to those acts.

I am, therefore, clearly of opinion, if the facts above assumed be true, that you had full authority in law to issue the order in question.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDW. BATES,
Attorney-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., June 16, 1862.

Major-General HUNTER,

Commanding Department of the South:

GENERAL: By direction of the President, Brigadier-General Saxton has been assigned to special duty in your department for the purpose of occupying, cultivating, and taking care of the plantations under your command, and protecting, employing, and instructing the inhabitants who have not hitherto been accustomed to self protection. He will, of course, continue to be subordinate to your authority as commander of the department. It is the desire of the President that you should afford him the aid of that authority for the performance of his special duties, and that so far as may be possible he be left free to act therein according to his instructions and circumstances that may exist. You will please place in the command of General Saxton such military guard as will enable him to protect the plantations and inhabitants thereof that may be in his charge from trespass, invasion, or intrusion, and to preserve order and enforce discipline and maintain police and sanitary regulations within his special command. You will afford him the quartermaster's, commissary, and medical stores authorized in his instructions, a copy whereof is appended. If active military operations should be prosecuted by you for the capture of Charleston, the special duty assigned General Saxton is not designed to deprive you of his military services, but he may be assigned a command in such operations according to his rank. Under all other circumstances he will be permitted to continue in the uninterrupted performance of the special duties before mentioned.

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 16, 1862.

Brig. Gen. R. SAXTON:

SIR: You are hereby assigned to duty in the Department of the South, to act under the orders of the Secretary of War. You are directed to take possession of all the plantations heretofore occupied by the rebels, and take charge of the inhabitants remaining thereon within the department or which the fortunes of the war may hereafter bring into it, with authority to take such measures, make such rules and regulations for the cultivation of the land and for the protection, employment, and government of the inhabitants as circum-

[Inclosure No. 1.]

BRITISH CONSULATE,
New Orleans, La., June 17, 1862.

Maj. Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans;

SIR: I beg to inform you that great doubt exists in the minds of British subjects who, under the provisions of your Order No. 41, are called upon to subscribe the oath therein set forth, as to the consequences of compliance with the behests of that order.

I would therefore respectfully request that you will inform me whether the oath prescribed in the first instance is intended, or in your understanding can be construed, to affect the natural allegiance they owe to the Government of their nativity.

Objections have also been very generally urged against the oath prescribed to duly registered aliens on the ground that it imposes on them (in words at least) the office of spy, and forces them to act inconsistent with the ordinary obligations of probity, honor, and neutrality.

Hoping that I may receive such explanations as may obviate the difficulties suggested,

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

GEORGE COPPELL,
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul,

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., June 17, 1862.

GEORGE COPPELL, Esq.,
Acting Consul of Her Britannic Majesty, New Orleans;

SIR: I am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you that no answer is to be given to the note of George Coppel, esq., of this date, until his credentials and pretensions are recognized by his own Government and the Government of the United States. All attempts at official action on Mr. Coppel's part must cease. His credentials have been sought for, but not exhibited.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

P. HAGGERTY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

NEW ORLEANS, June 17, 1862.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commanding Department of the Gulf;

GENERAL: The undersigned foreign consuls accredited to the Government of the United States have the honor to represent that General Orders, No. 41, under date of 10th instant, contain certain clauses against which they deem it their duty to protest, not only in order to comply with their obligations as representatives of their respective Governments, now at peace and in friendly relations with the United States, but also to protect, by all possible means, such of their fellow-citizens as may be morally or materially injured by the execution of an order which they consider as contrary both to the justice which they have a right to expect at the hands of the Government of the United States and to the laws of nations.

only from the day of its promulgation, while the order requires that acts should have been done the necessity of which was unforeseen, especially in this country.

The required oath is contrary not only to the rights, duty, and dignity of foreigners, who are all free born, but also to the dignity of the Government of the United States, and even to the spirit of the order itself.

First. Because it virtually forces a certain class of foreigners, the order to save their property, to swear "true faith and allegiance" to the United States, and thereby to "renounce and abjure" that true faith and allegiance which they owe to their own country only, while naturalization is and can be but an act of free will; and because it is disgraceful for any free man to do through motives of material interest those moral acts which are repugnant to his conscience.

If the order merely required the English oath of allegiance, it might be argued, according to the definition given by Blackstone (1, p. 132), that said oath signifies only the submission of foreigners to the just laws of the country in which they reside, but the oath as worded in the order is a virtual act of naturalization. A citizen of the United States might take the oath, although Article VI of the Federal Constitution and the act of Congress of June 1, 1789, do not require it. But no consideration can compel a foreigner to take such an oath.

Second. Because, if according to the order the "highest title" was really that of an American citizen, it would be the very reason why it should be sought after and not imposed upon the unwilling, whether openly or implicitly.

Third. Because, while the order advocates the "neutrality imposed upon foreigners by their sovereigns," it virtually tends to violate that neutrality, not by forcing them openly to take up arms and shed their blood in defense even of a cause that is not their own, but by enjoining upon them, if they wish to redeem their property, to descend to the level of spies and denunciators for the benefit of the United States.

The undersigned will close by remarking that their country, since the beginning of the war have been neutral. As such they not be considered and treated as a conquered population. The conquered may be submitted to exceptional laws, but neutral foreigners have a right to be treated as they have always been by the Government of the United States.

We have the honor to be, general, your most obedient

JUAN CALLEJON,

Consul de Espagne.

CPE. MEJAN,

French Consul.

JOS. DEYNODIT,

Consul of Belgium.

N. M. BENACHIL,

Greek Consul.

JOSEPH LANATA,

Consul of Italy.

B. TERYACHIL,

Vien. Consul.

AL. PIAGEP,

Swiss Consul.

中華民國二十六年四月二十二日

國民政府主席 蔣中正 呈請 國民政府 鑒核 呈

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giance. But it is complained that the order further provides that they must have received that "protection" sixty days previous to the date of the order, so as to have the "protection" avail them.

The reason of this limitation was that as some of the consuls had gone into the rebel army, and some of the consuls had been suborned to the rebellion here, and as "protections" had been given by some of the consuls to those who were not entitled to them, for the purpose of enabling the holders to evade the blockade, it was necessary to make some limitations to secure good faith.

Indeed, gentlemen, you will remember that all rules and regulations are made to restrain bad men and not the good. For instance, if I allowed the "protections" given now to avail for this purpose, that Prussian consul might give them to the whole of his military company that live to get back; and they might come, claiming to be neutrals, as did that British Guard who sent their arms and equipments to Beauregard.

The naturalization laws of the United States were in abeyance for want of U. S. courts here. These provisions permitted all foreigners who had resided here five years and not claimed the protection of their Government who felt disposed to avail themselves of the law, and thus become entitled to the high privileges of an American citizen, which so many foreigners value so greatly that they leave their prosperous, peaceful, and happy countries to come and live here, although allowed to enjoy those privileges in a limited degree only.

So greatly do they compliment us upon our laws that they prefer to and insist upon stopping here, even at the risk of being exposed to the chances of our intestine war, which chances they seem willing to take in preference to living in peace at home under laws enacted by their own sovereigns; but it is said that unless foreigners take the oath of allegiance they will not be allowed a "passport." This is an entire mistake, and probably comes from confounding a "passport" through my lines, which I grant or withhold for military reasons, with a "passport," which must be given a foreigner by his own Government.

The order refuses all "passports" to American citizens who do not take the oath of allegiance, but it nowhere meddles with the "passports" of foreigners, with which I have nothing to do. There is nothing compulsory about this order.

If a foreigner desires the privileges which the military Government of this department accords to American citizens, let him take the oath of allegiance; but that does not neutralize him. If he does not wish to do so, but chooses to be an honest neutral, then let him not take the oath of allegiance, but the other oath set forth in the order.

If he chooses to do neither, but simply to remain here with perfect safety for several years until now, let him be quiet, live on, keep away from his consul, and be happy. For honest alien neutrals were provided for by the oath was provided, which, in my judgment, contains nothing more than what an honest and honorable neutral will do and maintain, and, of course, only that which he will promise to do.

But it is said that this oath compels "every foreigner to denounce the level of spies and denunciators for the benefit of the United States."

There is no possible just construction of language which will give any such interpretation to the order. This mistake arises from a false conception of the meaning of the word "conceal," so false, as to be

The purchases of these sugars were effected at various times, ranging from January to March last, paid for at the time of purchase in the usual manner in which such business is carried on here by foreign commercial houses when purchasing for account of distant parties, *i. e.*, by the proceeds of bills of exchange drawn by the purchaser here upon the bona fide owner of the produce.

These transactions were strictly mercantile, and feeling assured by the proclamation issued by you under date of May 1st and they had any fears before—that this, the property of foreigners, was safe and would be accorded that protection as stated in the proclamation had been granted heretofore to such property under the U. S. laws, the purchasers of these sugars were anxious to ship them at a time when other such shipments were being made, but by your order, as stated above, were prevented, thereby entailing upon the foreign owners great loss. But as the undersigned are anxious to waive all past proceedings they beg that the order not permitting the removal of the produce in question be rescinded, and that the sugars be at the disposal of the purchasers to do with them as they may see fit, or that the undersigned, if compatible, in consideration of the interests concerned, be placed in possession of the facts which caused such order to be issued, the enforcing and existence of which materially retards and stops the legitimate business of our countrymen.

We beg to remain, sir, your obedient servants,

GEORGE COPPEL,

Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul.

C. E. MEJAN,

French Consul.

N. M. BENACHI,

Greek Consul.

[Inclosure No. 6.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

New Orleans, La., June 12, 1862.

Messrs. GEORGE COPPEL, *claiming to be Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul*; C. E. MEJAN, *French Consul*; N. M. BENACHI, *Greek Consul*;

GENTLEMEN: In the matter of the sugars in possession of Mr. Covas, who is the only party known to the U. S. authorities, I have examined with care the statement you have sent me.

I had information, the sources of which you will not expect me to disclose, that Mr. Covas had been engaged in buying Confederate notes, giving for them sterling exchange, thus transferring abroad the credit of the States in the rebellion and enabling those bills of credit to be converted into bullion to be used there, as it has been, for the purpose of purchasing arms and munitions of war; that Mr. Covas was one of and the agent of an association or company of Greek merchants residing here, in London, and in Havana, who had set apart a large fund for this enterprise; that these Confederate notes so purchased by Mr. Covas had been used in the purchase of sugars and cotton, of which the sugars in question, in value almost \$200,000, are a part.

I directed Mr. Covas to hold these sugars until the matter could be investigated. I am satisfied of the substantial truth of this information. Mr. Covas' own books will show the important facts that he sold sterling exchange for Confederate Treasury notes and then bought these sugars with the notes. Now, this is claimed to be

has been supplicating you to make such representations to the Government whose subjects you are as would induce your Sovereigns to aid it in its traitorous designs that you have become rusty in the language proper to be used in representing the claim of your fellow-citizens to the consideration of a great and powerful Government, entitled to equal respect with your own. In order to prevent all misconception, and that for the future you, gentlemen, may know exactly the position upon which I act in regard to foreigners resident here, permit me to explain to you that I think a foreigner resident here has not one right more than an American citizen, but at least one right less, *i. e.*, that of meddling or interfering by discussion, vote, or otherwise with the affairs of the Government.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, June 17, 1862.

SALMON P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: Please find inclosed the draft of the Bank of Louisiana for £3,000, payable to your order on account of moneys deposited in the Bank of Louisiana to the credit of the circuit court for this circuit by the clerks and therefore belonging to the United States.

I inclose the letter of the bank for further explanation. Will you send me a receipt for the net amount of the draft, so I may adjust the same with the bank? I would suggest further that some note be made in the Adjutant-General's Office of the transaction in case there should be any claim upon the reopening of the courts.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 68. } *Washington, June 18, 1862.*

I. Whenever soldiers are discharged while absent from their companies the officers granting the discharge will furnish them with final statements for pay and certificates of discharge. The same officers, including medical inspectors, will in all cases notify the Adjutant-General and the commanding officer of the company to which the soldier belongs of the date, place, and cause of such discharge. Certificates of disability are never to be given into the hands of the soldier, but are to be forwarded to the Adjutant-General, after being completed. (See paragraphs 167 and 168, General Regulations.)

II. The act of February 18, 1862, section 2, published in General Orders, No. 15, although prohibiting the discharge of minors from the service, does not authorize their enlistment or muster into service, except with the written consent of their parents, masters, or guardians. Such consent must be taken in triplicate, and filed with triplicate copies of the muster-in rolls.

III. Officers now or hereafter detached from their regiments for signal duty will report immediately for orders to the signal officer of

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$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{r^2} \right) = -\frac{2}{r^3} \frac{dr}{dt}$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i} \leq 1 + \ln n$$

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$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}$

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$$d_{\mathcal{A}}(x, y) = \inf_{\gamma \in \mathcal{A}(x, y)} \int_0^1 |\dot{\gamma}(t)| dt$$

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$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \delta(x-a) dx = f(a)$

1. 1951年10月1日，在北京市政府成立，这是新中国第一个政府机构。

$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}$

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省 長 官 署 爲 此 仰 該 局 照 辦 此 令

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第 10 頁

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我于三月三日，即己卯年二月廿九日，由上海乘船赴平。在船上遇有同乡某某等，言及平壤近况云：平壤自甲午战争后，已归日本管辖。日本在平壤设总督府，下设各厅、司、道、尹。日本对平壤之经营，极为重视，不仅修筑铁路，且大兴土木，建设城市。平壤之繁华，较之开城有过之而无不及。日本在平壤之统治，虽严酷，然亦能维持秩序，使地方安定。

authorities to disturb the organization of militia or volunteer regiments in the national service, or to interfere in any way with the control which the President under national Constitution and laws shall exercise over them.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT PAUL, June 18, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

Have no troops that can leave immediately.

ALEX. RAMSEY,
Governor of Minnesota.

HARRISBURG, June 18, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

We have but one regiment preparing, which has now nearly 500 men in Camp Curtin, and it furnishes the guard for the rebel prisoners sent here by General Banks. In view of the approaching harvest and the consequent difficulty attending the recruiting service, it has been considered better to confine our efforts to filling up the old than to attempt to recruit new regiments.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

MADISON, WIS., June 18, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Your dispatch by the Adjutant-General is received. We have no troops in the State. Our operations in trying to raise a regiment are very much delayed by failure to receive reply to my dispatch of June 3, though I have three times requested a reply.

R. SALOMON,
Governor.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 69. } Washington, June 19, 1862.

The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned, in connection with the act of June 2, 1862, promulgated in General Orders, No. 58:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., June 19, 1862.

The Secretary of War is of the opinion that the "Act to prevent and punish fraud on the part of officers intrusted with making contracts on the part of Government," approved June 2, 1862, applies only to such contracts as, under the laws and regulations in force at the time of its passage, were required to be in writing. The execution of the act in any other sense is utterly impracticable, and an attempt otherwise to enforce it would everywhere instantly arrest the operation of all our forces. It is therefore

Ordered, That all contracts, which by the present regulations are prescribed to be made in writing, shall hereafter be made in writing, and shall be disposed of according to the regulations of the War Department. The officers making and signing the same shall be held responsible for the same.

Schedule of drafts sent to meet this account:
 Citizens' Bank draft, 5 days' sight, on Bank of America, New York, dated
 June 19, 1862. \$11,450 00
 Jacob Barker's check on Park Bank, New York, dated June 19, 1862. 2,100 00
 Navy bill on Gideon Welles, Secretary, by William H. Higbee, paymas-
 ter, dated June 19, 1862. 1,000 00
 Draft of the assistant quartermaster on assistant treasurer of the United
 States, New York, dated June 19, 1862. 1,400 00

\$15,950 00

[Inclosure No. 3.]

CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA
 New Orleans, June 11, 1862.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commanding, New Orleans:

GENERAL: In obedience to your General Orders, No. 40,^m I have the honor to inform you that on the 1st of May last there was to the credit of the Treasurer of the Confederate States in this bank the sum of \$210,000, and also in special account a further sum of \$12,462, and this bank holding a much larger amount in the notes of the Confederate Treasury, an equivalent amount in said Treasury notes has been set aside and is now held by the bank to offset the above-stated amounts, and when the notes I will return as the property of the Confederate States at your order. Also one small tin box, marked U. S. district court.

The following-named parties have also to their credit on deposit the sums:

| | |
|---|--------------|
| J. M. Huger, Confederate receiver. | \$100,000 00 |
| G. W. Ward, Confederate receiver. | 50,000 00 |
| J. C. Manning, Confederate receiver. | 10,000 00 |
| Maj. M. L. Smith, Confederate receiver. | 10,000 00 |
| Major Maclain. | 10,000 00 |
| Major Reichard. | 10,000 00 |

As the deposits by the receivers were made in this bank by an order of an order of the Confederate court in accordance with the act of Congress, they were to that extent compulsory on the receivers as on the bank; to have refused to comply with the mandate of the court might have brought both parties in conflict with the constitutional authorities for the time being. All of the above-mentioned deposits were made in the currency of the Confederate Government by its appointed officers.

Had the bank resumed payment or become bankrupt in the time these depositors would have had no claims to the coin or to a distribution of the other assets of the bank; they could only claim the currency deposited by them, and hence may be placed on a parity with the special deposits of Confederate funds, payable in accordance with the contracts and understanding at the time. Under these circumstances the bank appeals to General Butler's sense of equity and justice to allow these deposits to be paid, to whom it is a concern, in the same currency in which they were received.

Some time during the month of November last an order of requisition was issued to the marshal of the Confederate States to take charge of the assets of the Bank of Kentucky, then held by this bank in the usual course of business. These assets have never been removed from the bank, yet still are nominally beyond its control. I therefore respectfully request of the commanding general an order to respond

to the Kentucky banks, the owners of said assets, that the accounts may be made out accordingly and a due return forwarded to them.

The banks were informed of the seizure of their assets at the time, and one of them (the Bank of Kentucky) had a resident agent here at that time.

With great respect, your obedient,

JAMES D. DENEGRE,
President.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, June 13, 1862.

The return of the Citizens' Bank to General Orders, No. 40, has been carefully examined and the various claims set up by the bank to the funds in its hands weighed.

The report finds that there is to the credit of the Confederate States \$219,000.94. This of course is due *in presenti* from the bank. The bank claims that it holds an equal amount of Confederate Treasury notes and desires to set off those notes against the amount so due and payable. This cannot be permitted. Many answers might be suggested to the claim; one or two are sufficient. Confederate States Treasury notes are not due till six months after the conclusion of a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States. When that time comes it will be in season to set off such claims. Again, the United States being entitled to the credits due the Confederate States in the bank, that amount must be paid in money or valuable property. I cannot recognize the Confederate notes as either money or property. The bank having done so, by receiving them, issuing their banking upon them, loaning upon them, thus giving them credit to the injury of the United States, is estopped to deny their value.

The "tin box" belonging to an officer of the supposed Confederate States, being a special deposit, will be turned over in bulk, whether its contents are more or less valuable.

The bank is responsible only for safe custody. The several deposits of the officers of the supposed Confederate States were received in the usual course of business, were doubtless, some of them, perhaps largely, received in Confederate notes, but for the reason above stated can only be paid to the United States in its own constitutional currency.

These are in no sense of language "special deposits." They were held in general account, went into the funds of the banks, were paid out in the discounts of the banks, and if called upon to-day for the identical notes put into the bank, which is the only idea of a special deposit, the banks would be utterly unable to produce them.

As well might my private banker, with whom I have deposited my neighbor's check or draft, as money, which has been received as money and paid out as money, months afterward, when my neighbor has become bankrupt, to buy up other of his checks and drafts at a discount and pay them to me, instead of money, upon the ground that I had made a special deposit.

The respectability of the source from which this claim of the bank proceeds alone saves it from ridicule.

The United States can in no form recognize any of the sequestrations or confiscation of the supposed Confederate States, therefore

the accounts with the Bank of Kentucky will be made up and all its property will be paid over and delivered as if such attempted confiscation had never been made.

The result is, therefore, upon the showing of the bank by its return, that there is due and payable to the Confederate States, and therefore now to be paid to the United States, the sums following:

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| C. S. Treasury account | \$219,000.04 |
| Special accounts..... | 12,405.00 |
| Deposits by officers: | |
| J. M. Huger, receiver | 100,812.60 |
| G. W. Ward, receiver..... | 72,081.00 |
| J. C. Manning..... | 1,120.00 |
| M. L. Smith..... | 10,026.52 |
| S. Maclin..... | 0,814.67 |
| Reichard..... | 497.90 |
| Total..... | 431,911.83 |

This is the legal result to which the mind must arrive in this discussion. But there are other considerations which may apply to first item of the account.

Only the notes of the Confederate States were deposited by the treasurer in the bank, and by the order of the ruling authority then here, the bank was obliged to receive them.

In equity and good conscience the Confederate States could call for nothing more than they had compelled the bank to take.

The United States succeed to rights of the Confederate States, and should only take that which the Confederate States ought to take.

But the United States not taking or recognizing Confederate notes, can only leave them with the bank, to be held by it hereafter in special deposit, as so much worthless paper.

Therefore I must direct all the items but the first to be paid to my order for the United States, in gold, silver, or United States Treasury notes at once. The first item of \$219,000.04 I will refer to the home Government for adjudication, and in the meantime the bank must hold as a special deposit the amount of Confederate Treasury notes above mentioned and a like amount in bullion to await the decision.

HEADQUARTERS,
Saint Louis, June 19, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General:

All the volunteer regiments that Missouri has been authorized to raise for the United States are in the field and out of my control.

H. R. GAMBLE,
Governor of Missouri.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Concord, N. H., June 19, 1862.

General L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: YOUR letter of the 17th inst. is received. In reply I would say that the 1st Regt. is now recruiting. The field, staff, and other officers are appointed. Every exertion is made to forward enlist-

that regiment with other Kansas troops, I referred to that section of the act of July 22, 1861 (Sec. 10), which directs the manner of filling vacancies in the company and regimental offices of regiments organized under that act, as a recognition of the constitutional reservation to the States of the right to appoint officers of such regiments. My reference to that provision was merely incidental and for the purpose of showing that the power therein given to the Governors of States to issue commissions to officers so elected did not by the remotest implication confer on them the power to depose officers who had been regularly commissioned and received into the service of the United States. But I did not mean to refer to that section of the act of July 22, 1861, as providing the method by which vacancies in company and regimental offices are to be filled. For, by the third section of the act of August 6, 1861, Chapter LVII, that section is repealed in these words:

That vacancies hereafter occurring among the commissioned officers of the volunteer regiments shall be filled by the Governors of the States, respectively, in the same manner as original appointments. And so much of the tenth section of the act approved July 22, 1861, as is inconsistent herewith, be and the same is hereby repealed.

This provision, also in recognition of the constitutional reservation referred to, of course furnishes the rule by which vacancies in the offices of volunteer regiments are to be filled, and I may add, does not any more than the section it repeals confer on the Governors the power to make such appointments the power to depose the officers so appointed.

This explanation, which in no wise affects the point considered in the opinion of the 16th instant, is made because I learn that the publication of a single paragraph of that opinion has created the impression that the tenth section of the act of July 22, 1861 [1862], is regarded as the existing rule for filling vacancies in company and regimental offices. Any one who reads the whole of the opinion referred to will see that the allusion to that section was not made for that purpose, but simply, as I have said, to illustrate the position that Governor Robinson could not sustain the power he claimed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDW. BATES,
Attorney-General

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., June 23, 1862.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
New Orleans:

GENERAL: My dispatch to you of this date* omitted to state that you are authorized to nominate the officers of such forces as you find it necessary to raise subject to approval by the Department, also have discretionary power to organize a portion as home guards if you deem it expedient. That class of troops have been found embarrassing. Your suggestions as to a qualified condonation of amnesty will be attentively considered and the President's instructions given speedily as possible.

Yours, truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War

* See Series I, Vol. XV, p. 499.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 24, 1867.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: This Department has received a communication, bearing date the 11th instant, from Major-General Butler, at New Orleans, setting forth his proceedings with reference to the Mexican Consulate in that city. I will thank you to inform that officer that those proceedings are entirely approved, and are considered to be characterized by sagacity, firmness, and decision.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 24, 1867.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I notice that Major-General Butler is represented to have required certain oaths from foreigners at New Orleans. Though his general right, pursuant to martial law, to make any exactions which he may deem necessary for the peace and safety of the district under his command cannot be questioned, the expediency of requiring oaths from those who do not owe a permanent allegiance to the Government is so doubtful that I am directed by the President to request you to order him to discontinue that practice for the future, and to cancel any such obligations which may thus have been compulsorily contracted. Foreigners owe temporary allegiance to the authorities wherever they may reside. From this nothing but a treaty stipulation can absolve them. In general, however, it is best to presume that they will observe this allegiance. If, however, they disregard it, the particular acts by which this disregard may be shown are liable to punishment by the civil or, if this should be silent or inadequate, by martial law. It is preferable, for the maintenance of harmonious relations with foreign powers, that misconduct on the part of their citizens or subjects within our jurisdiction should not be anticipated, but that its actual development should be awaited. When it shall have occurred, is notorious in particular instances, or shall be susceptible of clear proof, their Government can not reasonably complain if the guilty parties are punished in proportion to their offense. This Department having been officially apprised by the British Legation here that Mr. Coppell had been duly appointed acting British consul at New Orleans, I will again thank you to direct General Butler to respect his official acts accordingly. It is to be regretted that the general should have deemed it advisable to issue a certain order in consequence of which that gentleman deemed it necessary formally to relinquish his consular functions. He has been requested through the British Legation here to resume them.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

CAMP LINCOLN, VA., June 24, 1867.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Personal matters of much importance to myself requiring my

一、關於本會之組織及職權，業經本會第一次會員大會通過，在案。茲為適應需要，特將本會組織及職權，重新修訂，並經第二次會員大會通過，在案。茲將修訂後之組織及職權，分別敘述如下：

（一）組織

本會設理事會為最高權力機關，由會員大會選舉之。理事會設理事若干人，由會員大會選舉之。理事會設秘書長一人，由理事會選舉之。秘書長設秘書若干人，由秘書長聘任之。秘書長並設各處長，由各處長聘任之。秘書長並設各處長，由各處長聘任之。

（二）職權

（一）關於本會之組織及職權

本會之組織及職權，業經本會第一次會員大會通過，在案。茲為適應需要，特將本會組織及職權，重新修訂，並經第二次會員大會通過，在案。茲將修訂後之組織及職權，分別敘述如下：

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（二）關於本會之組織及職權

（三）關於本會之組織及職權

（四）關於本會之組織及職權

（五）關於本會之組織及職權

were availing yourself of your military command to engage in mercantile speculation, and had already made considerable shipments North on private account. I think it the duty of a faithful friend to mention this, that you may be on your guard, if need be, against the appearance of evil. I was very sorry to see that you thought it necessary to punish those thieves with death. It is a dreadful penalty for such offenders, but you would not, I know, have sanctioned its infliction if the circumstances did not demand it.

It is quite plain that you do not find it so easy to deal with the contraband question as at Fortress Monroe. Of course until the Government shall adopt a settled policy the commanding general will be greatly embarrassed by it. In my judgment it is indispensable to fix upon some principle and abide by it. Until long after Sumter I clung to my old ideas of non-interference with slavery within State limits of the National Government. It was my hope and belief that the rebellion might be suppressed and slavery left to the free disposition of the States within which the institution existed. By then I thought it certain that the removal of the institution would be gradually effected without shock or disturbance or injury, but peacefully and beneficially. But the civil war was protracted far beyond my anticipation, and with the postponement of decisive results came increased bitterness and intensified alienation of nearly the entire white population of the slave States. With this state of facts came the conviction to my mind that the restoration of the old Union with slavery untouched, except by the mere weakening effects of the war, was impossible. Looking attentively at the new state of things, I became satisfied that the great majority of the people of the United States had made up their minds that the constitutional supremacy of the National Government should be vindicated and the territorial integrity of the country be maintained, come and go what might. I became satisfied, also, that to insure the accomplishment of these great objects slavery must go. That the United States Government under the war power might destroy slavery I never doubted. I only doubted the expediency of the exercise. When I saw that to abstain from military interference with slavery was simply to contribute the whole moral and physical power of the Government to the subjugation of some 4,000,000 of loyal people to save 300,000 disloyal rebels, that doubt was gone.

In my judgment, the military order of Hunter should have been sustained. The President, who is as sound in head as he is excellent in heart, thought otherwise, and I, as in duty bound, submit my judgment to his. The language of the President's proclamation, however, clearly shows that his mind is not finally decided. It points to a contingency in which he may recognize the same necessity. My conclusion is that that contingency will soon arrive if misfortune begeth do not occur as to overthrow all anticipations.

Meanwhile, my dear general, I trust you will so proceed as your begun. Let it be understood that you are no proslavery man. Let all be done that can be done for the loyal people of whatever condition or complexion. Let nothing be done against them—nothing which can contribute in any degree to uphold either rebellion or desertion. Permit me to commend to your support and confidence my two special agents, Messrs. Donison and Bonzano, and to express the hope that they may be useful to your arduous duties.

Yours, most faithfully,

S. P. CHASE.

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proximo. Have received no reply to my dispatch about co-operation of U. S. officers in this State, which I much need.

ALLEN C. FULLER,

Adjutant-General

CONFIDENTIAL.]

STATE OF INDIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPT.,

Indianapolis, June 25, 1864.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: I desire to call your especial attention to certain matters existing in this State which, in my judgment, deeply concern the welfare and interest of both the State and General Governments.

The fact is well established that there is a secret political organization in Indiana, estimated and claimed to be 10,000 strong, the leading objects of which are to embarrass all efforts to recruit men for the military service of the United States, to embitter public sentiment and manufacture public opinion against the levying and collection of taxes to defray the expenses of the present war, and generally to create distrust in and bad feeling toward the Government and its recognized and legally constituted authorities. Another object is to circulate and foster newspapers of extremely doubtful loyalty: papers that sympathize with the rebellion and oppose and disparage continually and persistently the efforts of the Government to put down traitors and crush out treason. The sheets particularly favored in this way I believe to be the Indiana State Sentinel, published in this city; the Cincinnati Enquirer, the Dayton Empire, and the Chicago Times. They are doing incalculable injury to the Union cause, not, it is true, openly and in plain terms, but by invidious, malignant, and vituperative attacks upon Union men, by their continued apologies for the crimes committed by the leaders of the rebellion, and by their failure to condemn their cause and conduct. By means of these presses bad feeling, discontent, and a disposition to resist the laws are engendered in the minds of many citizens, not only in Indiana, but in many of the neighboring counties in Kentucky, who have become insolent and abusive toward those engaged in the military service and those who are endeavoring to raise additional troops for our armies. In regard to the course of the Sentinel I can positively state that in its sympathies it is as thoroughly opposed to our Government as the Charleston Mercury or Richmond Enquirer, even where its disguise is but transparent and does not even serve as a cloak for its real opinions and sentiments. The rebel prisoners confined in Camp Morton, in this city, regard and esteem it as their defender, ally, and friend. Recently it has published a series of articles with the intent and for the purpose of creating a distrust in the minds of the people as to the constitutionality and validity of the act of Congress making the Treasury notes issued by the Government a legal tender. I mention this particular matter only to show the general character of this sheet. Its general tone and tenor is to oppose whatever the Government favors, to show that, whatever our resources and ability may be, we cannot carry the war to a successful termination without violating and breaking down the Constitution which we profess to be fighting to preserve, and to cast the blame of the war wholly upon the Non-Resistance. It boldly and openly condemns the traitors of the South, and boldly that the

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., June 26, 1862.

Governor HOLBROOK,
Brattleborough, Vt.:

Please organize your Tenth Regiment. It is needed by the Government, and will be received if organized within the period stated in your telegram of yesterday to this Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 27, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have just held an interview with Mr. Stuart, Her Britannic Majesty's charge d'affaires, in the course of which he has assured me that the letters of Mr. Coppell, the British acting consul at New Orleans, to the legation here, and everything else concerning him which has come to their knowledge, have uniformly shown entire fairness toward this Government. It is to be apprehended, therefore, that General Butler in his correspondence with Mr. Coppell, especially that which relates to certain sugars at New Orleans, must have assumed a contrary hypothesis, and that in the severity of his remarks he has done that gentleman injustice. I will, consequently, thank you to communicate the fact, and express to General Butler the President's desire that he will do what he can toward removing from Mr. Coppell's mind the impression of injury which he may have done to that gentleman.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., June 27, 1862.

WILLIAM O. BARNES,
New York:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 24th instant,* asking authority to raise a brigade to be composed of Catholics, I am directed to say that the organization of the volunteer forces is placed under the exclusive control of Governors of States. They are accepted from them by regiments, and will be arranged in brigades as the necessities of the service may require. It is probable, however, that if a brigade is raised as suggested in your letter it can be kept together. It will be necessary, however, for you to apply to the Governor of New York and have the regiments ready for acceptance before this Department can act in the matter.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. WOLCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

* Omitted.

1945年10月10日

敬啟者

茲因本行業務擴展，原設之辦事處已不敷應用，現已遷往新址辦公。凡我僑胞，如有往來業務，請逕向新址接洽，以免誤事。此佈。

新址：[具體地址]

舊址：[具體地址]

此佈

中華民國三十四年十月十日

某某公司 啟

敬啟者：本行因業務需要，現已遷往新址辦公，特此公告。

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此佈

中華民國三十四年十月十日

will let us have Richmond and retake Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, &c. What should be done is to hold what we have in the West, open the Mississippi, and take Chattanooga and East Tennessee without more. A reasonable force should in every event be kept about Washington for its protection. Then let the country give us 100,000 new troops in the shortest possible time, which, added to McClellan, directly or indirectly, will take Richmond without endangering any other place which we now hold and will substantially end the war. I expect to maintain this contest until successful, or till I die, or am conquered, or my term expires, or Congress or the country forsake me; and I would publicly appeal to the country for this new force were it not that I fear a general panic and stampede would follow, so hard is it to have a thing understood as it really is. I think the new force should be all, or nearly all, infantry, principally because such can be raised most cheaply and quickly.

Yours, very truly,

A. LINCOLN.

JUNE 28, 1862.

The President:

The undersigned, Governors of States of the Union, impressed with the belief that the citizens of the States which they respectively represent are of one accord in the hearty desire that the recent successes of the Federal arms may be followed up by measures which must insure the speedy restoration of the Union; and believing that in view of the present state of the important military movements now in progress and the reduced condition of our effective forces in the field, resulting from the usual and unavoidable casualties of the service, that the time has arrived for prompt and vigorous measures to be adopted by the people in support of the great interests committed to your charge, we respectfully request, if it meets with your entire approval, that you at once call upon the several States for such number of men as may be required to fill up all military organizations now in the field, and add to the armies heretofore organized such additional number of men as may in your judgment be necessary to garrison and hold all of the numerous cities and military positions that have been captured by our armies, and to speedily crush the rebellion that still exists in several of the Southern States, thus practically restoring to the civilized world our great and good Government. All believe that the decisive moment is near at hand, and to that end the people of the United States are desirous to aid promptly in furnishing all reinforcements that you may deem needful to sustain our Government.

Israel Washburn, jr., Governor of Maine; N. S. Berry, Governor of New Hampshire; Frederick Holbrook, Governor of Vermont; Wm. A. Buckingham, Governor of Connecticut; E. D. Morgan, Governor of New York; Charles S. Olden, Governor of New Jersey; A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania; A. W. Bradford, Governor of Maryland; F. H. Polk, Governor of Virginia; Austin Blair, Governor of Michigan; J. B. Temple, President Military Board of Kentucky; Andrew Johnson, Governor of Tennessee; H. R. Gamble, Governor of Missouri; O. P. Morton, Governor of Indiana; David Tod, Governor of Ohio; Alexander Ramsey, Governor of Minnesota; Richard Yates, Governor of Illinois; Edward Salomon, Governor of

and vigorous measures to be adopted by the people in support of the great interests committed to your charge, we respectfully request, if it meets with your entire approval, that you at once call upon the several States for such number of men as may be required to fill up all military organizations now in the field, and add to the armies heretofore organized such additional number of men as may in your judgment be necessary to garrison and hold all of the numerous cities and military positions that have been captured by our armies, and to speedily crush the rebellion that still exists in several of the Southern States, thus practically restoring to the civilized world our great and good Government. All believe that the decisive moment is near at hand, and to that end the people of the United States are desirous to aid promptly in furnishing all re-enforcements that you may deem needful to sustain our Government.

And of the proclamation the following is the proposed form of answer from the President to the Governors of States, the _____ of which are to be filled by names and numbers to suit the circumstances of the States:

To the Governor of the State of _____:

Fully concurring in the wisdom of the views expressed to me in so patriotic a manner by the Governors of the States of _____, in the communication of the _____ day of _____, I have decided to call into the service an additional force of 150,000 men. I suggest and recommend that the troops should be chiefly of infantry. The quota of your State would be _____. I trust that they may be enrolled without delay, so as to bring this unnecessary and injurious civil war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion.

To the PRESIDENT:

If you approve of the substance of the circular to the Governors, which I send, and will authorize me to say so, I am assured by the good and great men around me that the re-enforcements can be raised through an appeal to the country, which they are prepared to make immediately. Please answer. The papers which are sent to you are informal, and it is intended only to submit them to your inspection before the transaction is entered upon.

W. H. SEWARD.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., June 30, 1862. 9 p. m.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Astor House, New York:

Your programme just received and I think it all right. The President has gone to the country very tired. In morning you shall have his answer. I will send it to him immediately.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

[JUNE 30, 1862—7 p. m.—For Stanton to Seward, relating to McClellan's operations on the Peninsula, &c., see Series I, Vol. XI, Part III, p. 276.]

NEW YORK, *June 30, 1862.*

(Received 11 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Will you inform _____ recruits of \$25 of the \$100 _____ Massachusetts that without such _____ and with it probably entirely successful.

W. H. SEWARD.

NEW YORK, June 30, 1862.

TO GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES:

The capture of New Orleans, Norfolk, and Corinth by the national Government has enabled the insurgents to concentrate a large force at and around Richmond, which place we must take with the least possible delay; in fact, there will soon be no formidable insurgent force except at Richmond. With so large an army there, the enemy can threaten the Potomac and elsewhere. Until we have re-established the national authority, all these places must be held, and we must keep a stable force in front of Washington. But this, from the diminished strength of our Army by sickness and casualties, renders it necessary to it necessary in order to close the struggle which has been continued for the last three months with energy and success. Rather than hazard the misapprehension of our military condition and of needless alarm by a call for troops by proclamation, I have deemed it to address you in this form. To accomplish the object stated require without delay 150,000 men, including those recently called for by the Secretary of War. Thus re-enforced, our gallant Army will be enabled to realize the hopes and expectations of the Government and the people.

A. LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, June 30, 1862.

TO MR. MEJAN,
French Consul:

I beg leave to call your attention to the fact that I have not yet received your report of the large amounts of specie placed under your charge just previous to the coming up of the fleet of the United States. Assuming that a press of business has prevented,

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

Statement of strength of the volunteer force in service, compiled from the latest rolls and returns on file in the Adjutant-General's Office.

| States. | Cavalry. | | Artillery. | | Infantry. | | Aggregate. | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------|
| | No. of regiments. | Aggregate of men. | No. of regiments. | Aggregate of men. | No. of regiments. | Aggregate of men. | Of regiments. | Of men. |
| Alabama..... | 1 | 1,183 | ..... | ..... | 14 | 11,087 | 15 | 12,220 |
| Arkansas..... | | | | | 7 | 6,388 | 7 | 6,388 |
| California..... | | | | | 7 | 6,080 | 8 | 7,617 |
| Colorado..... | | | | | 20 | 25,222 | 27 | 26,207 |
| Connecticut..... | | | | | 2 | 1,717 | 5 | 4,580 |
| Delaware..... | | | | | 9 | 8,125 | 10 | 9,005 |
| District of Columbia..... | | | | | 100 | 82,618 | 115 | 96,787 |
| Florida..... | | | | | 10 | 9,100 | 11 | 10,027 |
| Georgia..... | 11 | 10,893 | 2 | 2,013 | 76 | 69,978 | 89 | 79,884 |
| Idaho..... | | | | | 2 | 1,600 | 2 | 1,600 |
| Illinois..... | | | | | 10 | 7,112 | 11 | 7,612 |
| Indiana..... | 1 | 400 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1,413 | 2 | 1,413 |
| Iowa..... | | | | | 11 | 9,915 | 13 | 11,428 |
| Kansas..... | | | | | 80 | 68,115 | 87 | 76,101 |
| Louisiana..... | | | | | 51 | 45,208 | 54 | 47,702 |
| Maine..... | | | | | 50 | 48,534 | 74 | 61,628 |
| Maryland..... | | | | | 17 | 15,254 | 20 | 18,089 |

Statement of strength of the volunteer force in service, compiled from the latest rolls and returns on file in the Adjutant-General's Office.—(Continued.)

| States. | Cavalry. | | Artillery. | | Infantry. | | Aggregates. | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------|
| | No. of regiments. | Aggregate of men. | No. of regiments. | Aggregate of men. | No. of regiments. | Aggregate of men. | Aggregates of men. | Total men. |
| Kentucky..... | 5 | 4,083 | | | 27 | 12,200 | | 16,283 |
| Wisconsin..... | 3 | 3,301 | 1 | 1,834 | 10 | 12,700 | | 17,835 |
| Iowa..... | 6 | 5,510 | | | 16 | 12,200 | | 17,710 |
| Minnesota..... | | | | | 5 | 4,300 | | 4,300 |
| Missouri..... | 5 | 4,008 | 3 | 2,380 | 21 | 15,110 | | 21,496 |
| Kansas..... | 3 | 1,000 | | | 11 | 8,500 | | 9,500 |
| Colorado..... | | | | | 1 | 2,500 | | 2,500 |
| New Mexico..... | | | | | 4 | 2,500 | | 2,500 |
| Nebraska..... | | | | | 1 | 2,500 | | 2,500 |
| California..... | 3 | 1,073 | | | 11 | 8,500 | | 9,573 |
| Tennessee..... | | | | | 7 | 5,000 | | 5,000 |
| Washington Territory..... | | | | | 1 | 1,110 | | 1,110 |
| Borden Sharpshooters..... | | | | | 3 | 1,110 | | 3,330 |
| Indian Territory..... | | | | | 3 | 2,000 | | 2,000 |
| Total..... | 75 | 71,100 | 17 | 10,477 | 610 | 53,200 | | 134,777 |

| States. | Cavalry. | | Artillery. | | Infantry. | | Aggregates. | | Grand aggregate of men in regiments and companies. |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------|--|
| | No. of companies. | Aggregate of men. | No. of companies. | Aggregate of men. | No. of companies. | Aggregate of men. | Aggregates of men. | Total men. | |
| Maine..... | | | 7 | 850 | | | | | 13,078 |
| New Hampshire..... | | | 1 | 148 | | | | | 8,235 |
| Vermont..... | | | 2 | 333 | | | | | 2,500 |
| Massachusetts..... | 3 | 204 | 7 | 1,276 | | 104 | | | 27,841 |
| Rhode Island..... | | | | | 6 | 870 | | | 4,400 |
| Connecticut..... | 4 | 887 | 1 | 101 | | | | | 9,314 |
| New York..... | 1 | 101 | 20 | 2,325 | | | | | 50,213 |
| New Jersey..... | | | 2 | 237 | | | | | 10,264 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 6 | 578 | 3 | 101 | 1 | 85 | | | 50,711 |
| Delaware..... | | | | | | | | | 1,800 |
| Maryland..... | 4 | 177 | 3 | 105 | | | | | 8,634 |
| District of Columbia..... | 1 | 87 | | | | | | | 1,400 |
| Virginia..... | 3 | 253 | 8 | 863 | | | | | 13,604 |
| Ohio..... | 7 | 618 | 11 | 1,211 | | | | | 72,000 |
| Indiana..... | | | 17 | 2,154 | | | | | 10,010 |
| Illinois..... | 10 | 1,458 | | | 7 | 647 | | | 67,823 |
| Michigan..... | | | 3 | 450 | | | | | 10,000 |
| Kentucky..... | 11 | 241 | 2 | 244 | | | | | 20,775 |
| Wisconsin..... | | | | | | | | | 22,200 |
| Iowa..... | | | 3 | 250 | | | | | 10,077 |
| Minnesota..... | 3 | 208 | 2 | 238 | | | | | 4,819 |
| Missouri..... | 4 | 200 | 3 | 385 | 5 | 375 | | | 27,841 |
| Kansas..... | | | | | | | | | 8,210 |
| Colorado..... | 2 | 102 | | | 2 | 170 | | | 1,500 |
| New Mexico..... | | | | | | | | | 2,200 |
| Nebraska..... | 3 | 260 | | | | | | | 1,000 |
| California..... | 5 | 400 | 1 | 103 | | | | | 8,000 |
| Tennessee..... | | | | | | | | | 6,000 |
| Washington Territory..... | | | | | | | | | 1,110 |
| Borden Sharpshooters..... | | | | | | | | | 3,000 |
| Indian Territory..... | | | | | | | | | 2,000 |
| Total..... | 67 | 5,048 | 88 | 10,000 | 21 | 1,760 | 870 | 10,000 | 102,404 |

a including six regiments of infantry (3,000), five companies of cavalry (100), and six companies of artillery (100); total, 4,102 men, armed, equipped, and ready for service.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
June 30, 1862.

a penalty of fifty per centum of said taxes, shall be a lien upon the tracts or lots of the same, severally charged, till paid.

In witness whereof I have herunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this first day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

F. W. SEWARD,
Acting Secretary of State.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 1, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD:

The existing law does not authorize an advance of the bounty, and the Department ought not to promise it. I think the measure is wise and judicious, and have heretofore urged it. I will have a conference with the Military Committee this morning, and if they sanction it the preliminary measures might proceed on that basis. Discreet persons here suggest that the call should be for 300,000 men—double the number you propose—as the waste will be large. Consider the matter. The President has not come into town yet; when he arrives you will receive his answer.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, July 1, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Astor House, New York:

The President approves your plan, but suggests 200,000 if it can be done as well as the number you mention.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, *July 1, 1862—1 p. m.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The \$25 is of vital importance. We fail without it. Can't you pay it out of the \$9,000,000 if Congress fail to alter the law? We can't wait for debate. The iron is getting hot. Need to strike immediately. We can lift number up to high figure. President's reply is needed. If I got this completed here to-day I go to Boston to-night.

W. H. SEWARD.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
July 1, 1862—3 p. m.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Astor House, New York:

Your telegram received. I will take the responsibility of ordering the \$25 bounty out of the \$9,000,000 at all hazards, and you may go on that basis. I will make and telegraph the order in an hour. The President's answer has already gone.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

W. H. L. & C. 1875

1875

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

1875

The New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, is a public library, and is open to all. It is a place where the people can find the books they need, and where they can learn about the world around them. The library is a place of knowledge, and it is a place where the people can find the books they need, and where they can learn about the world around them.

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1875

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W. H. L. & C. 1875

1875

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28th day of June, I have decided to call into the service an additional force of 300,000 men. I suggest and recommend that the troops should be chiefly of infantry. The quota of your State would be ———. I trust that they may be enrolled without delay, so as to bring this unnecessary and injurious civil war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion. An order fixing the quotas of the respective States will be issued by the War Department to-morrow.*

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

NEW YORK, July 1, 1862. 6 p. m.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

I have arranged with Governor Morgan to place the recruiting service here in an efficient condition. Have agreed upon the principal points of order for that purpose. Do not issue any orders affecting it until I see you.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, July 1, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: The undersigned, commissioned by your authority "to audit and adjust all contracts, orders, and claims on the War Department in respect to ordnance, arms, and ammunition," have the honor to submit the following report:

They met on the 17th day of March, 1862, and, after having appointed a clerk, had publication made that they were in session, and all persons interested in the cases referred to them for examination and decision were invited to appear and offer such suggestions and proofs as they might deem advisable in support of their respective claims. To this notice your letter of appointment was appended, in order that there might be no misapprehension as to your purpose in organizing the commission, or as to the powers with which it was invested. To this appeal the parties, with a single exception, have responded, and, either verbally or in writing, we have been put in possession of their views. Most of them have been examined before us under oath, and their statements, carefully taken down and revised by themselves, accompany this report, and are submitted for your consideration in support of the action which has been taken.

The cases referred to us were 104 in number, and the demands upon the Treasury which they involved amounted to about \$50,000,000. All of these cases, after patient and careful investigation, have been disposed of, and special reports have been made, showing, either in

* Under this call the quotas and credits were as follows, the first number indicating the quota and the second the number of men furnished: Maine, 9,000; 6,641. New Hampshire, 5,058; 6,390. Vermont, 4,808; 4,309. Massachusetts, 19,000; 16,519. Rhode Island, 2,712; 2,742. Connecticut, 7,145; 9,195. New York, 50,700; 78,004. New Jersey, 10,478; 5,499. Pennsylvania, 45,331; 30,801. Delaware, 1,720; 2,508. Maryland, 8,582; 9,580. Virginia (Western), 4,050; 4,023. District of Columbia, 800; 1,107. Ohio, 30,858; 58,325. Indiana, 21,250; 30,950. Illinois, 20,148; 58,080. Michigan, 11,080; 17,050. Wisconsin, 11,004; 14,472. Minnesota, 2,681; 4,023. Iowa, 10,570; 24,438. Missouri, 17,209; 28,324. Kentucky, 14,000; 6,408. Kansas, 1,771; 2,030. The Territory of Nebraska also furnished 1,838. Making a grand aggregate of 421,465 men furnished.

terms or by reference, the grounds of the decisions rendered.* The amount, from the payment of which the Government, by the action of this commission, will be relieved, will fall but little short of \$17,000,000. This result has been reached by the rejection of some claims and contracts, by the curtailment or modification of others, and by the reduction of prices when found excessive or extravagant. We are well satisfied that no principle of law has been violated in the conclusions at which we have arrived; that considerations of equity, when these existed, have not been overlooked, and that no undue advantage has been taken of the power of the Government in dealing with its citizens. In our desire to protect, as far as practicable, the public interests no private right has been infringed, nor is it believed that any one of the contractors whose engagements have been the subject of our investigations will, if provident and reasonably skillful in the execution of his contract, suffer loss, or fail to realize a fair profit.

A longer time than was anticipated has been occupied in the discharge of our duties. The magnitude of the issues submitted to us forbade that they should be determined either hastily or in the absence of a thorough scrutiny of the merits of each claim separately considered. It has been the endeavor of the commission not only to be just, but, as far as possible, to satisfy the claimants that we had been so. Accordingly, by repeated conferences with frank explanations offered to the parties, both as to the strict legality of the action proposed and as to its absolute necessity from considerations of public policy, we have sought to secure their acquiescence in our decisions. Our efforts in this direction have met with even unlooked for success. It may be safely affirmed that a large majority of the claimants are content with the disposition made of their cases. Many of them, public spirited citizens, have cheerfully expressed their assent; some verbally, others in writing. That amid the variety of character presented by so large a number of shrewd business men, exceptions to this should have presented themselves, will surprise no one who reflects that in every society will be found those who—setting up a distinction between honesty in public and honesty in private affairs—find it difficult to realize that the Government has any rights, or the law, which protects its treasury, any obligatory force as against their own personal interests. Such men seem to delude themselves with the belief that however much they may be bound to respect the property of its individual citizens, the country, as a whole, is a fair subject of plunder—a belief of ready growth amid the disorders consequent upon great national convulsions. A few such men we have encountered, and while our action has necessarily left upon them an unpleasant impression, it is altogether probable that their baffled schemes against the public treasury will hereafter become the basis of appeals to Congress.

As the reports made in the particular cases fully exhibit the details of our labors, a very brief résumé of their results and of the considerations suggested in the course of our investigations may here suffice.

It may be stated, generally, that we have found the system under which have been issued the numerous orders or contracts for ordnance and ordnance stores that have been referred to us strongly marked with improvidence. The amount of these orders or contracts

* These special reports are published in Senate Executive Document No. 72, Thirty-seventh Congress, second session.

has been ascertained to be largely in excess of the public wants, and the prices fixed by many of them beyond necessity or reason.

The unexampled demand for arms consequent upon the sudden breaking out of the present gigantic rebellion, and the extraordinary circumstances under which the Government arsenals were drained of their best weapons before a blow was struck, afford some explanation of the excess of price referred to; yet, it must be confessed, not by any means a full and satisfactory one. It is to be traced, in a large degree, to a neglect of those common precautions which prudent men of business exercise in the conduct of their private affairs, some of which, too, had been specially provided for and required by acts of Congress.

First, as to foreign arms, it was of course absolutely necessary to resort to these in equipping, within a few months, more than half a million of men, and it was impossible, in all the workshops of Europe, to have had arms manufactured as rapidly as our public necessities required. Under such circumstances prices naturally rose, and inferior (often second-hand) arms had to some extent to be purchased.

But these difficulties were greatly aggravated by the lack of system which prevailed. The States and the General Government entered the market together as rival purchasers, and thus the members of the same national family bid directly against each other. The folly of this is the more remarkable when it is remembered that these arms bought by the States were, in fact, for the use of the General Government, and will, no doubt, in the end be paid for by it. The General Government itself employed, directly or indirectly, numerous agents not acting in unison, and often becoming, therefore, competitors of each other. A few of these made purchases directly for the Government; the greater number sprang up in the shape of "middlemen," to whom, though not dealers in arms nor skilled in their value, contracts were awarded upon their own terms, only to be sublet to the actual importers. Under a system so ill considered, extravagance was unavoidable. It was greatly increased by many of these contracts being loosely worded and imperfectly guarded, while some were granted at prices much beyond even the highest rates which could be fairly considered as engendered by the system itself.

Two examples may here be given in illustration: In the first—that of a large contract granted to a "middleman," who had never dealt in arms and knew nothing of their value—the reduction, partly in price and partly in quantity, effected by the action of the commission, amounted to \$580,000. In the second, granted to a bona fide importer—being a contract of immense amount, namely, for upward of 188,000 guns and 38,000 sabers—the reduction in price alone, as compared with the rates paid under the contract up to the time of our decision, exceeded \$1,000,000. In both these examples the reductions were ordered under proposals finally made by the parties themselves after repeated conferences with them, and accepted by the commission. Other large contracts for foreign arms, of which the owners had incurred forfeiture by failure as to times of delivery, were rescinded by the commission.

Yet, withal, it has been impossible for us to protect the Government against lamentable losses in these loose and irregular transactions. In regard to a considerable portion of these foreign arms, Government inspection was permitted in Europe before shipment, but so utterly inadequate and so incompetent was the force assigned to this duty that it became a mere empty form, devoid of all utility or protection.

一、關於本會之組織及職權範圍，業經本會第一次會員大會通過，在案。茲為適應業務需要，特將本會組織及職權範圍，重新修訂，並經第二次會員大會通過，在案。茲將修訂後之組織及職權範圍，分述如下：

（一）組織：本會設理事會為最高權力機關，由會員大會選舉產生。理事會設主席一人，副主席二人，秘書一人，各專任其職。理事會下設各委員會，分別辦理各項業務。各委員會之組織及職權，分別由本會章程規定之。

（二）職權範圍：本會之職權範圍，包括：（一）辦理會員之登記、轉讓、繼承、遺失、廢止等事項；（二）辦理會員之資格審查、名譽選舉、選舉權、罷免權、創制權、複決權等事項；（三）辦理會員之福利、救濟、保險、醫療、教育、訓練等事項；（四）辦理會員之法律事務、訴訟、仲裁、調解、和解等事項；（五）辦理會員之其他法律事務、訴訟、仲裁、調解、和解等事項。

二、關於本會之經費來源及分配，業經本會第一次會員大會通過，在案。茲為適應業務需要，特將本會經費來源及分配，重新修訂，並經第二次會員大會通過，在案。茲將修訂後之經費來源及分配，分述如下：

（一）經費來源：本會之經費來源，包括：（一）會員會費；（二）會員捐款；（三）社會捐助；（四）政府補助；（五）其他合法收入。

（二）分配：本會之經費分配，應以促進會員福利、救濟、保險、醫療、教育、訓練等事項為原則。具體分配辦法，由本會理事會決定之。

三、關於本會之會員資格及權利義務，業經本會第一次會員大會通過，在案。茲為適應業務需要，特將本會會員資格及權利義務，重新修訂，並經第二次會員大會通過，在案。茲將修訂後之會員資格及權利義務，分述如下：

（一）會員資格：凡具有中華民國國籍，且具有完全行為能力者，均可申請加入本會。申請加入者，應具備下列條件：（一）具有法律專業背景；（二）具有良好之法律素養；（三）具有良好之社會信譽。

（二）權利義務：會員加入本會後，即享有本會之會員權利，並應履行本會之會員義務。會員權利包括：（一）選舉權、罷免權、創制權、複決權；（二）被選舉權、被罷免權、被創制權、被複決權；（三）對本會事務之監督權、建議權；（四）對本會經費之分配權、使用權。會員義務包括：（一）繳納會費；（二）遵守本會章程；（三）維護本會名譽；（四）履行法律事務。

四、關於本會之法律事務處理，業經本會第一次會員大會通過，在案。茲為適應業務需要，特將本會法律事務處理，重新修訂，並經第二次會員大會通過，在案。茲將修訂後之法律事務處理，分述如下：

（一）法律事務處理：本會之法律事務處理，應以促進會員福利、救濟、保險、醫療、教育、訓練等事項為原則。具體處理辦法，由本會理事會決定之。

（二）法律事務處理：本會之法律事務處理，應以促進會員福利、救濟、保險、醫療、教育、訓練等事項為原則。具體處理辦法，由本會理事會決定之。

五、關於本會之其他事項，業經本會第一次會員大會通過，在案。茲為適應業務需要，特將本會其他事項，重新修訂，並經第二次會員大會通過，在案。茲將修訂後之其他事項，分述如下：

（一）其他事項：本會之其他事項，包括：（一）本會之對外關係；（二）本會之內部管理；（三）本會之財務管理；（四）本會之法律事務處理；（五）本會之其他事項。

（二）其他事項：本會之其他事項，包括：（一）本會之對外關係；（二）本會之內部管理；（三）本會之財務管理；（四）本會之法律事務處理；（五）本會之其他事項。

六、關於本會之其他事項，業經本會第一次會員大會通過，在案。茲為適應業務需要，特將本會其他事項，重新修訂，並經第二次會員大會通過，在案。茲將修訂後之其他事項，分述如下：

（一）其他事項：本會之其他事項，包括：（一）本會之對外關係；（二）本會之內部管理；（三）本會之財務管理；（四）本會之法律事務處理；（五）本會之其他事項。

（二）其他事項：本會之其他事項，包括：（一）本會之對外關係；（二）本會之內部管理；（三）本會之財務管理；（四）本會之法律事務處理；（五）本會之其他事項。

七、關於本會之其他事項，業經本會第一次會員大會通過，在案。茲為適應業務需要，特將本會其他事項，重新修訂，並經第二次會員大會通過，在案。茲將修訂後之其他事項，分述如下：

（一）其他事項：本會之其他事項，包括：（一）本會之對外關係；（二）本會之內部管理；（三）本會之財務管理；（四）本會之法律事務處理；（五）本會之其他事項。

（二）其他事項：本會之其他事項，包括：（一）本會之對外關係；（二）本會之內部管理；（三）本會之財務管理；（四）本會之法律事務處理；（五）本會之其他事項。

evidence came before us, we became satisfied that, for any amount over 25,000, \$16 per gun would afford a fair profit to the manufacturer. A contract for 40,000 of these muskets at that rate has been recently taken by an experienced and responsible firm, Messrs. E. Remington & Sons, of Ilion, N. Y. And it should be here stated that to Mr. S. Remington, of this firm, we are indebted for the first trustworthy information received touching the actual cost to private manufacturers of this arm. His public spirit, in frankly and voluntarily making this disclosure, is worthy of all commendation, and should it result, as we believe it will, in fixing the price of this gun at not exceeding \$16, his action will save millions to the public treasury. It should be added that the holder of one of the contracts for 50,000 Springfield muskets confirmed by us consented, as a part of the conditions of the confirmation, that 25,000 of the guns should be paid for at \$16 instead of \$20 each. A similar reduction to \$16 was made on the proposal of another contractor for all the guns embraced in his order over 25,000.

Thirdly. The neglect to obey the law of the 3d of March, 1803, and the stringent regulations founded upon it, which provide that all contracts for army supplies shall, except in cases of emergency requiring and admitting of "immediate delivery," be preceded by public advertisement inviting proposals, has been prolific in evil results. Indeed, it is to the persistent disregard of this law, which for more than fifty years has been the guardian of the integrity of the contract service, that speculators and "middlemen" are indebted for the substantial success they have enjoyed since the commencement of the war. Nor can such disregard of law and duty be excused on the plea that the pressing exigency of the case afforded no opportunity to conform to the provision in question, since in all the contracts for domestic arms the deliveries were fixed at distant periods of time.

That better terms might have been obtained for the Government is conclusively shown by the fact that when, a few weeks since, under your direction, proposals for the manufacture of arms were thus invited, responsible bids for the Springfield musket were put in as low as \$10, while almost all fell below the price of \$20.

In October last E. Remington & Sons solicited an order for the manufacture of their revolver—acknowledged to be in all respects equal to Colt's army revolver—at \$15, but could get a contract for only 5,000. At the same time an order was given to Colt's company for an indefinite number of his army revolvers at \$25, and under this there has since been delivered 31,000. That company, under the recent advertisement, proposed to furnish this revolver at \$14.50, and a contract at that rate has been executed, thus proving that the charge made and submitted to was \$10.50 in excess of the worth of the arm, and showing that in this single item of pistols alone there has been paid to that company within the time named at least \$325,500 beyond the full value of the arms received. The proposals for sabers indicate a still more marked reduction in price—a responsible offer being made for the best cavalry sabers at \$4.12, for which \$8.50 has been heretofore paid, and an offer of \$5 by the very party who has been, under the private contract system, receiving \$8.50.

But an enforcement of the law in regard to advertising would effect more than a mere reduction in price. It would cut up by the roots an abuse which during the present war has threatened, in this branch of the administration, serious injury, alike to the interests of the service and to the public morals. Contracts based on private proposals

此項工程，係由本局委託設計，現已設計完竣，並經本局核准開工。該項工程之經費，業經本局撥發，由該項工程之負責人負責執行。該項工程之進度，將由本局派員監督，並定期向本局報告。該項工程之完成，將對本市之交通及環境產生重大影響。本局將密切注意該項工程之進展，並確保其能按時完成。

1. 1949年10月1日，中华人民共和国成立，标志着中国历史的新纪元。

一、關於本會之成立。本會之成立，係由本會發起人等，於民國二十一年一月一日，在廣州發起組織，其宗旨在促進中國之經濟發展，及提高國民之經濟地位。本會成立後，即積極從事各項經濟建設，如調查經濟狀況，研究經濟問題，及推廣經濟知識等。本會之成立，對於中國之經濟發展，具有極大之貢獻。

二、關於本會之組織。本會之組織，係由發起人等推選代表，組成臨時籌備委員會，負責籌備各項事宜。臨時籌備委員會成立後，即積極從事各項籌備工作，如籌集經費，聘請專家，及辦理各項登記手續等。籌備工作進行順利，本會遂於民國二十一年三月一日正式成立。

三、關於本會之業務。本會成立後，即積極從事各項經濟建設，如調查經濟狀況，研究經濟問題，及推廣經濟知識等。本會之業務，可分為調查、研究、及推廣三大類。調查方面，本會曾先後調查了廣州、香港、及汕頭等處之經濟狀況，並發表了調查報告。研究方面，本會曾先後研究了中國之經濟問題，如農村經濟，及工業經濟等，並發表了研究論文。推廣方面，本會曾先後推廣了經濟知識，如舉辦經濟講座，及發行經濟刊物等。

四、關於本會之成就。本會成立以來，積極從事各項經濟建設，取得了顯著之成就。在調查方面，本會先後調查了廣州、香港、及汕頭等處之經濟狀況，並發表了調查報告。在研究方面，本會先後研究了中國之經濟問題，如農村經濟，及工業經濟等，並發表了研究論文。在推廣方面，本會先後推廣了經濟知識，如舉辦經濟講座，及發行經濟刊物等。本會之成就，對於中國之經濟發展，具有極大之貢獻。

五、關於本會之未來。本會成立以來，積極從事各項經濟建設，取得了顯著之成就。在調查方面，本會先後調查了廣州、香港、及汕頭等處之經濟狀況，並發表了調查報告。在研究方面，本會先後研究了中國之經濟問題，如農村經濟，及工業經濟等，並發表了研究論文。在推廣方面，本會先後推廣了經濟知識，如舉辦經濟講座，及發行經濟刊物等。本會之成就，對於中國之經濟發展，具有極大之貢獻。未來，本會將繼續積極從事各項經濟建設，為促進中國之經濟發展，及提高國民之經濟地位，而努力奮鬥。

1. 1950年10月，我参加了中国人民解放军，在部队中，我受到了党的教育，增长了知识，锻炼了身体，为以后参加工作打下了坚实的基础。

ingly offered. The "middleman" then evidently with other reasons, for the purpose of increasing his fee urged that \$22.50, instead of \$20, should be charged the Government for the pistols. This was declined, the manufacturers stating that the pistols were not worth more than \$20, and that at this rate they had been previously sold to the Government. The price to be paid him for his services was fixed at \$2 per pistol, or \$10,000 for the 5,000, for which he agreed to secure the order. He returned to Washington, and "in a week or two" the manufacturers received an order, bearing date November 28, for the 5,000 pistols, being again the same that a few weeks before had been pronounced "unservicable" in answer to their own personal application to manufacture them. This order, from some unexplained cause, was not submitted to Congress and is not found in House Executive Document No. 67. It was, however, referred to us, and was confirmed with a reduction of the price to \$18, with the assent of the parties. This change in the price has given rise to a controversy between the broker in Government patronage and his employers as to where the loss thus occasioned should fall, or whether his influence and services shall still be estimated at \$10,000, or be reduced to half that sum.

In the first case referred to the commission was offered to the United States Senator because the manufacturer was assured that it was usual to pay for similar services, and he expressed to us under oath the opinion that the assurance was true, and that in a majority of cases he believed such compensation to have been made. The public are very sharp-sighted in such matters, and when they are found employing, at high rates of compensation, the services of this class of men, there is no hazard in assuming that they have ascertained it is necessary for them to do so. One of the saddest consequences of this course of administration is the tendency of the public mind to press its imputations of demoralization beyond the mere broker in patronage, who, probably having little to lose in this way, is indifferent to criticism or reproof, so long as he is permitted to put money in his purse. Men are prone to believe that an influence which hawks itself about in the market rests on foundations which could not be safely laid bare; or, in other words, that what is thus openly sold has been possibly bought. Of course, no such reflections could arise in reference to a member of Congress who should feel himself justified in making pecuniary profit out of his position, in the manner suggested, since the origin and character of his influence over the administration of the executive branch of the Government are well understood. Whatever use may be made of it, its source is pure, springing, as it does, from the genius of our institutions, which gives power everywhere to the representatives of the people, in the generous confidence that it will be loyally exercised only for their protection.

For the names, dates, and other details connected with these transactions, reference is had to the written testimony which accompanies this report.*

Another deplorable consequence following the substitution of a system of private contracts for that based on advertisement and open competition is the indiscriminate condemnation which, in public journals and otherwise, such substitution has brought in its train.

* Omitted.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, July 1, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I am invited by the Governors of New York and Pennsylvania to join them in a call upon the President for such additional number of troops as may be necessary to speedily crush the rebellion, to which I have replied that I am already authorized to raise five regiments in addition to the four that I have recently sent to the field, and that this, in the absence of disastrous news from Richmond, is all that Ohio can readily raise, except filling up the regiments in the field. Is this answer satisfactory to you?

DAVID TODD,
Governor of Ohio.

ERDE, PA., July 1, 1862.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

In God's name, we pray you to call out 1,000,000 and suppress this rebellion, and never countermand the order until the last man is in the field, unless the rebellious should surrender unconditionally to our forces. We have had fathers and brothers slain. Great God! subdue the rattlesnake flag if it cost all we are worth. Answer.

A. H. GRAY,
And the country in answer.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., July 2, 1862.

Hon. G. A. GROW,
Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: On reference to the answer of this Department of the 11th ultimo to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 19th of last month calling for information respecting the organization by General Hunter, of the Department of South Carolina, of a regiment of "volunteers for the defense of the Union composed of black men (fugitive slaves)," it will be seen that the resolution had been referred to that officer, with instructions to make immediate report thereon. I have now the honor to transmit herewith the copy of a communication just received from General Hunter, furnishing information as to his action touching the various matters indicated in the resolution.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Port Royal, S. C., June 23, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated June 13, 1862, requesting me to furnish you with the information necessary to answer

instructions from Mr. Cameron to employ them in any manner I might find necessary, and the military exigencies of the department and the country being my only, but, in my judgment, sufficient, justification. Neither have I had any specific authority for supplying these persons with shovels, spades, and pickaxes, when employing them as laborers, nor with boats and oars when using them as lightermen; but these are not points included in Mr. Wickliffe's resolution. To me it seemed that liberty to employ men in any particular capacity implied with it liberty also to supply them with the necessary tools, and acting upon this faith I have clothed, equipped, and armed the only loyal regiment yet raised in South Carolina.

I must say, in vindication of my conduct, that had it not been for the many other diversified and imperative claims on my time and attention a much more satisfactory result might have been hoped for, and that in place of only one, as at present, at least five or six well-drilled, brave, and thoroughly acclimated regiments should by this time have been added to the loyal forces of this Union. The experiment of arming the blacks, so far as I have made it, has been a complete and even marvelous success. They are sober, docile, attentive, and enthusiastic, displaying great natural capacities for acquiring the duties of the soldier. They are eager, beyond all things, to take the field and be led into action; and it is the unanimous opinion of the officers who have had charge of them that in the peculiarities of this climate and country they will prove invaluable auxiliaries, fully equal to the similar regiments so long and successfully used by the British authorities in the West India Islands.

In conclusion, I would say it is my hope, there appearing no possibility of other re-enforcements, owing to the exigencies of the campaign in the Peninsula, to have organized by the end of next fall and to be able to present to the Government from 48,000 to 50,000 of these hardy and devoted soldiers.

Trusting that this letter may form part of your answer to Mr. Wickliffe's resolutions,

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your very obedient servant,

D. HUNTER,

Major-General, Commanding.

BOSTON, July 2, 1862 - 10.50 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

Governor Andrew sends you his earnest and satisfactory response. Governor Sprague is at Washington, and must have failed to receive the telegram addressed to him at Providence by the Governors. The Governor of Iowa was not reached. The Senators from that State might authorize you to append his name.

W. H. SEWARD.

BOSTON, MASS., July 2, 1862 - 11 a. m.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

Finished business here satisfactorily and start for Cleveland at 2 o'clock, where I will meet the Governors of several States. Shall Stager go with me? Answer.

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一、本學系之宗旨
本學系之宗旨，在於培養具有高尚之道德、健全之體格、豐富之知識、及獨立之精神之人才。其教學方針，以基礎知識之鞏固、基本技能之訓練、及綜合能力之培養為重。學生應具備之能力，包括：1. 基礎知識之掌握；2. 基本技能之運用；3. 綜合能力之發揮；4. 獨立精神之培養。本學系之課程設計，應以培養學生之綜合能力為目標，並注重學生之實踐能力之培養。學生應具備之能力，包括：1. 基礎知識之掌握；2. 基本技能之運用；3. 綜合能力之發揮；4. 獨立精神之培養。

二、本學系之特色

本學系之特色，在於其教學內容之豐富、教學方法之多樣、及教學環境之優美。其教學內容，包括：1. 基礎知識之鞏固；2. 基本技能之訓練；3. 綜合能力之培養。其教學方法，包括：1. 講義授課；2. 實驗教學；3. 小組討論；4. 專題演講。其教學環境，包括：1. 教學設備之完善；2. 教學環境之優美；3. 教學人員之專業。本學系之特色，在於其教學內容之豐富、教學方法之多樣、及教學環境之優美。

三、本學系之發展

本學系之發展，應以培養學生之綜合能力為目標，並注重學生之實踐能力之培養。其發展方向，包括：1. 基礎知識之鞏固；2. 基本技能之訓練；3. 綜合能力之培養。其發展目標，包括：1. 基礎知識之掌握；2. 基本技能之運用；3. 綜合能力之發揮；4. 獨立精神之培養。本學系之發展，應以培養學生之綜合能力為目標，並注重學生之實踐能力之培養。

四、本學系之展望

五、本學系之總結

六、本學系之附錄

七、本學系之參考文獻

八、本學系之附錄

九、本學系之附錄

十、本學系之附錄

十一、本學系之附錄

十二、本學系之附錄

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 3, 1862.
 GOVERNOR ANDREW,
Boston, Mass.:

Your telegram of yesterday received, and I thank you for your assurance of co-operation.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

BOSTON, *July 3, 1862* 2.30 p. m.
 ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President:

SIR: If you wish militia for three months, Massachusetts can furnish several thousand within the period named by you.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor.

TRENTON, *July 3, 1862.*
 Hon. A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

I received your dispatch. I will hurry forward every available man in the shortest possible time. I have not yet received any information as to our quota from the War Department, or any communication whatever. Please send requisition.

C. S. OLDEN,
Governor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Trenton, N. J., July 3, 1862.

His Excellency Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN:

SIR: Since telegraphing you this morning I have further considered your telegram. Your desire is to have men at an early day. That end could be best attained by calling the volunteers for but six months, and by paying each when enlisted, and before mustered in, a month's pay. This to be in addition to the \$25 bounty when mustered in.

As to calling the men for but six months, the Government must determine. It would render enlistments more easy, but has its disadvantages. If any of our regiments are for only six months, all must be, as it would prevent our enlisting men for three years, and it would also interfere with our supplying their places at the end of six months. My own impression is (if not improper for me to express it) that General McClellan might better be re-enforced by men in the field, even if it could only be done by abandoning for the time some points now held by our troops, and the States raise their troops for the war. I simply state the fact that we can raise regiments more readily for six months than for three years. The giving a month's pay when enlisted and before mustered, that the volunteer may make provision for his family when he leaves, I think quite important. This State gives a bounty of \$6 a month to each volunteer, but by our law it can't be paid in advance. If the Secretary of War will authorize this State to pay to each volunteer when enlisted a month's

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第 21 号 1951 年 12 月 1 日

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第 1 章 绪论 1

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姓名：王明华 性别：男 出生日期：1980年1月1日 身份证号：36010219800101XXXX
 住址：江西省南昌市西湖区红谷滩新区红谷中大道1666号绿地中央广场A座1501室
 联系电话：1387911XXXX 电子邮箱：wangminghua@163.com
 本人声明：以上信息真实有效，如有不实，愿承担一切法律责任。特此声明。
 声明人：王明华 日期：2023年10月27日

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 4, 1862.

JOHN W. FINNELL,
Adjutant-General of Kentucky, Covington, Ky.:

The Government will receive all the infantry troops that you can raise in Kentucky and as fast as they can be raised.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., July 4, 1862.

Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

Your telegram to the President has been received. Distribute the prisoners in the manner you propose and forward the three-months' troops rapidly as possible. Give us the fifteen regiments if you can do so, and at the earliest moment, raising them on any plan you deem most expedient.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CLEVELAND, July 4, 1862.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

When I sent you my dispatch yesterday I had not seen your call for 300,000 men. Indiana will furnish her full quota.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 4, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The Fifteenth and Seventeenth Batteries Indiana Artillery, with 120 men each, will start to Baltimore to-morrow. They can fill up immediately if permitted to recruit from three-months' volunteers guarding rebels. Will you order the transfers to be made?

O. P. MORTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 4, 1862—9.20 p. m.

Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis:

You may fill up your batteries in the manner proposed in your telegram just received and send them on. This telegram may stand as an order for the transfer to be made.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, July 4, 1862.
(Received 9.10 p. m.)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President:

Your dispatch received. Everything possible will be done in this State to meet the demands of the Government for additional troops.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, *July 5, 1862.*
(Received 10 p. m. 6th.)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

The Eighteenth Iowa Infantry is rapidly organizing. Shall have it ready in about thirty days. Our harvesting prevents rapid recruiting just now. Iowa will do her duty. She has furnished already seven teen regiments of infantry, five regiments of cavalry, and three batteries of artillery. If you want a regiment of three-months' men they could easily be raised.

SAML. J. KIRKWOOD,
Governor of Iowa.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 5, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Headquarters Missouri State Militia, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 26* asking information respecting the appointment of staff officers for the Missouri State Militia, and in reply to inform you that it is the intention of the Government to organize the force referred to with the same number of officers as is contained in the organization of the regiments of the Army. Paymasters therefore should in all cases be governed by the rules prescribed for such organization.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *July 6, 1862. 10 p. m.*
(Received 10.20 a. m. 7th.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Governor and adjutant-general in Chicago. Sixty-eighth Regiment Illinois, three-months' volunteers, 907 strong, well armed and equipped, left for Annapolis, via Wheeling and Cumberland, this p. m., Lieut. Col. H. L. Taylor commanding. Calls for more troops will receive prompt attention on arrival of Governor and Adjutant-General Fuller to-night.

JNO. S. LOOMIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General of Illinois.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 74. } *Washington, July 7, 1862.*

I. The following resolution of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:

A RESOLUTION to encourage enlistments in the Regular Army and Volunteer forces.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the ninth section of the act approved August third, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled "An act for the better organization of the military establishment," as abolishes the premium paid for bringing accepted recruits to the rendezvous, be and the same is hereby repealed, and hereafter a premium of two dollars shall be paid to any citizen, non-commissioned officer, or

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 7, 1862.

Hon. E. D. MORGAN,
Governor of New York, Albany:

You are requested to raise as soon as practicable for the U. S. service, for three years or during the war, twenty-eight regiments of volunteer infantry, being a part of your quota under the call of the President.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Similar dispatch to Hon. Charles S. Olden, Governor of New Jersey, Trenton, N. J., calling for five regiments; to Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa., calling for twenty-one regiments; to Hon. William Burton, Governor of Delaware, Dover, Del., calling for one regiment; to Hon. A. W. Bradford, Governor of Maryland, Annapolis, Md., calling for four regiments; to Hon. F. H. Pickens, Governor of Virginia, Wheeling, Va., calling for two regiments; to Hon. David Tod, Governor of Ohio, Columbus, Ohio, calling for seventeen regiments; to Hon. O. P. Morton, Governor of Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind., calling for nine regiments; to Hon. Israel Washburn, Governor of Maine, Augusta, Me., calling for five regiments; to Hon. Nathaniel S. Berry, Governor of New Hampshire, Concord, N. H., calling for two regiments; to Hon. Frederick Holbrook, Governor of Vermont, Brattleborough, Vt., calling for two regiments; to Hon. John A. Andrew, Governor of Massachusetts, Boston, Mass., calling for twelve regiments; to Hon. William Sprague, Governor of Rhode Island, Providence, R. I., calling for one regiment; to Hon. William A. Buckingham, Governor of Connecticut, New Haven, Conn., calling for five regiments; to Hon. Richard Yates, Governor of Illinois, Springfield, Ill., calling for nine regiments; to Hon. Austin Blair, Governor of Michigan, Detroit, Mich., calling for six regiments; to Hon. Edward Salomon, Governor of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., calling for five regiments; to General J. W. Fennell, adjutant-general of Kentucky, Frankfort, Ky., calling for four regiments; to Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood, Governor of Iowa, calling for five regiments; to Hon. Alexander Ramsey, Governor of Minnesota, Saint Paul, Minn., calling for one regiment; to Hon. H. R. Gamble, Governor of Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo., calling for four regiments; to Hon. Andrew Johnson, Governor of Tennessee, Nashville, Tenn., calling for two regiments.)

AUGUSTA, July 7, 1862 - 1.25 p. m.

(Received 2.10 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I will have three regiments of infantry in fifteen days. Will you provide that arms and equipments, clothing, and tents [that] are reasonable [be] sent here? Also that a paymaster or other person be authorized to pay here the premium, advance pay, and advance bounty before they leave the State? Do you advise me to raise another regiment?

ISRAEL WASHBURN, JR.

to recognize you as acting consul of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and that Commander Hewitt does recognize in you that official character. This seems sufficient for the re-establishment of official relations.

I beg leave to correct a seeming misunderstanding that the expression of that note had anything to do with my doubts of your official character. You will remember that those doubts had been expressed before that time, and no evidence of that character had been furnished except the superscription upon two letters, directed to yourself, with the address "Acting Consul," that did not seem to me sufficient.

To your inquiry whether all neutrals (British subjects) wishing to go to New York or abroad, furnished with proper passports from their Government, will be required to take the oaths prescribed for aliens in General Orders, Nos. 41 and 42, it is answered that a pass differs from a passport, as I had the honor to explain in my letter to the consuls upon this subject, and that as a rule the oath would not be required. Such persons will be allowed to pass on board ships to go abroad or to New York, whom, in my judgment, it is not necessary to retain here from some act either done or contemplated to be done in favor of the Confederate States; for example, buying arms, forwarding money or intelligence.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 No. 75. } Washington, July 8, 1862.

1. In organizing new regiments of volunteers the Governors of States are hereby authorized to appoint, in addition to the staff officers heretofore authorized, one second lieutenant for each company, who shall be mustered into the service at the commencement of the organization, who shall have authority to muster in recruits as they are enlisted. If any recruit shall be enlisted by such officer, who shall afterward, on medical inspection, prove to have been obviously unfit for the service at the time of his enlistment, all expenses caused thereby shall be paid by such officer, to be stopped against him from any payment that may be coming to him from the Government thereafter.

Any officer thus appointed and mustered shall only be entitled to be paid on the muster and pay roll of his company, and should he fail to secure an organized company within such reasonable time as the Governor may designate, his men may be transferred to some other company, his appointment be revoked, and he discharged without pay, unless the Governor shall think proper to give him a position in the consolidated company to which his men have been transferred.

Articles of enlistment, as in the Regular Army, will be made out in triplicate by such recruiting officers, one copy of which will be sent to the adjutant-general of the State, one to the adjutant of the regiment, and one will be kept by the recruiting officer.

Recruits will be sent to the regimental rendezvous at least as often as once a week, where they will be immediately examined by the sur-

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *July 8, 1862.*
(Received 1.21 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

A very competent officer of long experience proposes to raise a battery. I can furnish him with guns and equipments. Will you accept an additional battery? It can be done immediately.

RICHD. YATES,
Governor of Illinois.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., July 8, 1862. 2.40 p. m.

Governor YATES,
Springfield, Ill.:

I will accept the battery.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

BOSTON, *July 8, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

No orders have been received from Washington by U. S. disbursing officers here authorizing them to pay the \$25 bounty to new recruits. They refuse payment without express orders. Many recruits, enlisted during the week under promise of bounty, and now ordered away from State to regiments in field without first receiving it for their families, are justly discontented. Orders for its payment should issue to disbursing officers here immediately. Every hour's delay does harm.

WM. SCHOLLER,
Adjutant-General of Massachusetts.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Springfield, Ill., July 9, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: Hon. Robert Smith, at present paymaster U. S. Army at Saint Louis, is desirous of obtaining authority to raise a brigade. I need hardly say to you that Mr. Smith is one of our leading citizens, a gentleman of experience and ability. He, I have no doubt, would be very likely to succeed in the undertaking if he had the authority. We need the men, and if it can be done, should like to see the good work begun.

Very respectfully,

RICHD. YATES,
Governor of Illinois.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *July 9, 1862.*

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

The undersigned would urge upon you the vital importance of procuring the passage of a law by Congress by which men can be drafted into the Army. If Congress shall adjourn without doing this year,

(GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 77. } Washington, July 11, 1861.

The following act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and additional appropriations for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three:

For the recruiting service of the Army, namely: For the enlistment of recruits, for quarters, fuel, stationery, straw, postage, books, compensation to citizen surgeons for medical attendance, transportation from rendezvous to depots, and all other expenses until put in march to join regiments, one hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

For purchase of books of tactics and instructions for volunteers, fifty thousand dollars.

For pay of the Army, eight million nine hundred and five thousand three hundred and eighteen dollars.

For commutation of officers' subsistence, one million five hundred and seventy-four thousand one hundred and eighty-six dollars and fifty cents.

For commutation of forage for officers' horses, two hundred and eighty-three thousand four hundred and fourteen dollars.

For payments to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For payments in lieu of clothing for officers' servants, seventy-one thousand six hundred and thirty dollars.

For pay of volunteers under acts of twenty-second and twenty-fifth of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, two hundred and twenty-six millions two hundred and eighty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-two dollars: *Provided*, That the President shall not be authorized to appoint more than forty major generals, nor more than two hundred brigadier-generals. And all acts and parts of acts authorizing a greater number of major and brigadier generals than are above provided for are hereby repealed.

For subsistence in kind for regulars and volunteers, seventy-eight millions three hundred and eighty-six thousand six hundred and forty dollars and eighty cents.

For the regular supplies of the Quartermaster's Department, consisting of fuel for the officers, enlisted men, guard, hospitals, store houses, and officers, of forage in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen of the Quartermaster's Department at the several posts and stations, and with the armies in the field; for the horses of the several regiments of cavalry, batteries of artillery, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, and for the authorized number of officers' horses when serving in the field and at the outposts, including bedding for the animals; of straw for soldiers' bedding, and of stationery, including blank books for the Quartermaster's Department, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the Pay and Quartermaster's Departments; and for the printing of division and department orders and reports, thirty-six million nine hundred and twelve thousand dollars.

For the incidental expenses of the Quartermaster's Department, consisting of postage on letters and packets received and sent by officers of the Army in public service; expenses of courts-martial and courts of inquiry, including the additional compensation of judge-advocates, recorders, members, and witnesses, while on that service, under the act of March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and two; extra pay to soldiers employed, under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department, in the erection of barracks, quarters, store-houses, and hospitals; in the construction of roads and on other constant labor, for periods of not less than ten days, under the acts of March second, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, including those employed as clerks at division and department headquarters; expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field; of escorts to paymasters and other disbursing officers and to trains where military escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the interment of officers killed in action, or who die when on duty in the field, or at posts on the frontier, or at other posts and places when ordered by the Secretary of War, and of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office furniture; hire of laborers in the Quartermaster's Department, including the hire of interpreters, spies, and guides for the Army; compensation of clerks of the officers of the Quartermaster's Department; compensation of forage and wagon masters, authorized by the act of July

For the purchase and manufacture of arms for volunteers and regulars, and ordnance and ordnance stores, thirteen million dollars.

For surveys of military defenses, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For purchase and repair of instruments, ten thousand dollars.

For printing charts of lake surveys, ten thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the Northern and Northwestern lakes, including Lake Superior, one hundred and five thousand dollars.

For completion of Fort Clinch, Amelia Island, Florida, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For secret service fund, and to reimburse the contingent fund of the Army, five hundred thousand dollars.

For payment of bounty to volunteers, and to the widows and legal heirs of soldiers as may die or be killed in the service of the United States, authorized by the eighth and sixth sections of an act entitled "An act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property," approved July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, twenty millions of dollars, or so much thereof as may be found necessary.

For collecting, organizing, and drilling volunteers, in addition to any sums heretofore appropriated for that purpose, five millions of dollars.

For providing for the comfort of discharged soldiers who may arrive in the principal cities of the United States so disabled by disease or by wounds received in the service as to be unable to proceed to their homes, and for forwarding destitute soldiers to their homes, two millions of dollars, to be applied and expended under the direction of the President of the United States.

For enlarging, repairing, and furnishing the northwest executive building, two million dollars.

For grading and improving that part of Judiciary Square, in the city of Washington, upon which the general hospital of the United States is located, four thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Surgeon General.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the seventh section of the first approved third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, entitled "An act to furnish a military asylum for the relief and support of invalid and disabled soldiers of the Army of the United States," as requires that "all moneys, not exceeding two thirds of the balance on hand, of the hospital fund and of the post fund of each military station, after deducting the necessary expenses," shall be set apart for the support of the military asylum, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the enlisted men of the Ordnance Department now designated as master workmen shall hereafter be designated and mustered as sergeants; those now designated as armorers, carriage makers, and blacksmiths shall be designated and mustered as corporals; those now designated as artificers shall be designated and mustered as privates of the first class, and those now designated as laborers shall be designated and mustered as privates of the second class. *Provided*, That the pay, rations, and clothing now authorized by law to the respective grades of enlisted ordnance men shall not be changed.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where recruiting officers have been good faith paid the two dollars for bringing accepted recruits to the rendezvous, before receiving notice of the repeal of the regulation allowing the same, the act and notice of such officer shall be allowed in settlement by the Treasury Department.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be added to the clerical force of the Surgeon-General's Office one clerk of class one and one clerk of class two; and there shall be added to the clerical force of the Paymaster-General's Office two clerks of class two and twenty clerks of class one; and there shall be added to the clerical and other force of the Adjutant-General's Office four clerks of class two, six clerks of class one, and ten other clerks at a monthly compensation of sixty dollars each; and the Adjutant-General may detail ten more non-commissioned officers of the Army as clerks in his office; and the sum of fifty-one thousand two hundred dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to pay the salaries of the clerks hereby authorized.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That section five of the act "to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property," approved July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and section five of the act "to increase the present military establishment of the United States," approved July twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, shall be so amended as to allow twenty-five dollars of the bounty of one hundred dollars thereon provided to be paid immediately after enlistment to every soldier of the regular volunteer forces hereafter enlisted during the continuance of the existing war, and the sum of seven million five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for such payment.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all the aides-de-camp appointed by authority of the act approved fifth August, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act to increase the present military

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directed to state explicitly that the War Department has made provision for arms, equipments, and all other supplies that will be needed for the use of the troops, and that the provisions of General Orders, No. 75, current series, relate only to the issue of stores and not to their purchase.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to the Governors of New Hampshire, Concord; Vermont, Brattleborough; Rhode Island, Providence; Connecticut, New Haven; New York, Albany; New Jersey, Trenton; Pennsylvania, Harrisburg; Delaware, Dover; Maryland, Annapolis; Virginia, Wheeling; Ohio, Columbus; Michigan, Lansing; Indiana, Indianapolis; Illinois, Springfield; Missouri, Saint Louis; Wisconsin, Madison; Iowa, Davenport; Minnesota, Saint Paul, and to Hon. J. B. Temple, president Military Board of Kentucky.)

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., July 11, 1861.

(Received 8 p. m.)

President LINCOLN:

The crisis of the war and our national existence is upon us. The time has come for the adoption of more decisive measures. Greater animus and earnestness must be infused into our military movements. Blows must be struck at the vital part of the rebellion. The Government should employ every available means compatible with the rules of warfare to subvert the traitors. Summon to the standard of the Republic all willing to fight for the Union. Let loyalty, and that alone, be the dividing line between the nation and its foes. Generals should not be permitted to fritter away the sinews of our brave men in guarding the property of traitors and in driving back into their hands loyal blacks who offer us their labor and seek shelter with the Federal flag. Shall we sit openly by and see the war sweep off the youth and strength of the land and refuse aid from that class of men who are at least worthy foes of traitors and the murderers of our Government and of our children? Our armies should be directed to forward on the enemy, and to cease paying traitors and their abettors exorbitant exactions for food needed by the spent and sick or hungry soldier. Mild and conciliatory means have been tried in vain to recall the rebels to their allegiance. The conservative policy has utterly failed to reduce traitors to obedience and to restore the supremacy of the laws. They have, by means of sweeping conscriptions, gathered in countless hordes, and threaten to beat back and overwhelm the armies of the Union, with blood and treason in their hearts. They flaunt the black flag of rebellion in the face of the Government, and threaten to butcher our brave and loyal armies with foreign bayonets. They arm negroes and merciless savages in their behalf. Mr. Lincoln, the crisis demands greater efforts and sterner measures. Proclaim anew the good old motto of the Republic, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable," and accept the services of all loyal men, and it will be in your power to stamp [*sic*] armies of the earth—irresistible armies—that will bear banners to certain victory. In any event, it is already alive with beat of drum, resounding with the tread of new recruits, which will respond to your call. Adopt this policy and she will leap like a flaming giant into the fight. This

[Inclosure.]

Statement made to Major-General Butler by Archibald McLaurin.

I have been the agent of J. Scholesfield, Sons & Goodman since the 1st of July, 1858. My agency has consisted principally in procuring orders for hardware, send them forward, receive the price, and remit the money thus received. I have also been the agent from the same period of time of Sanderson Bros. & Co., of Sheffield, manufacturers of iron and steel ware. Some time in February, 1861, I received from Mr. Goodman a letter giving quotations and terms of Enfield rifles, stating that he or his firm could furnish a large quantity, and desiring me to endeavor to procure orders for them.

In March I received the only order for arms which I ever received from Chavanagh & Miller for ninety Enfield rifles. I sent the money and order to J. Scholesfield, Sons & Goodman, but it was not executed because the instructions were to send by a British vessel, and no such vessel could be procured.

Since the first letter of Mr. Goodman above alluded to my correspondence in relation to arms has been with the same gentlemen and was confined almost exclusively to a shipment of 200 Enfield rifles, and extended from February, 1861, to January or February last. In the latter part of June, 1861, I received the last letter from J. Scholesfield, Sons & Goodman, dated the 6th or 9th of June, 1861, until the reopening of the mail communications in the latter part of May, when I received a letter from them dated in September last.

On the 2d July instant I received a package of letters from J. Scholesfield, Sons & Goodman and from Sanderson Bros. & Co., which I was sorting for the purpose of reading them, when I was arrested. All these letters are in possession of General Butler. A letter from Mr. Goodman, exhibited to me by General Butler, I had never seen before, and I have no knowledge of the transaction referred to in it, except what I learned at hastily glancing at it when it was handed to me.

The 200 rifles above referred to were shipped at Liverpool by J. Scholesfield, Sons & Goodman, and were consigned to me for sale without order from me; but when the vessel arrived the port of New Orleans was closed and she went into Havana in June, 1861. I sold 100 of them to the Confederate Guards, deliverable in Havana, by giving the purchasers an order on the master of the vessel.

I understand that these hundred rifles were afterward captured by the U. S. Navy. The remaining 100 of these rifles were sold by me, but the order for their delivery has not been given - they are still in Havana.

In February or March, 1861, I received a letter from Mr. Goodman, with an invoice of 600 rifles with their accouterments. This invoice was to have been shipped on the ship *Hows*, sailing under the German flag—the captain had agreed to take them, but afterward changed his mind and refused to take them, in consequence of which the invoice for 600 was superseded by one for 200, to which I have already alluded, and which were shipped on the American ship *Bamberg*, which entered into Havana in consequence of the blockade.

I have had no other connection with the shipment or sale of arms—another was in my capacity of agent for the firm of J. Scholesfield, Sons & Goodman.

Shipped on the *Bamberg* by J. Scholesfield, Sons & Goodman there was also a pattern rifle called Wilson's breech-loading rifle; this rifle

under the control of the U. S. authorities by any agents whatever subjects them to loss of pay and other penalties of desertion.

II. At large camps, depots, or posts where absentees arrive en route to their companies the commanding officers will immediately set apart a particular place where the men may be quartered, in buildings, tents, or huts, as soon as they arrive, and may without delay receive food and clothing. Parties will be detailed to await at landing places the arrival of such soldiers and to direct them to their quarters. They will be assigned immediately to temporary companies, composed as far as possible of men from the same regiments or brigades, and each of these companies will be forwarded in a body to the command to which they belong, according to the directions contained in paragraph I of General Orders, No. 72.

III. Chaplains appointed by the President for hospitals will be assigned by the Surgeon-General to hospitals in the cities for which they were appointed. Should the breaking up of a hospital leave a chaplain supernumerary in any city the fact will be immediately reported to the Adjutant-General. Chaplains will be subordinate to the hospital surgeons. Leaves of absence will be granted them by the Surgeon-General when approved by the surgeons in charge of their hospitals.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 14, 1862.
(Received 8.30 p. m.)

Hon. W. M. STANTON:

Will you give me authority to raise six batteries of artillery?

RICHARD YATES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., July 14, 1862 - 9.45 p. m.
Governor YATES,
Springfield, Ill.:

The Government needs infantry. The artillery is sufficient, so that authority cannot be given to raise more of that arm.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 14, 1862.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK,
Albany, N. Y.:

SIR: You are hereby authorized and requested by the Secretary of War to raise two independent companies of artillery, without a field officer, to garrison the works on Staten Island, New York Harbor.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, &c.,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

第 一 章 緒 論

1.1 研究背景及意義

隨著科學技術的不斷發展，人們對自然界的認識日益深入。在這一過程中，數學作為一種重要的工具，在許多領域都發揮著至關重要的作用。本文旨在探討數學在現代科學研究中的地位及其對人類文明的貢獻。

1.2 研究目的與方法

本研究的主要目的是通過對數學發展史的梳理，揭示數學與科學之間的內在聯繫。研究方法包括文獻分析法、比較分析法以及邏輯推理法等。

1.3 研究範圍與限制

本研究主要關注數學在近代科學革命中的發展，對於古代數學以及現代數學的某些分支將不作深入探討。此外，由於篇幅所限，本文將重點討論數學對物理學的影響。

在科學史上，數學一直扮演著不可或缺的角色。從古希臘的幾何學到近代的微積分，數學不斷為科學提供著堅實的理論基礎。本文將從歷史的角度出發，探討數學如何成為科學研究的語言，以及它如何推動了人類對自然界的探索。

通過對數學發展史的梳理，我們可以看出，數學不僅是科學的基礎，也是人類文明的重要組成部分。它的發展與進步，反映了人類思維能力的不斷提升。

1.4 結論

本文通過對數學發展史的梳理，揭示了數學與科學之間的內在聯繫。數學不僅是科學的基礎，也是人類文明的重要組成部分。它的發展與進步，反映了人類思維能力的不斷提升。

第 二 章 數學的起源與發展

2.1 數學的起源

數學的起源可以追溯到人類文明的早期階段。在原始社會，人們為了記錄和計算的需要，開始使用數字和符號。隨著農業和商業的發展，數學逐漸成為一種系統化的知識體系。

2.2 數學的發展

在人類文明的早期階段，數學主要用於記錄和計算。隨著農業和商業的發展，數學逐漸成為一種系統化的知識體系。在這一過程中，數學不斷吸收著其他領域的知識，並不斷發展壯大。

2.3 數學與科學的關係

數學與科學之間的關係密切而複雜。數學為科學提供了堅實的理論基礎，而科學的發展也推動了數學的進步。兩者相互促進，共同推動了人類文明的發展。

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2.4 數學的未來

隨著科學技術的不斷發展，數學在未來將繼續發揮著至關重要的作用。我們將進一步探索數學的奧秘，並將其應用於解決現實世界中的各種問題。

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in service, authorized by the sixth section of an act entitled "An act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property," approved July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, five millions of dollars, or so much thereof as may be found necessary: *Provided*, That said bounty shall be paid to the following persons and in the order following, and to no other person, to wit: First, to the widow of such deceased soldier, if there be one. Second, if there be no widow, then to the children of such deceased soldier, share and share alike. Third, if such soldier shall be paid to the following persons, provided they be residents of the United States, to wit: First, to his father; or if he shall not be living or has abandoned the support of his family, then to the mother of such soldier; and if there be neither father nor mother as aforesaid, then such bounty shall be paid to the brothers and sisters of the deceased soldier, resident as aforesaid.

For compensation of twenty additional clerks, hereby authorized to be employed in the office of the Commissioner of Pensions, to wit: For fifteen clerks of the first class, eighteen thousand dollars; for five clerks of the second class, seven thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of three thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be found necessary, be, and the same be hereby appropriated for the expenses of the Committee on Disloyal Employees of the Government, appointed by resolution of the House of Representatives, July eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That that part of the sixth section of the act "to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property," approved July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, which secured to the widow, if there be one, and, if not, the legal heirs of such volunteers as die or may be killed in service, in addition to all arrears of pay and allowances, a bounty of one hundred dollars, shall be held to apply to those persons who have enlisted in the regular forces since the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, or shall enlist in the regular forces during the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and be paid to the heirs named in this act, and that the bounties herein provided for shall be paid out of any money appropriated for bounty to volunteers.

Approved July 11, 1862.

2. AN ACT to provide for additional medical officers of the volunteers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, forty surgeons and one hundred and twenty assistant surgeons of volunteers, who shall have the rank, pay, and emoluments of officers of corresponding grades in the Regular Army; *Provided*, That no one shall be appointed to any position under this act unless he shall previously have been examined by a board of medical officers to be appointed by the Secretary of War, and that vacancies in the grade of surgeon shall be filled by selection from the grade of assistant surgeon on the ground of merit only: *And provided further*, That this act shall continue in force only during the existence of the present rebellion.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act the grade surgeons shall be known and designated as surgeons of volunteers, and shall be attached to the general medical staff under the direction of the Surgeon-General; and hereafter such appointments for the medical service of the Army shall be appointed surgeons of volunteers.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That instead of "one assistant surgeon," as provided by the second section of the act of July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, each regiment of volunteers in the service of the United States shall have two assistant surgeons.

Approved July 2, 1862.

II. Under the provisions of the foregoing act approved July 2, 1862, the brigade surgeons already appointed are transferred, according to their present rank, to the corps of volunteer surgeons, which will accordingly consist of those officers and of the forty provided for by the act.

The Surgeon-General will appoint a board to examine such persons as may be authorized by the Secretary of War to present themselves before it as candidates for the forty vacancies in the grade of surgeon and one hundred and twenty in that of assistant surgeon.

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第 1 章 緒論
 1.1 研究背景及意義
 1.2 國內外研究現狀
 1.3 本文的研究內容與結構安排
 第二章 相關理論基礎
 2.1 模糊集理論
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 第三章 模糊綜合評價模型的建立
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 5.1 全文總結
 5.2 未來研究方向

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I ask the earnest efforts of Your Excellency to secure this very important end? I would also request that no officer who has resigned from this army be commissioned in another regiment, unless furnished with a special recommendation to that effect from the commander of his division or army corps. I regret to say that many officers have resigned to avoid the consequences of cowardly conduct, inefficiency, and so forth. It is a melancholy fact that, while many noble exceptions are to be found, the officers of volunteers are, as a mass—perhaps I should say were (for the worst are sifted out)—greatly inferior to the men they command.

Trusting that you will pardon me for the liberty I have taken in making these suggestions, and that you will be good enough to give them your careful consideration,

I have the honor to be, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant
 GEO. H. McCRELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Customhouse, New Orleans, July 15, 1862.

Major-General BUTLER:

SIR: In the statement of Amedée Couturie of the 12th of May last, communicated to you with his letter of the 10th of that month, he alleges that besides the 100 kegs containing the \$800,000, there was taken from his custody, where they had been placed for safe-keeping, the following articles:

First. One tin box, to which we give the name of bank box in this city, locked, and containing ten bonds consolidated debt of city of New Orleans, for \$1,000 each.

Second. Eight bonds of the city of Mobile, for \$1,000 each, the whole eighteen bonds being deposited on the 12th of the preceding April by Mr. Edmund J. Forstall, as the agent of Messrs. Hope & Co.

Third. Various papers, titles, and deeds, his consular commission, and the President's exequatur.

Fourth. Six tin boxes, marked with the consul's name, containing private deeds, silverware, &c., belonging to divers persons, for whom he was agent, and

Fifth. Two or more tin boxes, belonging to the Hope Insurance Company, who occupied a part of the building.

Will you do me the favor to let me know at your earliest convenience if these several articles were taken as alleged; and if so, whether all or any part of them, and what part, has been returned to Mr. Couturie, and at what time?

I have the honor to be, with high regard, your obedient servant,
 REVERDY JOHNSON,
Commissioner, &c.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, *July 15, 1862.*

(Received 2.15 p. m.)

Hon. W. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Ninth Vermont Regiment left this morning for Washington by rail. A fine regiment of Green Mountain boys. Much enthusiasm in Vermont about enlistments and furnishing quota promptly. Tenth and

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 16, 1862.

Col. B. F. LARNED,
Paymaster-General:

SIR: The Secretary of War directs me to inform you that by Joint Resolution No. 12, approved July 12, 1862, he has been authorized and directed to suspend all payments under the act approved 25th March, 1862, entitled "An act to secure to the officers and men actually employed in the Western Department, or Department of the Missouri, their pay, bounty, and pension," and they are accordingly suspended.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. P. WOLCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War

(Same to Second Auditor.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., July 16, 1862.

This Department having this day received from William H. Aspinwall, esq., of New York, his check for \$25,200.00, as his share of profit on a contract for arms purchased by Howland & Aspinwall and sold to the United States—

It is ordered, That the check be transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury, and that the thanks of this Department be tendered to Mr. Aspinwall for the proof he has furnished of the disinterested and patriotic spirit that animates the citizens of the United States in the present contest against treason and rebellion, giving assurance that a Government supported by citizens who thus prefer the public welfare to private gain must overcome its enemies.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 16, 1862.

His Excellency RICHARD YATES,
Governor of Illinois, Springfield, Ill.:

SIR: In reply to yours of 9th instant, suggesting that Hon. Robert Smith, of Saint Louis, be authorized to raise a brigade, I am directed to say that the authority to raise volunteers in the loyal States rests with the Governors exclusively. You do not state whether it is proposed to raise the brigade in Missouri or Illinois. Colonel Blair has been authorized to raise one in Missouri, and it may be doubted whether the attempt to raise two instead of one in that State would not paralyze both. Should it be desired to raise the brigade in Illinois the necessary authority must come from you. The appointment of Major Smith as brigadier-general, which he no doubt would expect in consideration of his service in raising the brigade, cannot be absolutely promised. Very much would depend on your own estimate of the value of his services in that regard and of his fitness for the position. One difficulty exists in the fact that Major Smith is now in service and will not be able to get leave of absence for recruiting purposes. This difficulty can only be surmounted by his resignation.

查本會前經呈准貴會，在案。茲因本會業務需要，特呈請貴會核准，在案。此致貴會。

中華民國二十九年十月一日

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investigation the fact of the deposit, in the hands of the consul of France, of about \$750,000 in silver coin about the same time under the following described state of facts: At daybreak on Sunday, April 21 [20], or near that time, this large bulk of coin was transferred from the Citizens' Bank to the vaults of the French consul.

This, together with that sent into the Belgian consul's shop, was the entire silver coin of the bank, so bulky that it could not be easily otherwise secreted.

Upon investigation it appeared that the commercial house of Dupas seur & Co., of this city, claimed this specie as having purchased it by bills, valued on Paris at 5 francs the dollar for that amount, of about that date, drawn in favor of the Citizens' Bank. The senior member of the firm stated to me that he bought this silver for the speculation that he expected to make \$30,000 by exporting it to Paris after the blockade was raised; that he did not take it to his own house, and did remove it to the French consul's at this unusual time of a Sabbath morning, from fear of the mob if he moved it in business hours, and that he desired to place it under the French flag for protection because of the excited state of the city. I need not remind you, so well trained in judicial investigations, of the improbability of such a transaction, involving three-quarters of a million, in such dangerous times, with such hope of profit, and the entire uncertainty of even being able to ship the specie to meet the bills, with our cannon at that moment thundering at the forts, and the city in fear daily of a bombardment.

It will be useful to compare dates of both these transactions, because if the object of the Citizens' Bank was to really pay Hope & Co. their interest, why not have sent forward these bills of Dupasseur instead of transporting the silver at par in Mexican dollars, which commands premium, to the Belgian consul. The amounts are nearly equal, but by the two hours' actions the bank got away every dollar of its silver. I should be glad to be present at the investigation of this case if public duties will permit.

Very respectfully, your friend and servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., July 17, 1862.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON:

DEAR SIR: I would respectfully solicit your advice upon the questions presented by the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank. I inclose copy of my note to the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting the funds in the hands of the banks to the credit of the Confederate States receivers.* There will not be enough of these funds to pay all the claims upon them for confiscated Northern property.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

NEW ORLEANS, July 17, 1862.

Major-General BUTLER:

DEAR SIR: The question presented by the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, relative to accrued dividends on stock belonging to citizens of loyal States, sequestered by the action of the Confederate Government,

* See June 19, p. 165.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, EXECUTIVE DEPT.,
Wheeling, Va., July 17, 1862.

HONORABLE SECRETARY OF WAR UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: My decided impression is that the new levies asked for from this State should be for one-year troops. If the rebellion cannot be put down in one year, it cannot be at all, and it would give great courage to the country if that was changed in showing the impression of the Administration. If any such regiments will be received from Virginia please advise me immediately.

I am yours, &c.,

F. H. PEIRPONT.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *July 18, 1862.*
 (Received 5.20 p. m. 20th.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

I ask authority to arrange with the Governor of Pennsylvania for raising three companies of cavalry to be united with the independent company raised last fall in Pennsylvania by special authority of War Department, and known as Anderson Troop, Captain Palmer. This company is composed of superior men, many of them well qualified for officers, and by appointing them as officers in the proposed companies the force could be speedily rendered efficient. It is quite certain from the reputation of Captain Palmer and the troops that the companies can be speedily raised. I would ask for the proposed force the battalion organization. The necessity for an increase in our cavalry force is imperative and time is important.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General

INDIANAPOLIS, *July 18, 1862*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

I desire to organize a regiment of cavalry immediately for the protection of our border and service in Kentucky. The present condition of affairs in Kentucky renders this step absolutely necessary. I hope to receive a favorable answer with the order for the necessary arms.

O. P. MORTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 18, 1862.

JOHN G. BROWN, Esq.,
New York:

SIR: You are hereby authorized by the Secretary of War to raise and organize a brigade of volunteer infantry, to serve for three years or during the war, the regiments of which are to be recruited in the States of New York and New Jersey. The brigade will consist of at least four regiments, and the authority to raise it is given with the following express understanding, viz:

No steps under this authority are to be taken until they are authorized by and receive the direct approval of the Governors of the States.

INDIANAPOLIS, *July 19, 1862.*

(Received 2.10 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

Yesterday the rebels passed the Ohio River and seized Newburgh, Ind., capturing a hospital with eighty sick and wounded soldiers. Indiana has a river border of 300 miles exposed to raids from Kentucky. A regiment of cavalry stationed in detachments and a gunboat would furnish great security. Arms for the State Legion are greatly needed.

O. P. MORTON,

Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., July 19, 1862.

Governor MORTON,

Indianapolis:

Your telegram has just been received. You are authorized to organize a regiment of cavalry immediately, as requested by you, and whatever other force you deem necessary for the protection of your State. An order to supply arms immediately has been given.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., July 19, 1862.

His Excellency O. P. MORTON,

Governor of Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Five thousand Austrian rifle muskets have to-day been ordered for you from New York to arm militia.

P. H. WATSON,

Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., July 19, 1862.

His Excellency DAVID TON,

Governor of Ohio, Columbus, Ohio:

Ten thousand Austrian rifle muskets have this day been ordered from New York to Columbus to arm militia. On 28th May 1862, Enfield rifles were sent to Ohio; where are they?

P. H. WATSON,

Assistant Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 82. } *Washington, July 21, 1862.*

The following order has been received from the President of the United States:

Representations have been made to the President by the ministers of various foreign powers in amity with the United States that subjects of such powers have, during the present insurrection, been obliged or required by military authorities to take an oath of general or qualified allegiance to this Government. It is the duty

method of getting these men into the field and keeping them there in the most serviceable condition and with the highest attainable economy of life and health. After studying for fifteen months the sanitary interests of our great Army, we have arrived at definite conclusions as to measures necessary to protect these new levies against certain of the dangers which threaten them, and it is our plain duty, as a "commission of inquiry and advice in regard to the sanitary interests of the U. S. forces," to submit these conclusions, most respectfully, to the consideration of yourself, their Commander-in-Chief.

The careless and superficial medical inspection of recruits made at least 25 per cent. of the volunteer army raised last year not only utterly useless, but a positive incumbrance and embarrassment, filling our hospitals with invalids and the whole country with exaggerated notions of the dangers of war that now seriously retard the recruiting of the new levies we so urgently need. The wise and humane regulations of the U. S. Army that require a minute and searching investigation of the physical condition of every recruit were, during the spring and summer of 1861, criminally disregarded by inspecting officers. In 20 per cent. of the regiments mustered into service during that period there had been no pretense even of a thorough inspection. Few regiments have thus far taken the field that did not include among their rank and file many boys of from fourteen to sixteen—men with hernia, varicose veins, consumption, and other diseases, wholly unfitting them for duty, and which could not have escaped the eye of a competent medical officer—and others with constitutions broken by intemperance or disease, or long past the age of military service. Each of these men cost the nation a certain amount of money, amounting in the aggregate to millions of dollars. Not one of them was able, however well disposed, to endure a week's hardship or render the nation a dollar's worth of effective service in the field. Some regiments left 10 per cent. of their men in hospitals on the road before they reached the seat of war. No national crisis can excuse the recruiting of such material. It increases for a time the strength of the Army on paper, but diminishes its actual efficiency. It is a mere source of weakness, demoralization, and wasteful expense, and of manifold mischief to the Army and to the national cause. The frequent spectacle of immature youth and men of diseased or enfeebled constitutions returning to their homes shattered and broken down after a month of camp life, destructive to themselves and useless to the country, has depressed the military spirit and confidence of the people. How can we escape a repetition of this manifest evil, except by a more vigilant and thorough inspection of our new levies, and how can such inspection be secured?

We respectfully submit that no new recruits should be accepted until they have been examined by medical officers of the U. S. Army, entirely without personal interest in the filling up of any regiment. And these medical men should have had some experience in the hardships and exposures of military life. No one, in short, should be allowed to serve as a medical inspector of recruits who has not passed a Regular Army board named by the Surgeon-General himself, and convened at some one of the great centers of medical science. A large percentage of the disease and weakness of our armies up to this time (in other words, the waste of many millions of our national resources) has been due to the . . . as to the peculiar . . . camp and on the . . .

day by day, without delay, and without sensibly diluting its discipline. Whereas, raised by regiments, as at present, with officers and men equally raw, they must be kept in camps of instruction till the pressing want of their services has gone by, or the opportunity of their usefulness is lost.

If it be said that the stimulus to recruiting will be taken away at the aspirations of new officers are repressed, we do not hesitate to meet that alternative by saying that it would meet the wants of the country and the views of an enlightened public sentiment better to draft the whole 300,000 men with the distinct understanding that they were to fill out the skeleton regiments to which the army of veterans has become reduced than to have them raised without drafting by a volunteer process to which raw officers and unskilled medical men would communicate their own ignorance and inadequacy.

Although it is purely on sanitary grounds that we urge this plan, it would be easy to show that military and political wisdom are in exact harmony with sanitary requirements in favoring such a plan. But we do not venture beyond our own sphere to urge considerations of which others are so much better judges.

If Government will call on the Medical Department of the Army for its official judgment on this grave and urgent question, we feel no doubt that these views will be abundantly confirmed, and more forcibly argued.

We have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servants,

HENRY W. BELLOWES,
W. H. VAN BUREN, M. D.,
C. R. AGNEW, M. D.,
WOLCOTT GIBBS, M. D.,
FREDK. LAW OLMSHEAD,
GEO. T. STRONG,

Executive Committee of the U. S. Sanitary Commission.

The following is an extract from a report to the Sanitary Commission by its actuary, Mr. E. B. Elliott, which is now in press:

Since one hundred and four (104) out of every thousand men (officers and privates together) in the entire Army is the constant proportion of sick, it follows that, to secure in the field a constant force of 500,000 effective (or healthy and able) men, the nation must constantly maintain, in hospitals or elsewhere, an additional force of 58,000 sick men, making the entire force maintained, both sick and effective, to consist of 558,000 men; 4 per cent., or 22,000 of this entire force would be commissioned officers, and 96 per cent., or 536,000 enlisted men. And since to supply continuous losses in the ranks of the enlisted men, other than losses from expiration of service, requires recruits at the annual rate of 229 per 1,000 enlisted men, it follows, that to keep the ranks of these 536,000 enlisted men constantly full, will require annually 123,000 recruits; 20,000 of these recruits being demanded to supply the annual loss occasioned by death; 54,000 the loss arising from discharges from service, mainly from disability; 27,000 for excess of desertions over returns of deserters to duty; 7,000 missing in action, not subsequently otherwise accounted for, and 15,000 the loss from other causes.

To repeat—assuming the returns of the period from the 1st of June, 1861, to the 1st of March, 1862, as the basis of calculation, it follows, that to secure in the field a constant force of 500,000 effective men, the nation must not only maintain 58,000 sick men, but it must also recruit the ranks of the enlisted portion of these forces with new material, at the rate of 123,000 per annum, so long as the war shall last; a rate somewhat exceeding 10,000 recruits per month. Of these 123,000 annual recruits, 83,000 are to supply losses by death and discharges from service (exclusive of discharges for expiration of the

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, July 21, 1862.

Major-General BUTLER:

SIR: The examination I have been making into the ownership of \$800,000 in coin deposited by Mr. E. J. Forstall as agent of Messrs. Hope & Co. with the consul of the Netherlands, and taken possession of by your order, has resulted in satisfying me that the ten hundred for \$1,000 each of the city of New Orleans, and the eight of the city of Mobile for the like amount each, taken at the same time, are the property of Messrs. Hope & Co., and were in good faith deposited as alleged by their said agent, and that they should be returned to him. His authority as agent appears by an original power of attorney, properly proved before me, and also by the fact that he has for years acted in that capacity.

With high regard, your obedient servant,

REVERDY JOHNSON,
Commissioner, &c.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 21, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Can't you send me some cannon for our border towns? Indiana had two batteries when the war broke out, which are now in the service. Committees visit me almost hourly from the border, asking for guns and small-arms. My only hope of getting them is through you.

O. P. MORTON

BOSTON, July 21, 1862—2.30 p. m.
(Received 3 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Please authorize me to declare that all who enlist in old regiments will be mustered out with the regiments. This will help induce men preferring old corps, and this is what generals urge constantly.

JOHN A. ANDREW

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., July 21, 1862—4.07 p. m.
GOVERNOR ANDREW,
Boston, Mass.:

You are authorized to say that new recruits for old regiments will be mustered [out] with the regiment.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 21, 1862—10 a. m.
Hon. DAVID TOD,
Governor of Ohio, Columbus:

For what term can you raise cavalry in your State, to be mounted with horses purchased in the State under your direction, and how speedily can one or more regiments be raised without interfering with infantry recruiting?

EDWIN M. STANTON

제 111 조

국가는 사회주의 법치주의를 구현한다.

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제 115 조

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NEW ORLEANS, July 22, 1861

Major-General BULLER:

SIR: The question of the propriety of the payment made to you under protest on the 5th of June last of \$8,948.50 by Messrs. S. H. Kennedy & Co., of this city, the estimated value of a third of exchange at sixty days after sight, dated Havana, 30th of the previous April, for £1,780 14s., which you have submitted to this commission, I have carefully considered.

The facts attending the shipment of the cotton to Havana by Messrs. Kennedy & Co., on the proceeds of which the bill was drawn, as well as all the other facts connected with the transaction, are clear. The shipment was in violation of the blockade, and if seized *in delicto* would have been liable to forfeiture. The proceeds, also, if received here on the return voyage, would have been equally liable. The vessels, also, would, either on the outward or return voyage, have been in like manner liable. But the blockade having been successfully run and the cotton sold in Havana, and the first and second of exchange drawn by the shippers' consignee in Havana and sent to London by shippers' order, to be passed to their credit in London, the first question is whether the third of exchange is to be esteemed the proceeds of the shipment and liable to seizure? I am of the opinion it cannot. The first and second of exchange having been paid by the drawees in London and the proceeds passed to the credit of the shippers, the third is a mere nullity, valueless in the hands of the shippers. It was not then the representative of the cotton or its proceeds. The first was the property of the buyers in Havana; the second the property of the shippers, because of the payment of the first as second of exchange and the passing of its proceeds to their credit with their London bankers.

The offense of running a blockade is not under the modern law of nations a personal offense. It affects only the ship and the cargo. If these are not returned physically, or their proceeds on a return voyage, the offense escapes punishment. It never attends the vessel or cargo further than to the termination of the return voyage. With the exception of the immediate return voyage, the rule is well settled by modern authority (English, Continental, and American) that the offense is purged unless the vessel or cargo is captured *in delicto*.

The harshness of the ancient doctrine as to breaches of blockade, or of contraband of war, has long since been ameliorated. This has been effected by the silent but sure and effective influence of a more enlightened civilization and a better sense of the importance to the interests of the nations of the world of an untrammelled commerce. The rights of war as originally understood have been made to yield to a conviction of the greater value of this interest. War, formerly for the welfare of man, is coming to be more and more sectional and temporary. Peace is the condition on which his happiness most depends, and all the ancient rules applicable to a state of war, for a long period barbarous and pregnant with evil, have been for years so modified as to take from war many of its terrible consequences.

Second. But there is another fatal objection to the payment exacted from Messrs. Kennedy & Co. When the third of exchange was returned here the blockade no longer existed. It had been removed by order of the President and the port declared to be open. Nothing is better settled than that the raising of a blockade, in the interval between the sailing in violation of it and the capture of the offending

During all this time S. H. Kennedy & Co. have not accepted amnesty proffered by the proclamation of the commanding general, but preferred to remain, within its terms, rebels and enemies.

Upon this state of facts the commanding general called upon Kennedy & Co. to pay the amount of net proceeds of the cotton (the third exchange of the draft) which, with the documents relating to this unlawful transaction, he had captured, as a proper forfeiture to the Government under the facts above stated, which was done. I leave the submission to you whether the forfeiture was a proper one. I have decided that the money should be repaid because the forfeiture was not proper.

Pardon me if I respectfully examine the grounds of that decision. They are: First, that there was no capture of the property or representative actually running the blockade; second, that there was no personal deliction in Kennedy & Co. in the acts done by them, which can render them subject to forfeiture; and third, that the blockade being raised by the proclamation of the President, before the capture of the draft and paper, all deliction on account of the transaction is purged.

Was not this third of exchange the very representative of the transaction, in connection with the account sales? If the first or second has been paid, then, of course, it becomes valueless; but there is no evidence that either the first or the second had been paid. It could that have been done in ten days from Havana to London, in which case the third is the sole "proceeds" of the illegal transaction. Is not the third of exchange usually sent by consignee to the consignee, where the order is to transfer the fund to a distant house, precisely for the purpose of representing the transaction? In the hands of the owners, S. H. Kennedy & Co., were not these several of exchange of equal value? If one holds the first, second, and third of exchange, can it be said that one is more valuable than the other to the holder? Kennedy & Co. did hold all three by themselves or their agents, of equal value up to the capture.

The hazards of the return voyage were guarded against by a shipment to England of one of the representatives of the cotton, true to commercial transaction was still *in fieri* in the transmission of account sales, and vouchers and representative of value to the consignee here. Even if I am right, however, it is unnecessary to elaborate the point further, because it seems to me that the decision rests upon a non-appreciation of the law as to what is the effect of a blockade.

As applied to this transaction the citations and arguments derived from elementary writers upon the law of nations are of no avail. This is not the case of a resident subject of a foreign state, attempting to elude the vigilance of a blockade by a foreign power, or of a third nation. The rule that a successful running of the blockade, or a subsequent raising of the blockade, purges the transaction so far as punishment for personal deliction is concerned, is familiar to need citation, at least by a lawyer to a lawyer. It would be desirable to see some citations to show there was no personal deliction in the transaction under consideration.

A traitorous commercial house directly engages in the treasonable work of aiding a rebellion against the Government by entering into a trade, the direct effect of which is to furnish the rebels with arms and ammunition. To do this they intentionally violate the revenue laws, postal laws of their country, as well as the laws prohibiting

of volunteers in New York and New Jersey, upon first obtaining the approval of the Governors of said States.

I must decline to authorize Mr. Brown to recruit in the State of New Jersey. I desire to send every available man in New Jersey into the field to fill the quota of the State under the recent call, and to fill the brigades in the field to the maximum standard. It is apparent that it would be injudicious to sanction any enterprise which would embarrass me in accomplishing this result.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. GILLESPIE

[Indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

August 1, 1862.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

It will be seen that His Excellency cannot permit Mr. Brown to recruit the troops referred to in the letter of July 18.

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, July 22, 1862.

(Received Aug 1, 1862.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

Will you please to send General Buckingham here as early as possible. We wish to confer with him on the subject of recruitment. We regard it as very important to the service.

A. C. CURTIS

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 85. } Washington, July 25, 1862.

The following order is published for the information of the Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT

Washington City, D. C., July 25, 1862.

ORDER IN RESPECT TO CLOTHING FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

The following is a joint resolution of Congress, approved 12th of July, 1862:

"JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish extra clothing to sick and wounded soldiers."

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorized to furnish extra clothing to all sick, wounded, and other soldiers who may have lost the same by the casualties of war, under such rules and regulations as the Department may prescribe, during the existence of the present rebellion."

In pursuance of the foregoing resolution, it is ordered, That the Quartermaster-General's Department shall issue, upon the requisition of the medical officer in charge of any hospital or depot of sick and wounded soldiers, such regulation clothing, to their health and comfort, as may be requisite to replace that lost by the casualties of war. The necessity of the issue to be certified by the medical officer, the requisition to be approved by the medical director, or medical inspector of the station. Such issue to be gratuitous and not charged to the soldier.

The Quartermaster-General will cause blank requisitions to be furnished to the officers of the various hospitals upon their application.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,

（一）關於「新文學」的定義，我們必須先了解「文學」的意義。

文學是人類生活的一種反映，是人類情感的一種表現。它不僅僅是文字遊戲，更是人類心靈的窗口。在文學中，我們可以看到人類的喜怒哀樂，也可以感受到人類的希望與追求。因此，文學的定義應該是：以文字為媒介，表現人類生活與情感的一種藝術形式。

「新文學」則是文學發展中的一個階段。它與舊文學不同，在於其內容與形式的革新。新文學強調對現實生活的反映，以及對個人情感的真實表達。它摒棄了舊文學中那些虛偽、空洞的內容，轉而關注普通人的生活與情感。在形式上，新文學也進行了大胆的嘗試，如白話文的運用、自由體的創製等，使得文學更貼近大眾，更具生命力。

然而，新文學的發展並非一帆風順。在當時的社會環境下，它面臨著許多困難與挑戰。有人認為新文學只是西化的產物，缺乏民族特色；也有人認為新文學過於強調個人情感，缺乏社會責任感。但正是這些爭議，推動了新文學不斷向前發展，最終成為中國文學史上的重要篇章。

總之，新文學是中國文學發展的一個必然階段。它繼承了傳統文學的優良傳統，又吸收了西方文學的長處，形成了具有中國特色的新文學體系。我們應該客觀地看待新文學，承認其在文學史上的重要地位。

在文學創作方面，新文學提倡「文藝大眾化」，即讓文學走出象牙塔，進入普通民眾的生活。這意味著作家必須深入生活，了解民眾，創作出反映時代精神、反映民眾疾苦的作品。同時，作家也應該注重文學形式的創新，使作品更具藝術感染力。只有這樣，文學才能真正發揮其社會功能，成為推動社會進步的力量。

此外，新文學還強調文學的社會責任感。作家不應該只顧個人情感的抒發，而忽視了文學對社會的反映與批判。文學應該成為揭露社會黑暗、喚起民眾覺醒的利器。通過文學，我們可以認識社會、改造社會，為實現社會的進步與繁榮貢獻力量。

總之，新文學的發展是一個艱辛的過程，但它最終取得了輝煌的成就。它不僅豐富了中國文學的內涵，也為世界文學的發展做出了貢獻。我們應該繼續發揚新文學的精神，推動中國文學事業的不斷發展。

在文學批評方面，新文學提倡「科學的批評」，即運用科學的方法對文學作品進行客觀、公正的評價。這要求批評者必須摒棄主觀臆斷，而是基於作品本身的藝術價值與社會意義進行分析。同時，批評也應該具有建設性，指出作品的優點與不足，為作者的創作提供參考。只有這樣，文學批評才能真正發揮其促進文學發展的積極作用。

總之，新文學的發展是一個系統工程，需要作家、批評家與讀者的共同努力。我們應該堅持新文學的正確方向，為推動中國文學事業的繁榮與發展而努力奮鬥。

（二）關於「新文學」的評價，我們必須從多個角度進行分析。

首先，從文學史的角度來看，新文學具有劃時代的意義。它標誌著中國文學從傳統走向現代，從封建走向民主。新文學的出現，是中國文學發展史上的一個重要轉折點。

其次，從文學藝術的角度來看，新文學在內容與形式上都取得了長足的進步。它不僅在題材上更加廣泛，在情感上更加真實，而且在語言與形式上也進行了大胆的創新，使得文學藝術更具表現力與感染力。

然而，我們也必須看到，新文學在發展過程中也面臨著一些問題。例如，部分新文學作品存在著內容空洞、形式主義等問題，這在一定程度上影響了新文學的社會影響力。因此，我們在肯定新文學成就的同時，也應該看到其存在的不足，並努力加以克服。

總之，新文學是中國文學發展的一個重要階段，它為中國文學的現代化奠定了堅實的基礎。我們應該客觀地評價新文學，承認其在文學史上的重要地位，並從中汲取經驗教訓，推動中國文學事業的不斷發展。

come forward and report themselves; and it has been thought necessary in addition to the provisions of that order to ask the vigorous co-operation of the Governors of States in finding out and sending men to join their comrades in the field.

I am directed therefore respectfully to ask Your Excellency to adopt such measures for this purpose as may seem to you most efficient and proper.

A system of committees appointed throughout your State from among the most reliable and influential of your citizens, who, acting under your official sanction, would be willing to give to their country a few weeks of time and labor, would be extremely useful in this matter, as well as in exerting a wholesome influence on the volunteer recruiting service.

With this single suggestion, and without any intention to detract to Your Excellency, this Department leaves the matter in Your Excellency's hands with entire confidence that no effort will be wanting on your part to bring back promptly to the Army the able men whose vacant places in the ranks call them to share its duties and dangers.

General Orders, No. 85, current series, contains full instructions as to the method of providing for the care and transportation of the men.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., July 31, 1861.

JOHN B. TEMPLE:

Ordered, 1. That authority be and it is hereby given to the president of the Military Board of Kentucky, John B. Temple, esq., of Frankfort, to raise three regiments of cavalry to serve for the term of one year from the date of being mustered into the service of the United States; and that he be authorized to make the proper requisitions upon the Quartermaster's and Ordnance and Commissary Departments for mounting, subsisting, and equipping said force, and also upon the Adjutant-General's Department for the bounty, &c.

2. That he be and is hereby authorized and instructed to seize and appropriate the property of rebels and disloyal persons in said State for mounting said troops and for forage and subsistence.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 31, 1861.

His Excellency F. H. PICKENS,
Wheeling, Va.:

SIR: In reply to yours of 17th instant, suggesting that the new levies asked for from your State be for one-year's troops, I am directed to say that there is no law providing a bounty for one-year's troops for new levies.

A recent act authorizes the enlistment of men for one year to fill up old regiments with a bounty of \$50, one-half in advance, if the President shall decide to make such a call. Also for nine-months' troops (infantry), with a bounty of \$25 in advance.

replace these troops you will please call out three independent companies of infantry to garrison the said forts and for all other military service within the State and the Territory of Dakota. The aforesaid service will be special, and the troops in question will not be ordered beyond the State or Territory named.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant

L. THOMAS,

Adjutant-General

WHEELING, July 27, 1861.

(Received 11.25 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY:

Virginia's quota is put down at two regiments. My proclamation is for 2,080 men. I am anxious to fill up old regiments. Will recruits raised for old regiments be counted in the call? Our people are ambitious to fill up the number called for.

F. H. PEIRPOINT.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 88. } Washington, July 27, 1861.

1. The recruiting detail for each volunteer regiment in the field will hereafter consist of two commissioned officers from the regiment and one non-commissioned officer or private from each company. Paragraph III of General Orders, No. 105, of 1861, is amended accordingly. Regimental commanders will at once select the additional men heretofore authorized; and the order for detail will, as before, be given by the commanders of departments or corps d'armée.

2. One commissioned officer of the detail will remain constantly at the general recruiting depot to receive the recruits when sent from the rendezvous and to exercise care and control over them after their arrival until they are ordered to their regiments.

3. Recruits for regiments now in the field will be permitted to select any company of the regiment they may prefer. Should the company thus selected be full when they join it they will be allowed to select another.

4. All men who desire, singly or by squads, to join any particular regiment or company in the field are hereby authorized to present themselves to any recruiting officer, when they will be enrolled and forwarded at once to the general depot for the State or district, there to be duly mustered and to receive the bounty allowed by law. In such cases enlistment papers and descriptive lists will be forwarded as directed in General Orders, No. 105, of 1861, from this office.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,

Adjutant-General

NORWICH, July 28, 1861.

(Received 11.45 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

Unless the Government accepts the light battery at once I shall not be able to organize it. Reply.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,

United States, and what officer received them? Such men the United States can spare and the military authorities for the defense of Indiana will be sent as soon as possible.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 27, 1862.
(Received July 27, 1862.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I am raising fourteen regiments. Will all be full in three months. Men now recruited were together would make six regiments. I have sent 2,500 men into Kentucky since Morgan's raid. The Governor of Pennsylvania in calling for twelve regiments gives no trouble, as it is now said enlistments should be made.

O. P. MORFISON,
Governor of Indiana.

FRANKFORT, KY., July 27, 1862.

A. LINCOLN,

President of the United States:

SIR: We earnestly appeal to the Government to permit us to raise 8,000 troops—one-half cavalry—for twelve months, to be entered into the service of the United States, for the defense of Kentucky. Kentucky soldiers have been removed beyond the limits of the State, and we are left with a disloyal Governor, with traitors around us, without a military force at all adequate to protect the lives and property of our loyal people. We confidently believe that Kentucky is now in imminent danger of an invasion by a formidable force of the enemy; is threatened within with revolution, and that the State can only be saved by the acquiescence of the Government in this request. Immediate action to this is requested.

J. B. TEMPLE,
President of the State.

J. F. WOOD,
Of the State.

JAS. F. FISK,
Speaker of the House.

RICH'D. A. BUCKEN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

BOSTON, July 27, 1862.
(Received July 27, 1862.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

Please empower me to confer on such persons as I may desire the authority to muster in recruits for any corps in the Army. It is important for the efficiency of our recruitment for all that this power be given to one person in the Army. At present, the U. S. mustering is

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 24, 1861.

HIS EXCELLENCY O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana:

If you had not misapprehended the spirit of my dispatch you would have seen no reason for being surprised. Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee are calling for more cannon than can be issued; but you make a special claim for cannon for Indiana on the ground that she presented some batteries to the United States last year. If there be a reason arising from that transaction for supplying cannon at once to Indiana, instead of waiting for General Hathorn to apportion such guns as can be spared from the army in the field among the several States according to their respective exigencies, the Department desired to know the facts and called for them that the guns might be at once sent. The Governors of most of the States are calling for Springfield muskets for their troops, and expressing, as you have done, an apprehension that this Department will not supply them to the troops of their respective States the full proportion which they are entitled of the best arms. To these suggestions and disposition to favor one State at the expense of another the Department can only say to you, as it has done to other Governors, that the Department has only a given number of guns to distribute to a given number of regiments, and that Indiana and every other State must have her full distributive share. Does this authorize your information that the requisitions made in behalf of the State of Indiana are not regarded in the light of favors, to be strictly scrutinized, and granted, if at all, with hesitation? This Department recognizes the right of Indiana and of all other loyal States to call upon the Government to supply the best arms and munitions of war that can be obtained, and would be gratified if a full supply of the very best kinds could be sent at once to all of them.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 24, 1861.

SIR, P. H. WATSON:

The dispatch in regard to artillery was drawn by my secretaries. I do not know the precise words. We claim nothing for the guns we let the Government have. They were referred to to show that there were left in the State. The counties in Kentucky on the Ohio River are, many of them, very strongly secession and are daily getting worse, and very much of our shore is constantly patrolled to prevent escape by parties crossing the river. If we are to have cannon we must get them at once. Our security only in our preparation. In the distribution of Springfield arms the distribution heretofore, since the beginning of the war, should be taken into account.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 24, 1861.

HON. SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD, *Governor of Iowa:*

SIR: By order of the President of the United States you are

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 26, 1862.

His Excellency O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana:

If you had not misapprehended the spirit of my dispatches you would have seen no reason for being surprised. Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee are calling for more cannon than can be issued; but you make a special claim for cannon for Indiana upon the ground that she presented some batteries to the United States last year. If there be a reason arising from that transaction for sending cannon at once to Indiana, instead of waiting for General Halleck to apportion such guns as can be spared from the army in the field among the several States according to their respective exigencies, this Department desired to know the facts and called for them that the guns might be at once sent. The Governors of most of the States are calling for Springfield muskets for their troops, and expressing, as you have done, an apprehension that this Department will not apportion to the troops of their respective States the full proportion to which they are entitled of the best arms. To these suggestions of a disposition to favor one State at the expense of another the Department can only say to you, as it has done to other Governors, that this Department has only a given number of guns to distribute to a given number of regiments, and that Indiana and every other State shall have her full distributive share. Does this authorize your inference that the requisitions made in behalf of the State of Indiana are to be regarded in the light of favors, to be strictly scrutinized, and granted, if at all, with hesitation? This Department recognizes the right of Indiana and of all other loyal States to call upon the Government to supply the best arms and munitions of war that can be obtained, and would be gratified if a full supply of the very best kinds could be sent at once to all of them.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 26, 1862.

Hon. P. H. WATSON:

The dispatch in regard to artillery was drawn by my secretary and I do not know the precise words. We claim nothing for the cannon we let the Government have. They were referred to to show that some were left in the State. The counties in Kentucky on the Ohio River are, many of them, very strongly secession and are daily getting worse, and very much of our shore is constantly patrolled to prevent attacks by parties crossing the river. If we are to have cannon we hope to get them at once. Our security only in our preparation. In the distribution of Springfield arms the distribution heretofore, since the beginning of the war, should be taken into account.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 26, 1862.

Hon. SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD, *Governor of Iowa:*

Sir: By order of the President of the United States you are authorized

BOSTON, July 26, 1862. 1/2 p. m.
(Received 3.15 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Doing our utmost recruiting the old regiments, but blocked constantly by circumlocution. I am powerless, but believed by everybody responsible. If I can appoint mustering officers and can do the things needful and allowable under Army Regulations to be done by any one, I will strike heavy and quick. Do give me plenary powers, and not leave [me] obliged to call on anybody, but enable me to appoint all needful officers for carrying on the recruitment. Men from Berkshire can't wait for officer in Boston, who assumes that he alone can muster for regiments already in service.

JOHN A. ANDREW

So prays

WM. SCHOUTER,
Adjutant-General

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 26, 1862

Governor ANDREW,
Boston:

The Adjutant-General directs that the rules of service require a mustering-in officer to be in the Government service, especially one who is charged with the disbursing of the bounty fund. He has been directed to send you immediately more officers, so as to hasten the mustering. This I hope will meet your necessities.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, EXECUTIVE DEPT.,
Boston, July 26, 1862

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, &c.:

SIR: We raised last year a regiment of cavalry. No pains were spared in recruiting its men, in selecting its horses and outfit. It was raised under the eye of Capt. Robert Williams, of U. S. Cavalry, its colonel. The ablest young men in the State are in its fold, and fine; but the regiment has been all the time at and near Fort Mifflin, S. C., where there is no proper cavalry service for them, and where the climate is destroying the men. It is really too good to rot or rust. And though I seek no favor as such for Massachusetts people, yet I think I do good to the country and aid the Department of War in seeking to bring the facts to notice, that while in Tennessee (and I suppose in General Pope's department) cavalry and offshoots and gallantry is needed, this corps is fading out miserably. I earnestly pray that this regiment may be immediately transferred, if possible.

With great respect, yours, obediently,

JOHN A. ANDREW.

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黨是領導人民進行社會主義和共產主義建設事業的領導核心，是中國工人階級和廣大人民群眾利益的忠實代表，是中國社會主義事業的領導核心。黨是中國工人階級和廣大人民群眾利益的忠實代表，是中國社會主義事業的領導核心。

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1. 1950年10月，毛泽东同志在莫斯科接见中国留学生和实习生，发表重要讲话，指出中国要走向社会主义，必须实现国家工业化，而要实现国家工业化，必须首先实现农业机械化。

劉子 謝安 謝靈運 謝朓 謝道韞 謝安石 謝靈運 謝朓 謝道韞

1. There was no proof before me, by admission of the party or otherwise, that it was a part of the agreement under which the cotton was shipped to Havana "that a given per cent. of the value" "should be returned in arms and munitions of war for the use of the rebels." On the contrary, the papers submitted to me contain two inconsistent with such an agreement. A letter from S. H. Kennedy, one of the house, to Messrs. Farwell & Co., of Boston, credited to the firm for \$8,681.85, dated New Orleans, May 17, 1862, advised them that the city was "in the hands of the Federal Government" and that the writer thought that it would not see, at least for many years, any other flag of authority than the Stars and Stripes. It also contained this paragraph: "Although my firm was called upon to pay into the Confederate receiver's hands the amount due to you and the others as alien enemies I steadily refused, and am happy to say that I succeeded in putting some Confederate money into cotton, with which the blockade was run, and it has not only been sold in Havana, and so soon as I can obtain sales I will forward your account adjusted."

2. The cotton did reach Havana, was sold there by the receiver, and the account sales, as does the third of exchange seized by you, show conclusively that the entire proceeds were invested in sterling in London.

3. Another letter from the same to the same, dated June 10, 1862, after you had exacted payment of the amount of the third of exchange, advised the Boston house of the actual sale of the cotton (250 bales) in Havana for, net, £1,780, and that it had been remitted to London to be passed to the credit of the New Orleans house. You had compelled the house to pay the bill, estimating it at £5,000 pound sterling, and that you had told them that you "did not intend to pay into the amount, but sequestered same subject to orders from the Government," and they added, "we are thus deprived by this confiscation, and by the burning of other cotton of ours by the rebels, some \$17,000 or \$18,000, with which we had intended paying you our other North debts due them;" and lastly—

4. In the only hearing of the case to which you invited me, having done me the honor to ask me to decide between you and the claimants, and when, beside yourself and myself, one of the claimants, S. H. Kennedy, and their counsel, Messrs. J. D. Roxier and William H. Hunt, were also present, when you stated that the shipment made under the agreement you now repeat, as to a return of arms and munitions in arms, &c., Mr. Kennedy positively denied that any such agreement existed in his case; and as yet I have seen no evidence of the contrary other than your verbal statement, which, however I should hold sufficient in regard to a matter of which you had personal knowledge, could not be received as evidence under any known rule of evidence with which I am acquainted. Upon the whole, then, as far as this particular fact is concerned that I have examined, I submit that more careful consideration of it will satisfy you that you are indebted to the claimants.

Second. That the third of exchange and account sales were forwarded to the claimants "through an illicit mail on board the steamer Fox, likewise engaged in carrying, unlawfully, merchandise to Havana and the rebel States;" that the third of exchange and account sales were captured by the army of the United States on the 10th of May on board the Fox, *flagrante delicto*, surrounded by rebel arms and munitions concealed in a bayou leading out of Barataria Bay, after having been to land the contraband mails and sensibly less destructive

that is in the hands of a third party or of an agent of the claimants, who is out of the rightful jurisdiction of the United States. In no sense can the third bill be esteemed its representative. It is, on the contrary, worth no more than the paper on which it was drawn. If, therefore, the right in this case to seize as forfeited the outward cargo was limited to a seizure on the outward voyage, or of the proceeds coming into the country on the return voyage, then, with all the confidence that I am at liberty to feel when differing from so enlightened a jurist as yourself, I repeat that the third bill is not "to be esteemed the proceeds of the shipment and liable to seizure."

Second. But you suppose that my application of the rule of national law, if I am right in the other particular, "turns upon a non-application of the law, as to what is the effect of a blockade," and that, "if applied to this transaction, the citations and arguments derived from elementary writers upon the laws of nations are of no avail." Your reasons for this repudiation of the authorities which, in my simplicity, I cited, are that in this case "a traitorous commercial house directly engages in the treasonable work of aiding a rebellion against the Government, by entering into a trade, the direct effect of which is to furnish the rebels with arms and ammunition. To do this they intentionally violate the revenue laws, the postal laws of their country, as well as the laws prohibiting trade with foreign countries from this port, and are caught in the act, and fined only the amount of the proceeds of their illegal treasonable transaction."

First. I have already endeavored to correct the error of fact in the first part of this quotation. There was no evidence before me when my decision was given, nor is there now, that the house of the claimants was a "traitorous commercial house," entering into a trade, the direct "effect of which is to furnish the rebels with arms and ammunition." On the contrary, the proof—the legal proof—is the other way.

1. No such proof was or has been produced in support of the charge.

2. It does not appear that the claimants ever made any other statement than the particular one.

3. They deny, and denied in your presence and in mine, that they entered, in making the shipment, into an agreement to return a part of the proceeds in arms, &c., for the rebels.

4. It affirmatively appears that the entire proceeds were invested in sterling and remitted to London, to be passed also in their entirety into the credit of the house.

No treason, therefore, was perpetrated unless the running of the blockade with cotton to be sold, and proceeds to be passed to the shippers' credit, and to be used in the payment of their loyal creditors, residing in the loyal State of Massachusetts, was treason. Treason under the Constitution of the United States can "consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." It would be a strange commentary on this clear and precise definition to hold that a citizen of the United States, by shipping his cotton abroad for sale, even in violation of a blockade, with directions to his correspondents to pass proceeds to his credit, to be used in the discharge of honest debts due to loyal men, either levies war upon the Government or gives aid and comfort to its enemies. In times like the present every patriotic citizen, at such moments without due reflection, seizes upon any means which he thinks will tend in any way to suppress the existing unjustifiable...

fine upon the parties upon the ground of previous crime, was submitted to me; and if that had been the character of your judgment, I do not err, I think, in supposing that it would have been referred to me. The right to impose a fine under my power, and the propriety of the quantum of the fine, are not for a mere lawyer to decide; and they would be still more inappropriate in the particular case, where I possess no other ability than that reasonable professional knowledge may give, whilst to the accomplished soldier. The question before me was purely a legal one, and as such I passed upon it. To give that weight to my legal knowledge, and illustrious by lives of spotless purity and civic virtue. These citations, however, you deem wholly inapplicable. Are you sure you are right? The blockade declared by the Government was by many persons said to be beyond his power, but the country have so far maintained and enforced it; and they have firmly applied to it the laws of blockade as declared by the authorities that you designate as wholly inapplicable. The blockade is the same offense, identically, whether done by a foreigner. The punishment in each case is the same. The property, if seized in its transit, or its proceeds, if seized on the return, is all that is subject to forfeiture. But no offense is perpetrated which the party can be otherwise punished. He is not liable, actually, nor is any of his other property subject to forfeiture. No court before whom the cases have come has held a different decision. I failed to decide them upon the very laws of blockade upon which the decision was based. I submit to you therefore that you are clearly in the wrong in holding a different one. Grotius, Puffendorf, and Wheaton are to "be searched" by a judge, whether civil, who wishes his judgments to rest upon established principles of national law, and derives for their support the authority of the lights of national jurisprudence. Notwithstanding, therefore, of your friendly criticism (for which I am grateful), I am but more convinced of the correctness of my judgment. Permit me, in conclusion to observe that there is a passage in your letter which I give an interpretation which I am sure is contrary to your meaning. It is this: "The fine will be restored, because *stare decisis*, but the party ought to be, and will be, punished." This admits perhaps a construction: I will restore the money, but the parties I consider guilty, and I will, in some other way than by the particular fine, punish them. It may mean, take the \$8,000; I give it to you, commissioner, to whom I agreed with you to leave it, but I think it should be returned; but that being done, I will punish you in some other way, either by imprisonment or by the imposition of some fine, and even a greater one. That this is not your purpose, I am sure. If it was, it would be a strange application of the rule *stare decisis*, and I submit to you therefore the propriety of putting at rest any question the parties might otherwise entertain. A word or two more I will cease to trouble you. You state that the rules upon which I decided the case would have results which "would be not only 'rose water,' but diluted 'rose water.'" If the rose water of the law (there any in it?) is diluted, and fault with the law; use your power to have it made stronger. Give to it in that way alcoholic strength, but do not be wiser than the law, and get on with the cases.

and Mobile. It being locked, and the consul of the Netherlands having the key, I applied to him for it, saying that I desired to deliver the bonds to Mr. Forstall, who claimed them as the agent of Messrs. Hope & Co. He declined sending the key. I then had the box opened, delivered the bonds to that gentleman, taking his receipt (a copy is inclosed), and notified the consul that I held the box to be delivered to him with the remainder of its contents. This he refused also by letter. My answer, a copy of [which] I send you for the information of the general, will show him the condition in which the matter now stands.* As this copy is the only one I have the general will oblige me by returning it. I will have another made for him if he should desire one.

Yours, with regard,

REVERDY JOHNSON,
Commissioner, &c.

[Inclosure.]

Received, New Orleans, 22d July, 1862, from the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, commissioner, &c., under an order from Major-General Butler, the following bonds:

Ten consolidated debt city of New Orleans bonds for \$1,000 each; eight Mobile City bonds for \$1,000 each, the property of Messrs. Hope & Co., of Amsterdam, placed under the protection of the consul "des Pays Bas," and seized by order of the commander of the Gulf Department.

EDM. J. FORSTALL,
Agent of Hope & Co.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., July 27, 1862.

Hon. W. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Dispatch as to nine-months' troops received. Hope that the policy of three-years' troops will be adhered to generally. In the last ten days all right in Illinois. The nine-months' regiments are filling up fast. I think I can raise 20,000 troops very soon, and hope you will authorize me to do so.

RICHARD YATES.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, July 28, 1862.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON,
U. S. Commissioner, New Orleans:

MY DEAR SIR: I spoke to you Saturday of a proposition made to me by an English gentleman engaged in the cotton trade in Mobile.

His proposition is, that the rebels will permit cotton to come out of Mobile in exchange for salt and such merchandise as they need there, not contraband of war, provided a pledge shall be given that the cotton shall be shipped to England.

Of course we do not care where the cotton goes, even if it gets to that portion of the world known as Great Britain, where they inhumanly blow rebels from guns and sack cities that are so unfortunate as to fall into their hands, as witness Pekin and Delhi.

1. 1945年12月15日，在柏林召开的盟国最高会议，决定在柏林设立欧洲安全与合作会议。该会议旨在促进欧洲国家之间的和平、安全与合作，并防止战争的再次爆发。会议决定，该会议将由所有欧洲国家参加，并由盟国最高会议主席担任主席。

欧洲安全与合作会议

1. 1945年12月15日，在柏林召开的盟国最高会议，决定在柏林设立欧洲安全与合作会议。

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Men in this and surrounding counties are daily in the habit of denouncing the Government, the war, and all engaged in it, and are doing all they can to prevent enlistments. This should be stopped as far as relates to enlistments, in some way. The Government should men, and that as soon as possible. But with an organized obstruction on the part of a very considerable number of men in each county the work of enlistment must go on slowly.

I hope something in relation to this matter may be done at once.

Yours, truly,

JAMES F. WILSON.

FRANKFORT, KY., July 28, 1862 5.30 P. M.

(Received 10 P. M.)

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,

President of the United States:

No recruiting for old regiments is in progress in Kentucky. No details for that purpose, as we understand the general order does not require, having been made. The late excitement in Kentucky has retarded preparations for new regiments that no idea can be formed as to period of completion of any of them.

J. B. TEMPLE,

President of Military Association.

AUGUSTA, July 28, 1862.

(Via Bath. Received 1.20 P. M.)

His Excellency A. LINCOLN:

The State pays additional bounty of \$10 to recruits for regiments, and I am succeeding very well in obtaining them. Four regiments can march in twenty days—say one in ten, one in sixteen, one in sixteen, and one in twenty days, but Government should immediately a paymaster. Also, arms for one regiment are

ISRAEL WASHINGTON.

(Translation.)

DETROIT, July 28, 1862.

The Honorable Mr. SEWARD,

Secretary of State of the United States of America, &c.

SIR: I have the honor to bring to your knowledge that I have received from his excellency the minister of the King for affairs instruction relative to the facts which have occurred at the consulate of the Netherlands at New Orleans on the 10th and 11th of the month of May, this year.

Approving fully the line of conduct which I thought it my duty to pursue in that business, the Royal Government shares the satisfaction which I experienced when by your letter of 6th of June you were good as to inform me, sir, that the President and Government of the United States viewed the conduct of the military authorities at New Orleans as a violation of the law of nations; that they disapproved it, and disapproved the sanction there given to it by Major Butler. But the King's Government flatters itself that of the United States will go further. In the view of the King's Government the gravity and publicity of the outrage demand that the Government

中華民國二十九年四月二十二日... 行政院...

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中華民國二十九年四月二十二日

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new men when the time of the regiment, dating from its original mustering into service, expires? The Tenth Regiment Maine Vol. Infantry was mustered in for only two-years' service. Will men now recruiting for that regiment be entitled to a discharge at the expiration of the two years from the time the regiment was mustered?

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. WASHBURN, JR.

Two companies of the Tenth Regiment were mustered in for three years.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., July 28, 1862.

R. W. ALEXANDER,

Baltimore, Md.:

SIR: You are hereby authorized by the Secretary of War to raise and organize one battery of artillery to serve for three years or during the war, the same to be recruited in the State of Maryland. The said battery will be commanded by you as captain on your being commissioned as such by the Governor of Maryland. The battery will be organized as follows.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. M. VINCENT,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

BOSTON, July 28, 1862. 4 p. m.

(Received 3.10 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

We have established three camps for recruiting for regiments new in the service. Please appoint an officer for each to act as muster-master and disbursing officer and post quartermaster and commissary. Please instruct the U. S. staff officers at Boston to answer all requisitions which I draw or approve. Please telegraph reply.

JOHN A. ANDREW,

Commissioner.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., July 28, 1862.

A. LINCOLN,

President:

No progress has been and none will be made in recruiting for all regiments in this State until after harvest. The one now recruiting called for from this State will be filled and ready to move on or about the 20th day of September next.

OSCAR MALMROS,

Adjutant-General.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 28, 1862.

A. LINCOLN,

President:

SIR: I have your dispatch of this date. I feel pretty well as to the motion of things in most parts of the State. I hope to commence

all such will be duly mustered out of service, and then mustered in for the increased term above specified. Z. R. Bliss, Rhode Island Volunteers (captain, U. S. Army), is with the duty of mustering the men out of the three months' and their enrollment and muster into service for the new term.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant General.

MADISON, WIS., July 12.

A. LINCOLN,
President:

In reply to your dispatch of to-day I would state that the information of reopening recruiting in this State was from General H. some two months since. He stated that officers would be taken from the regiments. It is only within about two weeks that officers have returned for the purpose. It is my earnest desire that the old regiments first. We are about making arrangements for uniform bounty for volunteers, which arrangements I shall try to cover the old regiments also. We hope to be able to send them out within thirty days. I have districted the State for the purpose and the work of enrolling and enlisting is going on. I told Buckingham, at Cleveland, that it would be impossible to fill the five new regiments before the harvest. Labor is scarce and we pay \$2.50 per day for laborers. After harvest we shall fill the regiments very speedily, and I expect to have all ready at the same time. Whenever I can fix a time when a regiment is ready I will advise the Secretary of War.

E. SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE.
No. 91. } Washington, July 12, 1862.

The following resolutions, acts, and extracts from acts of Congress are published for the information of all concerned:

(I. PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 43.)

A RESOLUTION to provide for the presentation of "medals of honor" to the soldiers of the Army and volunteer forces who have distinguished or may distinguish themselves in the present rebellion.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is authorized, to cause two thousand "medals of honor" to be prepared with emblematic devices, and to direct that the same be presented, in the nature of gross, to such non-commissioned officers and privates as shall most distinguish themselves by their gallantry in action, and other soldier-like qualities, in the present insurrection. And that the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same are hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated for the purpose of carrying this resolution into effect.

Approved July 12, 1862.

(II. PUBLIC—No. 137.)

AN ACT to grant pensions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if any officer, non-commissioned officer, private of the Army, including regulars, volunteers, and militia, or any soldier, sailor or petty officer, musician, seaman, ordinary seaman, fireman, or

[illegible]

widow, or children, or any heirs of any deceased soldier on account of bounty, pay, or pension, who have in any way been engaged in or who have aided in the existing rebellion in the United States; but the right of such disqualification or children, heir or heirs of such soldier, shall be vested in the loyal heir or heirs of the deceased, if any there be.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That pensions which may be granted, in pursuance of the provisions of this act, to persons who may have been, or shall be employed in the military or naval service of the United States, shall commence on the day of the discharge of such persons in all cases in which the application for such provisions is filed within one year after the date of such discharge; and in cases in which the application is not filed during the said year, pensions granted to persons employed, as aforesaid, shall commence on the day of the filing of the application.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the fees of agents and attorneys, for making out and causing to be executed the papers necessary to establish a claim for pension, bounty, and other allowance, before the Pension Office under this act, shall not exceed the following rates: For making out and causing to be duly executed, and for declaration by the applicant, with the necessary affidavits, and forwarding the same to the Pension Office, with the requisite correspondence, five dollars. In cases in which additional testimony is required by the Commissioner of Pensions, for each affidavit so required and executed and forwarded (except the affidavits of applicants for which such agents and attorneys shall not be entitled to any fees), one dollar and fifty cents.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That any agent or attorney who shall, directly or indirectly, demand or receive any greater compensation for his services under this act than is prescribed in the preceding section of this act, or who shall contract or agree to prosecute any claim for a pension, bounty, or other allowance under this act, on the condition that he shall receive a per centum upon, or any portion of, the amount of such claim, or who shall wrongfully withhold from a pensioner or claimant the whole or any part of the pension or claim allowed and due to such pensioner or claimant, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall, for every such offense, be fined not exceeding three hundred dollars, or imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court, and the circumstances and aggravations of the offense.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioner of Pensions be, and he is hereby, empowered to appoint, at his discretion, civil surgeons to make the medical examinations of pensioners which are or may be required to be made by law, and to examine applicants for invalid pensions, where he shall deem an examination by a surgeon to be appointed by him necessary; and the fees for each of such examinations, and the requisite certificates thereof, shall be one dollar and fifty cents, the fees shall be paid to the surgeon by the person examined, for which he shall receive a receipt, and forward the same to the Pension Office; and upon the allowance of a claim of the person examined, the Commissioner of Pensions shall furnish the person an order on the pension agent of his State for the amount of the surgeon's fees.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioner of Pensions, on application made to him in person or by letter by any claimants or applicants for pension, bounty, or other allowance required by law to be adjudged and paid by the Pension Office, shall furnish such claimants, free of all expense or charge to them, all printed instructions and forms as may be necessary in establishing and obtaining such claim; and in case such claim is prosecuted by an agent or attorney of the claimant or applicant, on the issue of a certificate of pension or the granting of a bounty or allowance, the Commissioner of Pensions shall forthwith notify the agent or claimant that such certificate has been issued or allowance made, and the amount thereof.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the pilots, engineers, sailors, and upon the gun-boats and war vessels of the United States, who have not been formerly mustered into the service of the United States, shall be entitled to the bounty allowed to persons of corresponding rank in the naval service, provided they continue in service to the close of the present war; and all persons serving, as aforesaid, who have been or may be wounded or incapacitated for service, shall be entitled to receive for such disability the pension allowed by the provisions of this act to those of like rank, and each and every such person shall receive pay according to corresponding rank in the naval service: *Provided*, That no person receiving pension or bounty under the provisions of this act shall receive either pension or bounty or any other service in the present war.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the widows and heirs of all persons described in the last preceding section who have been or may be employed in the said, or who have been or may be killed in battle, or of those who have died of wounds received while so employed, shall be paid the bounty and pension allowed by the provisions of this act, according to rank, as provided in the last preceding section.

一、本報自創刊以來，承蒙各界人士之愛護，業務日見發達，銷路日見增加，茲為適應社會之需要，特將本報之內容，加以擴充，並增加篇幅，以期提供更豐富之報導，及更詳盡之分析，俾能滿足讀者之需求。茲將本報之內容，分述如下：

（一）新聞：本報之新聞，均係採自第一手資料，力求客觀、公正、詳實。凡有關國內外大事，及社會民生之重要新聞，均能及時報導，並附有詳細之背景資料，以供讀者參考。

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1949年10月1日

中華民國三十八年九月一日

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（四）副刊：本報之副刊，內容豐富多采，包括小說、散文、詩歌、漫畫等，深受讀者之喜愛。凡有關社會之重要問題，均能提出深入之分析，以供讀者參考。

中華民國三十八年九月一日

（附註）

本報自創刊以來，承蒙各界人士之愛護，業務日見發達，銷路日見增加，茲為適應社會之需要，特將本報之內容，加以擴充，並增加篇幅，以期提供更豐富之報導，及更詳盡之分析，俾能滿足讀者之需求。茲將本報之內容，分述如下：

（一）新聞：本報之新聞，均係採自第一手資料，力求客觀、公正、詳實。凡有關國內外大事，及社會民生之重要新聞，均能及時報導，並附有詳細之背景資料，以供讀者參考。

（二）評論：本報之評論，均由資深之評論家撰寫，內容充實，論點明確，具有極高之參考價值。凡有關社會之重要問題，均能提出深刻之見解，以供讀者參考。

（三）專載：本報之專載，均由知名之專家學者撰寫，內容深入淺出，易於理解。凡有關科學、技術、文化、藝術等領域之重要問題，均能提出深入之分析，以供讀者參考。

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the relative rank between officers of the Navy and the Army shall be as follows, lineal rank only to be considered:

Rear-admirals with major-generals; commodores with brigadier-generals; captains with colonels; commanders with lieutenant colonels; lieutenant-commanders with majors; lieutenants with captains; masters with first lieutenants; ensigns with second lieutenants.

Approved July 10, 1862.

(VI. PUBLIC NO. 159.)

AN ACT prohibiting the confinement of persons in the military service of the United States in the penitentiary of the District of Columbia, except as a punishment for certain crimes, and to discharge therefrom certain convicts by sentence of a court-martial, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter no person in the military service of the United States, convicted and sentenced by a court-martial, shall be punished by confinement in the penitentiary of the District of Columbia, unless the offense of which such person may be convicted would, by some statute of the United States or at common law, as the same exists in the said District, subject such convict to said punishment.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all such persons in the military service, as aforesaid, who have heretofore been, or may hereafter be, convicted and sentenced by a court-martial for any offense which, if tried before the criminal court of said District, would not subject such person to imprisonment in said penitentiary, and who are now or may hereafter be confined therein, shall be discharged from said imprisonment, upon such terms and conditions of further punishment as the President of the United States may, in his discretion, impose as a commutation of said sentence.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the application of any citizen of the United States, supported by his oath, alleging that a person or persons in the military service, as aforesaid, are confined in said penitentiary under the sentence of a court-martial for any offense not punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary by the authority of the criminal court aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the judge of said court, or, in case of his absence or inability, of one of the judges of the circuit court of said District, if upon an inspection of the record of proceedings of said court-martial he shall find the facts to be as alleged in said application, immediately to issue the writ of habeas corpus to bring before him the said convict; and if, upon an investigation of the case, it shall be the opinion of such judge that the case of such convict is within the provisions of the previous sections of this act he shall order such convict to be confined in the common jail of said District, until the decision of the President of the United States as to the commutation aforesaid shall be filed in said court, and then such convict shall be disposed of and suffer such punishment as by said commutation of his said sentence may be imposed.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That no person convicted upon the decision of a court-martial shall be confined in any penitentiary in the United States, except under the conditions of this act.

Approved July 10, 1862.

(VII. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:)

A PROCLAMATION.

In pursuance of the sixth section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862, and which act, and the joint resolution explanatory thereof, are herewith published, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim to and warn all persons within the contemplation of said sixth section to cease participating in, aiding, countenancing, or abetting the existing rebellion, or any rebellion, against the Government of the United States, and to return to their proper allegiance to the United States, on pain of the forfeitures and seizures as within and by said sixth section provided.

In testimony whereof, I have herewith set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

[I. S.]

By the President:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

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days from the date of such warning and proclamation shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That to secure the condemnation and sale of any of such property, after the same shall have been seized, so that it may be made available for the purpose aforesaid, proceedings in rem shall be instituted in the name of the United States in any district court thereof, or in any Territorial court or in the United States district court for the District of Columbia, within which the property above described, or any part thereof, may be found, or into which the same, if movable, may first be brought, which proceedings shall conform as nearly as may be to proceedings in admiralty or revenue cases; and if said property, whether real or personal, shall be found to have belonged to a person engaged in rebellion, or who has given aid or comfort thereto, the same shall be condemned as enemies' property and become the property of the United States, and may be disposed of as the court shall decree, and the proceeds thereof paid into the Treasury of the United States for the purposes aforesaid.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the several courts aforesaid shall have power to make such orders, establish such forms of decree and sale, and direct such deeds and conveyances to be executed and delivered by the marshals thereof where real estate shall be the subject of sale, as shall fitly and efficiently effect the purposes of this act, and vest in the purchasers of such property good and valid titles thereto. And the said courts shall have power to allow such fees and charges of their officers as shall be reasonable and proper in the premises.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the Army; and all slaves captured from such persons or deserted by them and coming under the control of the Government of the United States, and all slaves of such persons found on [or] being within any place occupied by rebel forces and afterward occupied by the forces of the United States shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That no slave escaping into any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, from any other State, shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime, or some offense against the laws, unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due is his lawful owner, and has not borne arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto; and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretense whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States is authorized to employ as many persons of African descent as he may deem necessary and proper for the suppression of this rebellion, and for this purpose he may organize and use them in such manner as he may judge best for the public welfare.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to make provision for the transportation, colonization, and settlement, in some tropical country beyond the limits of the United States, of such persons of the African race, made free by the provisions of this act, as may be willing to emigrate, having first obtained the consent of the government of said country to their protection and settlement within the same, with all the rights and privileges of freemen.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That the President is hereby authorized, at any time hereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such time and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That the courts of the United States shall have full power to institute proceedings, make orders and decrees, issue process, and do all other things necessary to carry this act into effect.

Approved July 17, 1862.

(VIII. PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 54.)

JOINT RESOLUTION explanatory of "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes."

Received by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the third clause of the fifth section of

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the aforesaid act, approved twenty-second July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, as authorizes each regiment of volunteers in the United States service to have twenty-four musicians for a band, and fixes the compensation of the leader of the band, be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and the men composing such bands shall be mustered out of the service within thirty days after the passage of this act.

(The provisions of this section will be forthwith carried into effect. But in mustering the regimental bands out of service all enlisted men who have been detached from companies to serve in them, but were not originally mustered in as members of the bands, will be returned to duty in their companies. Not having been enlisted as musicians they are not entitled to discharge as such. With their own consent musicians of regimental bands, instead of being discharged, may be transferred on their present enlistment to form the brigade bands authorized by section 6 of this act, at the discretion of the brigade commanders.)

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That each brigade in the volunteer service may have sixteen musicians as a band, who shall receive the pay and allowances now provided by law for regimental bands, except the leader of the band, who shall receive forty-five dollars per month, with the emoluments and allowances of a quartermaster sergeant.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That in lieu of the present rate of mileage allowed to officers of the Army when travelling on public duty, where transportation in kind is not furnished to them by the Government, not more than six cents per mile shall hereafter be allowed, unless where an officer is ordered from a station east of the Rocky Mountains to one west of the same mountains, or vice versa, when ten cents per mile shall be allowed to him; and no officer of the Army or Navy of the United States shall be paid mileage except for travel actually performed at his own expense and in obedience to orders.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of section nine of the aforesaid act, approved July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and section seven of the "Act providing for the better organization of the military establishment," approved August third, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, as defines the qualifications of chaplains in the Army and volunteers, shall hereafter be construed to read as follows: That no person shall be appointed a chaplain in the United States Army who is not a regularly ordained minister of some religious denomination, and who does not present testimonials of his present good standing as such minister, with a recommendation for his appointment as an army chaplain from some authorized ecclesiastical body, or not less than five accredited ministers belonging to said religious denomination.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter the compensation of all chaplains in the regular or volunteer service or army hospitals shall be one hundred dollars per month and two rations a day when on duty; and the chaplains of the permanent hospitals, appointed under the authority of the second section of the act approved May twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, shall be nominated to the Senate for its advice and consent, and they shall, in all respects, fill the requirements of the preceding section of this act relative to the appointment of chaplains in the Army and volunteers, and the appointments of chaplains to army hospitals heretofore made by the President are hereby confirmed; and it is hereby made the duty of each officer commanding a district or post containing hospitals, or a brigade of troops, within thirty days after the reception of the order promulgating this act, to inquire into the fitness, efficiency, and qualifications of the chaplains of hospitals or regiments, and to muster out of service such chaplains as were not appointed in conformity with the requirements of this act, and who have not faithfully discharged the duties of chaplains during the time they have been engaged as such. Chaplains employed at the military posts called "chaplain posts" shall be required to reside at the posts, and all chaplains in the United States service shall be subject to such rules in relation to leave of absence from duty as are prescribed for commissioned officers of the United States Army stationed at such posts.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the fifth section of the act approved July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, as allows forty cents per day for the use and risk of the horses of company officers of cavalry, and the tenth section of the aforesaid act, approved August three, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever an officer shall be put under arrest, except at remote military posts or stations, it shall be the duty of the officer by whose orders he is arrested to see that a copy of the charges on which he has been

一、政治思想
 二、工作表现
 三、生活作风
 四、其他情况
 五、结论
 六、备注

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

1. 1950年10月，中央人民政府政务院决定，在全国范围内开展“三反”运动，即反贪污、反浪费、反官僚主义。这一运动旨在整顿国家机关，提高行政效率，防止腐败现象的蔓延。

[illegible][illegible]

1. 1950年10月，毛泽东主席在中央人民政府委员会第十八次会议上，正式宣布派遣中国人民志愿军援助朝鲜人民军，抗击以美国为首的联合国军。这一决策是在朝鲜战争爆发后，中朝两国领导人经过反复磋商，最终达成的共识。毛泽东在会上的讲话，充分体现了中国共产党人国际主义和革命人道主义的精神。

2. 中国人民志愿军入朝作战，是中国人民志愿军为了援助朝鲜人民军，抗击以美国为首的联合国军，保卫朝鲜半岛的和平与稳定，同时也为了保卫中国的国家安全，防止美国势力进一步向北扩张而采取的重大战略决策。

3. 在抗美援朝战争中，中国人民志愿军发扬了伟大的爱国主义、革命英雄主义、革命人道主义和革命集体主义精神，涌现出了许多可歌可泣的英雄事迹。这些英雄事迹不仅极大地鼓舞了中国人民的士气，也为世界和平事业作出了巨大贡献。

4. 抗美援朝战争的胜利，不仅保卫了朝鲜半岛的和平与稳定，也极大地提高了新中国的国际地位，让世界人民看到了一个真正站起来的、独立自主的中国。这场战争也成为了中国人民志愿军历史上的一座丰碑。

5. 回顾抗美援朝战争，我们应当深刻认识到，只有坚持中国共产党的领导，坚持社会主义道路，才能确保国家的长治久安和民族的伟大复兴。同时，我们也应当继承和发扬志愿军的光荣传统和革命精神，为全面建设社会主义现代化国家、实现中华民族伟大复兴的中国梦而努力奋斗。

1. 1949年10月1日，中华人民共和国成立，标志着中国历史翻开了新的一页。在这一天，中国人民终于结束了长达百年的屈辱历史，建立了独立自主的国家。这一事件不仅对中国，也对世界产生了深远的影响。

pay, and emoluments, as the Corps of Engineers of the Regular Army of the United States, and they shall be paid for their services, already performed, as is now provided by law for the payment of officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the Engineer Corps of the Regular Army.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That any alien, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who has enlisted or shall enlist in the armies of the United States, either the regular or the volunteer forces, and has been or shall be hereafter honorably discharged, may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, upon his petition, without any previous declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and that he shall not be required to prove more than one year's residence within the United States previous to his application to become such citizen; and that the court admitting such alien shall, in addition to such proof of residence and good moral character as is now provided by law, be satisfied by competent proof of such person having been honorably discharged from the service of the United States as aforesaid.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be added to the Adjutant-General's Department, by regular promotion of its present officers, one colonel, two lieutenant-colonels, and nine majors; and that the grade of captain in said department shall thereafter be abolished, and all vacancies occurring in the grade of major shall be filled by selection from among the captains of the Army.

Approved July 17, 1862.

(XI. PUBLIC—No. 166.)

AN ACT to amend the act calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, approved February twenty-eight, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, and the acts amendatory thereof, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the President of the United States shall call forth the militia of the States, to be employed in the service of the United States, he may specify in his call the period for which such service will be required, not exceeding nine months; and the militia so called shall be mustered in and continue to serve for and during the term so specified, unless sooner discharged by command of the President. If by reason of defects in existing laws, or in the execution of them, in the several States, or any of them, it shall be found necessary to provide for enrolling the militia and otherwise putting this act into execution, the President is authorized in such cases to make all necessary rules and regulations; and the enrollment of the militia shall in all cases include all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, and shall be apportioned among the States according to representative population.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the militia, when so called into service, shall be organized in the mode prescribed by law for volunteers.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized, in addition to the volunteer forces which he is now authorized by law to raise, to accept the services of any number of volunteers, not exceeding one hundred thousand, as infantry, for a period of nine months, unless sooner discharged. And every soldier who shall enlist under the provisions of this section shall receive his first month's pay, and also twenty-five dollars as bounty, upon the mustering of his company or regiment into the service of the United States. And all provisions of law relating to volunteers enlisted in the service of the United States for three years, or during the war, except in relation to bounty, shall be, and the same are, extended to, and are hereby declared to embrace the volunteers to be raised under the provisions of this section.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the purpose of filling up the regiments of infantry now in the United States service, the President be, and he is hereby is, authorized to accept the services of volunteers in such numbers as may be presented for that purpose, for twelve months, if not sooner discharged. And such volunteers, when mustered into the service, shall be in all respects upon a footing with similar troops in the United States service, except as to service bounty, which shall be fifty dollars, one-half of which to be paid upon their joining their regiments, and the other half at the expiration of their enlistment.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a judge-advocate-general with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry, to whose office shall be returned, for revision, the records and
military commissions, and where
a record shall be
or imprisonment
shall have been
into execution until the same

1. 關於本會之組織及職權範圍，業經本會第一次會員大會通過，並經呈請主管機關備案在案。茲為適應業務需要，特將本會組織及職權範圍，重新修訂，並經第二次會員大會通過，現將修訂後之組織及職權範圍，分述如下：

2. 本會之組織，分為常務委員會及辦事處二部分。常務委員會為本會之最高決策機關，由會員大會選舉產生，負責處理本會之重要事項。辦事處為本會之執行機關，由常務委員會任命，負責處理本會之日常事務。

3. 本會之職權範圍，包括：(一) 研究及推廣本會之宗旨及業務；(二) 辦理會員之登記及會費之徵收；(三) 辦理會員之福利及救濟；(四) 辦理會員之教育及訓練；(五) 辦理會員之法律事務；(六) 辦理會員之其他事項。

4. 本會之組織及職權範圍，業經第二次會員大會通過，並經呈請主管機關備案在案。茲為適應業務需要，特將本會組織及職權範圍，重新修訂，並經第三次會員大會通過，現將修訂後之組織及職權範圍，分述如下：

5. 本會之組織，分為常務委員會及辦事處二部分。常務委員會為本會之最高決策機關，由會員大會選舉產生，負責處理本會之重要事項。辦事處為本會之執行機關，由常務委員會任命，負責處理本會之日常事務。

6. 本會之職權範圍，包括：(一) 研究及推廣本會之宗旨及業務；(二) 辦理會員之登記及會費之徵收；(三) 辦理會員之福利及救濟；(四) 辦理會員之教育及訓練；(五) 辦理會員之法律事務；(六) 辦理會員之其他事項。

7. 本會之組織及職權範圍，業經第三次會員大會通過，並經呈請主管機關備案在案。茲為適應業務需要，特將本會組織及職權範圍，重新修訂，並經第四次會員大會通過，現將修訂後之組織及職權範圍，分述如下：

8. 本會之組織，分為常務委員會及辦事處二部分。常務委員會為本會之最高決策機關，由會員大會選舉產生，負責處理本會之重要事項。辦事處為本會之執行機關，由常務委員會任命，負責處理本會之日常事務。

9. 本會之職權範圍，包括：(一) 研究及推廣本會之宗旨及業務；(二) 辦理會員之登記及會費之徵收；(三) 辦理會員之福利及救濟；(四) 辦理會員之教育及訓練；(五) 辦理會員之法律事務；(六) 辦理會員之其他事項。

10. 本會之組織及職權範圍，業經第四次會員大會通過，並經呈請主管機關備案在案。茲為適應業務需要，特將本會組織及職權範圍，重新修訂，並經第五次會員大會通過，現將修訂後之組織及職權範圍，分述如下：

11. 本會之組織，分為常務委員會及辦事處二部分。常務委員會為本會之最高決策機關，由會員大會選舉產生，負責處理本會之重要事項。辦事處為本會之執行機關，由常務委員會任命，負責處理本會之日常事務。

12. 本會之職權範圍，包括：(一) 研究及推廣本會之宗旨及業務；(二) 辦理會員之登記及會費之徵收；(三) 辦理會員之福利及救濟；(四) 辦理會員之教育及訓練；(五) 辦理會員之法律事務；(六) 辦理會員之其他事項。

13. 本會之組織及職權範圍，業經第五次會員大會通過，並經呈請主管機關備案在案。茲為適應業務需要，特將本會組織及職權範圍，重新修訂，並經第六次會員大會通過，現將修訂後之組織及職權範圍，分述如下：

14. 本會之組織，分為常務委員會及辦事處二部分。常務委員會為本會之最高決策機關，由會員大會選舉產生，負責處理本會之重要事項。辦事處為本會之執行機關，由常務委員會任命，負責處理本會之日常事務。

15. 本會之職權範圍，包括：(一) 研究及推廣本會之宗旨及業務；(二) 辦理會員之登記及會費之徵收；(三) 辦理會員之福利及救濟；(四) 辦理會員之教育及訓練；(五) 辦理會員之法律事務；(六) 辦理會員之其他事項。

16. 本會之組織及職權範圍，業經第六次會員大會通過，並經呈請主管機關備案在案。茲為適應業務需要，特將本會組織及職權範圍，重新修訂，並經第七次會員大會通過，現將修訂後之組織及職權範圍，分述如下：

17. 本會之組織，分為常務委員會及辦事處二部分。常務委員會為本會之最高決策機關，由會員大會選舉產生，負責處理本會之重要事項。辦事處為本會之執行機關，由常務委員會任命，負責處理本會之日常事務。

18. 本會之職權範圍，包括：(一) 研究及推廣本會之宗旨及業務；(二) 辦理會員之登記及會費之徵收；(三) 辦理會員之福利及救濟；(四) 辦理會員之教育及訓練；(五) 辦理會員之法律事務；(六) 辦理會員之其他事項。

and rations now allowed by law to soldiers, according to their respective grades; *Provided*, That persons of African descent, who under this law shall be employed, shall receive ten dollars per month and one ration, three dollars of which monthly pay may be in clothing.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That medical purveyors and store-keepers shall give bonds in such sums as the Secretary of War may require, with security to be approved by him.

Approved July 17, 1862.

(XII. PUBLIC - No. 167.)

- AN ACT to allow and pay to the State of Missouri the amount of money expended by said State in the arming and paying of troops employed in the suppression of insurrection against the laws of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Missouri shall be entitled to a credit against the direct tax apportioned to said State by the "Act to provide increased revenue from imports to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved August fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, for all sums of money expended by said State in the arming, equipping, subsisting and paying of troops organized under the ordinances of the convention of said State, passed during the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and employed in concert with the Federal authorities in suppressing insurrection against the United States, and enforcing the laws thereof.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount due to said State for money so expended, the Secretary of War shall, immediately after the passage of this act, by commission or otherwise, cause the accounts to be examined, and a report made to him of the amount due, which, being approved by the Secretary of War, and by him certified to the Secretary of the Treasury, the amount thereof shall be allowed to said State, and deducted from the amount apportioned thereto by the aforesaid act, and the remainder only, if any, shall be collected as therein prescribed: *Provided*, That, in the adjustment of accounts under this act, no greater rate of compensation shall be allowed than was provided for by the laws of the United States applicable to the arming, equipping, subsisting, and payment of volunteers, in force at the time of enrolment of such troops of Missouri.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if said State shall assume and pay into the Treasury the balance of said direct tax, if any, at such time as may be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, or should said expenditures be found to be equal to the tax, the deduction or discount of fifteen per centum, as prescribed in the fifty-third section of the said recited act, shall be allowed on the whole amount thus apportioned.

Approved July 17, 1862.

(XIII. PUBLIC RESOLUTION - No. 42.)

- A RESOLUTION to suspend all payments under the act approved twenty-fifth of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to secure to the officers and men actually employed in the Western Department, or Department of Missouri, their pay, bounty, and pension," and for other purposes. (See General Orders, No. 81.)

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to suspend all payments under the act approved twenty-fifth March, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to secure to the officers and men actually employed in the Western Department, or Department of Missouri, their pay, bounty, and pension," and that there shall be appointed by the President, immediately after the passage of this resolution, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, three commissioners, to examine all claims arising under the provisions of that act, and report the same, with the facts connected therewith, to the Secretary of War; said commissioners to have such compensation for their services as the Secretary of War may consider just and reasonable: *Provided*, That said commissioners shall be required to examine and report within sixty days after the passage of this resolution upon all such claims as may be presented by persons claiming to have been organized or employed in the State of Missouri and to have performed service according to the provisions of the said recited act, whereupon payments shall be made as recommended by said commissioners and as required by said act: *And provided further*, That within ninety days from the passage of this resolution the said commissioners shall examine and report upon all other claims arising under the act aforesaid, whereupon payments shall be made as herein prescribed.

Approved July 12, 1862.

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The new regiments will commence to take the field about 11 August, or sooner if possible, and will all be in service in during that month.

AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor of Mic

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, R. I., July 29, 1862
(Received 2.45)

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

Dispatch yesterday received. First regiment in one month; 1,500 men for old regiments in six weeks or two months.
WM. SPRAG

NEW ORLEANS, *July 29*

Major-General BUTLER:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I have yours of yesterday. The price the English gentleman I think you should not hesitate to ask. The shipment of cotton, whether to Europe or to the Union from the rebellious States, from such of their ports as are in possession of our forces, is, I know, much desired by our Government. It was one of the principal advantages they expected to be the direct results of the capture of this city. So anxious are they the object that I am satisfied they would readily sanction arrangement as your note mentions. The question is, as you "rather a civil than a military one;" but as either, my opinion you answer it affirmatively.

With great regard, your obedient servant,
REVERDY JOHNSON

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *July 30*

HIS EXCELLENCY A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

Recruiting progresses fairly. Six new regiments are over. One will be in camp, full, Saturday; three more August 10; by 15th, and others by 20th or 25th. No arms or equipments to them.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Ill

CLINTON, IOWA, *July 30, 1862—10.30 a.*
(Received 1.20)

SECRETARY OF WAR:

The Eighteenth Iowa Infantry, in camp here, has, by command, this morning reports, over 900. This morning I shall consolidate companies and organize the regiment next week. Shall I send the regiment to Annapolis or Washington? I hope Annapolis, as been my representation, and any change of destination will be recruiting for new regiments. I wish to send via Chicago, Southern and Elmira. Shall I do so?

N. B. BAKER
Adjutant-General

一、關於本會之組織及職權範圍，業經本會第一次會員大會通過，茲將該次大會決議要點，分誌如下：

（一）本會定名為「中國青年救國團」。

（二）本會之宗旨，在於團結全國青年，發揚愛國精神，以救國為己任，並從事各項救國事業。

（三）本會之組織，分為總團、分團、小組三種。總團設於全國各重要城市，分團設於各省市縣，小組設於各鄉鎮村莊。總團由會員大會選舉產生，分團由總團選舉產生，小組由分團選舉產生。

（四）本會之職權範圍，包括：（一）宣傳抗戰，發揚愛國精神；（二）組織青年，訓練青年；（三）救濟難民，賑濟災民；（四）從事各項救國事業。

（五）本會之經費，由會員繳納會費，並由社會各界捐助。

中華民國二十九年四月二十二日

中國青年救國團第一次會員大會決議要點

第一、關於本會之組織及職權範圍

（一）本會定名為「中國青年救國團」。

（二）本會之宗旨，在於團結全國青年，發揚愛國精神，以救國為己任，並從事各項救國事業。

（三）本會之組織，分為總團、分團、小組三種。總團設於全國各重要城市，分團設於各省市縣，小組設於各鄉鎮村莊。總團由會員大會選舉產生，分團由總團選舉產生，小組由分團選舉產生。

（四）本會之職權範圍，包括：（一）宣傳抗戰，發揚愛國精神；（二）組織青年，訓練青年；（三）救濟難民，賑濟災民；（四）從事各項救國事業。

（五）本會之經費，由會員繳納會費，並由社會各界捐助。

中華民國二十九年四月二十二日

第一、關於本會之組織及職權範圍

第二、關於本會之經費及財務管理

（一）本會之經費，由會員繳納會費，並由社會各界捐助。

（二）本會之財務管理，由總團負責。

（三）本會之經費，應專款專用，不得挪作他用。

（四）本會之財務管理，應定期向會員大會報告。

（五）本會之經費，應由總團統一管理，並由各分團、小組負責徵收。

（六）本會之財務管理，應建立嚴格的會計制度，並定期進行審計。

（七）本會之經費，應由總團統一管理，並由各分團、小組負責徵收。

（八）本會之財務管理，應建立嚴格的會計制度，並定期進行審計。

（九）本會之經費，應由總團統一管理，並由各分團、小組負責徵收。

（十）本會之財務管理，應建立嚴格的會計制度，並定期進行審計。

中華民國二十九年四月二十二日

中國青年救國團第一次會員大會決議要點

第二、關於本會之經費及財務管理

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Washington City, D. C., July 30, 1862- 10.30 a. m.

T. WEBSTER,

Chairman, &c., Philadelphia:

I am directed by the Secretary of War to state to you that it is regarded of the greatest importance to fill the old regiments first, and any efforts of your committee to accomplish this object will be most highly appreciated.

JOHN TUCKER,

Assistant Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 92. } *Washington, July 31, 1862.*

The following order is published for the information of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Washington City, D. C., July 31, 1862.

The absence of officers and privates from their duty under various pretexts, while receiving pay, at great expense and burden to the Government, makes it necessary that efficient measures be taken to enforce their return to duty, or that their places be supplied by those who will not take pay while rendering no service. This evil, moreover, tends greatly to discourage the patriotic impulses of those who would contribute to support the families of faithful soldiers.

It is therefore ordered by the President --

I. That on Monday, the 11th day of August, all leaves of absence and furloughs by whomsoever given, unless by the War Department, are revoked and absolutely annulled, and all officers capable of service are required forthwith to join their respective commands, and all privates capable of service to join their regiments, under penalty of dismissal from the service, or such penalty as a court-martial may award, unless the absence be occasioned by lawful cause.

II. The only excuses allowed for the absence of officers or privates after the 11th day of August are:

1. The order or leave of the War Department.

2. Disability from wounds received in service.

3. Disability from disease that renders the party unfit for military duty. But any officer or private whose health permits him to visit watering places or places of amusement, or to make social visits, or walk about the town, city, or neighborhood in which he may be, will be considered fit for military duty, and as evading duty by absence from his command or ranks.

III. On Monday, the 18th day of August, at 10 o'clock a. m., each regiment and corps shall be mustered. The absentees will be marked, three lists of the same made out, and within forty-eight hours after the muster one copy shall be sent to the Adjutant-General of the Army, one to the commander of the corps, the third to be retained; and all officers and privates fit for duty absent at that time will be regarded as absent without cause, their pay will be stopped, and they dismissed from the service or treated as deserters, unless restored; and no officer shall be restored to his rank unless by the judgment of a court of inquiry, to be approved by the President, he shall establish that his absence was with good cause.

IV. Commanders of corps, divisions, brigades, regiments, and detached posts are strictly enjoined to enforce the muster and return aforesaid. Any officer failing in his duty herein will be deemed guilty of gross neglect of duty and be dismissed from the service.

V. A commissioner shall be appointed by the Secretary of War to superintend the execution of this order in the respective States.

The United States marshals in the respective districts, the mayor and chief of police of any town or city, the sheriff of the respective counties in each State, all postmasters and justices of the peace, are authorized to act as special provost-marshal to arrest any officer or private soldier fit for duty who may be found absent from his command without just cause and convey him to the nearest military post or

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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CLINTON, IOWA, *July 31, 1862.*

(Received 8.10 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

Your telegram received. As the Eighteenth Infantry was raised with express understanding to go to Annapolis you would do great injury to the recruiting service by not carrying out the representations made to me and by me made to them. The men of the Eighteenth should be paid their one-fourth bounty and advance pay before moving. If not, great injury will be done to the service for our five new regiments.

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General

CLINTON, IOWA, [*July 31, 1862.*

(Received 11 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

Yours of date received. The Eighteenth was recruited for Annapolis. Promises are good when kept, bad otherwise. The Eighteenth is fully armed, equipped, and clothed. Don't let my promises, founded on dispatch from War Department, be violated. It will injure recruiting for new regiments, which are organizing fast. The Eighteenth is not one of the five newly called for. The one-quarter bounty and advance pay should be made without fail.

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General of Iowa

AUGUSTA, ME., *July 31, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Four regiments are nearly ready. They are at different places of rendezvous, and we have but one mustering officer. It would greatly facilitate matters if army officers recruiting in the State or others could be authorized to muster them. If they can be mustered, paid their month's advance, and armed, they can all march in ten days. Arms are wanting for one regiment only. I propose to send residue of Maine's quota to old regiments if it has your approbation.

I. WASHBURN, JR.,
Governor of Maine.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 31, 1862.

Governor DAVID TOD,
Columbus, Ohio:

The disposition of the forces raised in Ohio, Indiana, &c., will be made as soon as we receive satisfactory information of the enemy's intended movements. You will receive instructions by the time they are ready for service.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Commanding.

中華民國二十九年一月一日

中華民國二十九年一月一日

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中華民國二十九年一月一日

中華民國二十九年一月一日

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 1, 1862.
 Governor JOHNSON,
Nashville, Tenn.:

You are authorized to raise any amount of cavalry and infantry that may be required for the service in your State.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

DOVER, DEL., August 2, 1862 -10 a. m.
 (Received 12 m.)

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President:

Your telegram of 28th ultimo is received. There is but one new regiment now being recruited in this State, being the Fourth Delaware Regiment, and commanded by Arthur H. Grimshaw, of Wilmington. When it will be completed I am unable to say. I have directed the colonel to report his regiment for active service as soon as it is full.

WM. BURTON,
Governor.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 2, 1862 -9, 10 a. m.
 (Received 11, 30 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Send me immediately orders and instructions for enrollment of the militia preparatory to drafting. I want, if possible, authority to appoint officers to make the enrollment in the counties. Some of the auditors I am satisfied will not act. I can recruit the eleven regiments now called for without it, but want to be prepared for contingencies.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 2, 1862 -1 p. m.
 His Excellency O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana, Indianapolis:

You are authorized to appoint officers and make the enrollment of militia by counties. Enroll every resident subject to military duty. Give first name full, age, occupation, and remarks, whether in service, and other useful information.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, August 2, 1862.
 (Received 6 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The Eighteenth Regiment can be sent off as soon as the men receive their bounty and advance pay. It will not do to move them without

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我 們 是 大 學 的 學 生 和 教 師。

1952年10月10日 星期日 晴 10月10日 星期日 晴

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1. 1950年10月，毛泽东主席在《毛泽东选集》第四卷中，第一次提出“百花齐放，百家争鸣”的方针。这一方针是在《毛泽东选集》第四卷中，第一次提出“百花齐放，百家争鸣”的方针。这一方针是在《毛泽东选集》第四卷中，第一次提出“百花齐放，百家争鸣”的方针。

1950年10月1日，中华人民共和国成立，标志着中国历史进入了一个新的纪元。在这一天，中国人民终于实现了梦寐以求的民族独立和国家统一。从此，中国开始走上了社会主义道路，开启了全面建设社会主义的新篇章。

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or appointment in the military service of incompetent or unworthy officers. The regulations will also provide for ridding the service of such incompetent persons as now hold commissions in it.

By order of the President:

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSHEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, Port Royal, S. C., August 4, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to request that I may receive authority to issue commissions, which will be confirmed by the President of the United States, to the men now serving as officers in the First South Carolina Regiment of Volunteers. Also that arrangements be made for paying the regiment, either by an order from the President to the Paymaster-General, or that I be authorized to order the chief quartermaster of department to pay them, or the paymaster. Not satisfied that I shall be furnished with the means of making compensation to these loyal men for their services, and for the reason also that these officers hold an anomalous position as men without commissions discharging the duties of commissioned officers, I desire earnestly to have a speedy and favorable decision upon the organization of the regiment.

Pending such action on the part of the authorities as will enable me to proceed with vigor in collecting additional regiments of these troops, I have stopped in a great measure all formal recruiting, but have kept my agents busy accumulating able-bodied negroes at central depots, from which they can be rapidly absorbed into regimental organization on receipt of the due authority.

I make no doubt whatever that half a dozen colored regiments can be placed in the field within two months after my plan shall have received official countenance; and once the regiments are reorganized and regularly paid as soldiers, it will require but a few additional posts to be established along the shores of the mainland, at Georgetown, Brunswick, and elsewhere, to bring many thousands of these loyal persons flocking around the standard of the Union.

Respectfully but earnestly begging your attention to this matter, which seems to me of vital importance, I have the honor to be, sir,

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

D. HUNTER,
Major-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 4, 1862—5 p. m.

(Received 9.30 p. m.)

Major-General HALLACK:

I shall have five regiments ready next Saturday, but they have no arms.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor.

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GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 46. } Washington, August 5, 1862.

The following orders are promulgated for the information of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 31, 1862.*

It is *Ordered*, That Simon Draper, esq., of New York, be, and he is hereby, appointed a commissioner of this Department to superintend the execution of the order of this date (General Orders, No. 92,) respecting absentee officers and privates. He will have an office assigned to him in the War Department, and will communicate with the marshals, mayors, chiefs of police, and other special provost marshals designated in said order. All communications touching the execution of said order will be addressed to him. Quartermasters and commissaries will furnish transportation and subsistence on his requisition, and all officers in the service will aid him in the duties of his commission.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 5, 1862.]

Ordered:

That the use of the telegraph being required for military purposes, all persons actually employed in constructing and operating telegraph lines at the date of the order calling for 300,000 men be exempt from military duty so long as they remain in such service.

By order of the President:

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

AUGUST 5, 1862.

MILITIA EXEMPTIONS.

Numerous applications having been made to the War Department by railroad companies to exempt their employes from the militia, it has been decided that none but locomotive engineers in actual employment when the order for draft was made can be exempted. The exception of telegraph operators is upon the ground that they are practicing, and are necessary to the military operations, and which being known to comparatively few persons, their places cannot be supplied.†

LEAVENWORTH, August 5, 1862.
(Received 6.40 p. m. 6th.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Recruiting opens up beautifully. Good for four regiments of whites and two of blacks. General Blunt leaves immediately to recruit

* For Paragraph I, see Series II, Vol. IV, p. 848.

† In the handwriting of Secretary Stanton, but unsigned.

中華民國二十九年五月二十日 星期日 第一頁

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II. That if any State shall not by the 18th of August furnish its quota of the additional 300,000 volunteers authorized by law, the deficiency of volunteers in that State will also be made up by special draft from the militia. The Secretary of War will establish regulations for that purpose.

Instructions will be sent in a few days. The whole number of troops sent by the several States will be estimated and apportioned, and any surplus furnished by a State above its proportion will be credited to the draft.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to the Governors of the loyal States and Hon. J. B. Temple, president Military Board, Frankfort, Ky.)

BOSTON, MASS., August 5, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

SIR: Our Thirty-third Regiment has been delayed by an accident to the colonel. It will move this week, and also the Thirty-fourth. Both are full. We have 3,000 men in camp besides, who will be pushed forward as soon as possible. Please detail Lieutenant Hayes, of First Company of Heavy Artillery, Massachusetts Volunteers, now at Fort Warren, for post quartermaster at [Camp] Edwin M. Stanton immediately. Please do this by telegraph.

WM. SCHOULER,
Adjutant-General of Massachusetts.

ALBANY, N. Y., August 5, 1862.
(Received 9 a. m. 6th.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

His Excellency Governor Morgan left for Washington last evening, and will answer in person your communication of the 2d instant in relation to enrollment of the militia. Enrollment will be completed on the 15th of this month.

THOS. HILLHOUSE,
Adjutant-General of New York.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 5, 1862.

CHARLES GIBBONS,
Counsellor at Law, Philadelphia:

SIR: You are hereby requested, in all cases where arms and munitions of war, suitable for the service of the United States, are held by the prize court, to move the court to order their appraisal and delivery to some ordnance officer of the U. S. Army, on his filing in court a certificate of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States that the amount of the appraisement has been deposited in the U. S. Treasury, subject to the order and disposal of the court on final decree in the case, and notify this Department when such order is made.

一、本會為適應時局起見，特將本會組織章程修正，業經本會臨時大會通過，茲將修正後之章程，分送各會員，希即查照。其修正要點如下：

（一）本會定名為「中華民國教育學會」，簡稱「教學會」。

（二）本會之宗旨，在研究教育學術，改進教育行政，並從事教育實踐，以促進我國教育之發展。

（三）本會之組織，由會員大會、理事會、監事會及秘書處組成。

（四）本會之經費，由會員會費、社會捐助及本會經營之收入充之。

（五）本會之辦事處設於重慶市。

（六）本會之會員，分為正式會員、通訊會員及贊助會員三種。

（七）本會之決議，以出席會員大會之過半數為標準。

（八）本會之章程，得隨時修正，其修正程序，依本會臨時大會之決議。

中華民國教育學會臨時大會決議

（一九四〇年四月二十二日）

本會定名為「中華民國教育學會」

本會之宗旨，在研究教育學術

並從事教育實踐，以促進我國教育之發展

本會之組織

由會員大會

理事會、監事會及秘書處組成

本會之經費，由會員會費、社會捐助及本會經營之收入充之。本會之辦事處設於重慶市。本會之會員，分為正式會員、通訊會員及贊助會員三種。本會之決議，以出席會員大會之過半數為標準。本會之章程，得隨時修正，其修正程序，依本會臨時大會之決議。

中華民國教育學會臨時大會決議

（一九四〇年四月二十二日）

本會定名為「中華民國教育學會」

本會之宗旨

在研究教育學術，改進教育行政，並從事教育實踐，以促進我國教育之發展。本會之組織，由會員大會、理事會、監事會及秘書處組成。本會之經費，由會員會費、社會捐助及本會經營之收入充之。本會之辦事處設於重慶市。本會之會員，分為正式會員、通訊會員及贊助會員三種。本會之決議，以出席會員大會之過半數為標準。本會之章程，得隨時修正，其修正程序，依本會臨時大會之決議。

中華民國教育學會臨時大會決議

（一九四〇年四月二十二日）

本會定名為「中華民國教育學會」

本會之宗旨

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power to command men for the instant re-enforcement of the reduced and jaded regiments in the field. Moved by the same considerations, we addressed you on the 21st of July, in an argument favoring the same proposition, fortified by a careful compilation of statistics bearing upon it.

The object of the present communication is to urge that the loyal militia of the nation should be thoroughly organized under the inspection of Federal officers, medical and military, and that the States should be called upon to maintain in camps or other schools for the preparation of recruits for the army in the field, a constant force of at least a million.

We urge this as a measure necessary to satisfy the demands of the people, and as justified by proper consideration for the health of the army in the field.

Any doubt which may arise as to the propriety of our addressing you a statement of our conviction of the demands of the people in a matter of this nature will disappear when it is considered that, in speaking of the Sanitary Commission, we speak also for its thousand associate members, citizens of the most eminent discretion and patriotism throughout the land, and for hundreds of thousands of loyal men and women, who have made it their organ and mouthpiece with Government; who bestow upon it means of usefulness to the amount of millions, and to whom it is pledged to act with energy wherever it can, in all that concerns the health of the volunteer army.

In the theory of our Government every citizen is a soldier at the command of the President; and it is the duty of the President in time of war to command the soldier citizen, before the latter is tempted to withdraw himself from his ordinary occupations in the peaceful organization of society. Hence, under ordinary circumstances, it is no reproach to the citizen that he fails to volunteer.

Yet it is a matter of regret that the re-enforcement of the Army by volunteering has not of late been more rapid, and that the quality of the volunteers at present offering is not better than we have reason to fear that it is. We have earnestly sought to ascertain to what the comparatively slow progress of volunteering is due, when there is no other respect evidence of want of patriotic spirit among the people. We are compelled, with all respect and deference, to state our deliberate conclusion that it is mainly due to a widespread want of confidence in the intention of the Government so to use the whole strength of the nation as to obtain the certainty of immediate and complete success in the movements in which the volunteers are to take part. Men will not volunteer for a lingering war. They will not volunteer if they believe that ten soldiers are to fall under typhoid fever for every one who falls in an advance upon the enemy. When you order, they will obey; but at present there unquestionably is a general disposition to volunteer upon your mere invitation. And we think that we have indicated why this indisposition is so general as it is.

The question now arises: Will the order this day promulgated for a draft of 300,000 men to re-enforce the armies in the field satisfy the demands of the people and restore the needed confidence?

We answer, that in our judgment it does not reach the root of the difficulty.

That difficulty lies chiefly in the fact that the force of our armies engaged in active operations has always, in the end, proved to be insufficient for the work which has been imposed upon them; that regiments, when depleted by battle and disease, have remained long

The necessity of a measure of this kind was brought to the notice of the commission, and the propriety of urging it upon the Government seriously considered, nearly a year ago. Its purely sanitary necessity was then, however, deemed to be too remote to justify the proposed action. But, in the progress of events, there is no longer room for doubt that its advantages, in a sanitary point of view, would have been of the greatest possible value.

Similar advantages, we respectfully submit, would attend the same measure if taken at this time. From sanitary considerations alone, no regiment in the field should be allowed to remain seriously weakened in force for any considerable period. Holding full regiments in reserve, ready to be brought, as full regiments, into active service, does not remedy the evil. Re-enforcements purely of raw recruits will not obviate it. But a million of trained militia, already withdrawn from ordinary occupations, and held in reserve far in the rear of active military life, would, in all probability, supply an adequate guard against it.

It is needless to point out the vast advantages under which men drawn from such reserves (whether as individual volunteers or drafted regiments) would take the field. They would have acquired not merely military training, but ability to take care of themselves in camp, and experience in cooking, in camp police, in personal cleanliness, and in everything that affects their sanitary condition. Above all, they would have passed through what may be called the acclimating period of military life, during which the available strength of many of our newly raised regiments has been reduced more than one-half by measles and other like diseases.

The number we have named as proper to be kept in reserve will not be thought excessive when it is considered that, according to experience thus far in the war, 123,000 men must be annually recruited to maintain a force of 500,000 in the field in full strength.

The total number of men who are to fall sick and die or be disabled by sickness in the Army will necessarily be proportional to the time which is required for the suppression of the rebellion. A sustained force sufficiently large to crush all opposition before it is therefore desirable, if only from a purely sanitary point of view. The same considerations clearly apply, and with even greater force, to losses in actual conflict, which are within certain limits inversely as the strength of the attacking party. We may also remember that the actual expenditures of a war are also always in proportion to strength, and that an overwhelming force, sustained to the end, is therefore necessarily the cheapest.

We finally beg to observe that the effective military force which a nation is able to sustain in the field, not that which it can raise under the spasmodic excitement of emergencies, is the measure of the respect and consideration it is likely to receive abroad as well as at home.

We have the honor to be, Mr. President, with great respect, your obedient servants,

HENRY W. BELLOWS,
W. H. VAN BUREN, M. D.,
C. R. AGNEW, M. D.,
WOLCOTT GIBBS, M. D.,
GEO. T. STRONG,
FRED. LAW OLINSTEAD,

Executive Committee Sanitary Commission.

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band under one capitano. The term guerrilla, however, is not applied in Spain to a single man of the party; such a person is called guerrillero, or more frequently partidista, which means partisan. Thus, Napier, in speaking of the guerrilla in his History of the Peninsular War, uses, with rare exception, the term partidista for the chiefs and men engaged in the petty war against the French. It is worthy of notice that the dictionary of the Spanish academy gives, as the first meaning of the word guerrilla, "A party of light troops for reconnoissance, and opening the first skirmishes." I translate from an edition of 1826, published, therefore, long after the Peninsular war, through which the term guerrilla has passed over into many other European languages. Self-constitution is not a necessary element of the meaning given by the Spaniards or by many writers of other nations to the word guerrilla, although it is true that the guerrilla parties in the Peninsular war were nearly all self-constituted, since the old government had been destroyed; and the forces which had been called into existence by the provisional government were no more acknowledged by the French as regular troops than the self-constituted bands under leading priests, lawyers, smugglers, or peasants; because the French did not acknowledge the provisional Junta or Cortes. Many of the guerrilleros were shot when made prisoners, as the guerrilla chiefs executed French prisoners in turn. It is the state of things these bands almost always lead to, according to their inherent character; yet, when the partidistas of Mina and Empeñadillo had swelled to the imposing number of twenty thousand and more, which fact of itself implies a certain degree of discipline, Mina made a regular treaty with the French for the passage of certain French goods through the lines, and on these the partisan leader levied regular duties according to a tariff agreed upon between the belligerents arrayed against one another in fierce hostility.

What, then, do we in the present time understand by the word guerrilla. In order to ascertain the law or to settle it according to elements already existing, it will be necessary ultimately to give a distinct definition; but it may be stated here that whatever may be our final definition, it is universally understood in this country at the present time that a guerrilla party means an irregular band of armed men, carrying on an irregular war, not being able, according to their character as a guerrilla party, to carry on what the law terms a regular war. The irregularity of the guerrilla party consists in its origin, for it is either self-constituted or constituted by the call of a single individual, not according to the general law of levy, conscription, or volunteering; it consists in its disconnection with the army as to its pay, provision, and movements, and it is irregular as to the permanency of the band, which may be dismissed and called again together at any time. These are, I believe, constituent ideas of the term guerrilla at present now used. Other ideas are associated with the term, differently by different persons. Thus many persons associate the idea of pillage with the guerrilla band, because, not being connected with the regular army, the men cannot provide for themselves, except by pillage, even in their own country—acts of violence with which the Spanish guerrilleros sorely afflicted their own countrymen in the Peninsular war. Others connect with it the idea of intentional destruction for the sake of destruction, because the guerrilla chief cannot aim at any strategic advantages or any regular fruits of victory. Others, again, associate with it the idea of the danger with which the spy surrounds us, because he that to-day passes you in the garb and mien of a peace-

occupied in the south with Austria, Schill was declared by Napoleon and his brother a brigand, and the King of Westphalia, Jerome Bonaparte, offered a reward of 10,000 francs for his head. Schill was killed in battle; but twelve young officers of his troop, taken prisoners, were carried by the French to the fortress Wesel, where a court-martial declared them prisoners of war. Napoleon quashed the finding, ordered a new court-martial, and they were all shot as brigands. Napoleon is not cited here as an authority in the law of war; he and many of his generals frequently substituted the harshest violence for martial usages. The case is mentioned as an illustration of the meaning attached to the word brigand in the law of war, and of the fact that death is the acknowledged punishment for the brigand.

The terms partisan and free corps are vaguely used. Sometimes, as we shall see further on, partisan is used for a self-constituted guerrillero; more frequently it has a different meaning. Both partisan corps and free corps designate bodies detached from the main army; but the former term refers to the action of the troop, the latter to the composition. The partisan leader commands a corps whose object is to injure the enemy by action separate from that of his own main army; the partisan acts chiefly upon the enemy's lines of connection and communication, and outside of or beyond the lines of operation of his own army, in the rear and on the flanks of the enemy. Rapid and varying movements and surprises are the chief means of his success; but he is part and parcel of the army, and, as such, considered entitled to the privileges of the law of war, so long as he does not transgress it. Free corps, on the other hand, are troops not belonging to the regular army, consisting of volunteers, generally raised by individuals authorized to do so by the government, used for petty war, and not incorporated with the *ordre de bataille*. They were known in the middle ages. The French *compagnies franches* were free corps; but this latter term came into use only in the eighteenth century. They were generally in bad repute, given to pillage and other excesses; but this is incidental. There were many free corps in Germany opposed to Napoleon when that country rose against the French, but the men composing them were entitled to the benefits of the law of war, and generally received them when taken prisoner. These free corps were composed in many cases of high-minded patriots. The difficulty regarding free corps and partisans arises from the fact that their discipline is often lax, and used to be so especially in the last century, so that frequently they cannot cumber themselves with prisoners; and that even for their own support they are often obliged to pillage or to extort money from the places they occupy. They are treated, therefore, according to their deserts, on the principle of retaliation; but there is nothing inherently lawless or brigand-like in their character.

The spy, the rebel, and conspirator deserve notice in this place simply with reference to persons acting as such, and belonging to the population of the country or district occupied by a hostile force. A person dwelling in a district under military occupation and giving information to the government of which he was subject, but which has been expelled by the victorious invader, is universally treated as a spy—a spy of a peculiarly dangerous character. The most patriotic motives would not shield such a person from the doom of the spy. There have been high-minded and self-sacrificing spies, but when captured, even if belonging to the armies themselves, they have never

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1. 關於本會之成立，係由本會發起，經各會員同意，於民國三十一年一月一日正式成立，其宗旨在促進我國學術之發展，並為我國學術界之服務。本會成立後，即開始籌備各項工作，並積極進行學術研究及出版工作。

[illegible]

1949年12月，在党的领导下，我参加了中国人民解放军，成为了一名光荣的战士。在部队期间，我严格遵守纪律，刻苦训练，不断提高自己的政治觉悟和军事素质。1950年，随着抗美援朝战争的爆发，我积极响应党的号召，报名参加志愿军，奔赴朝鲜前线。在战场上，我英勇作战，不怕牺牲，为保卫祖国和世界和平贡献了自己的力量。1953年，战争结束后，我光荣回国，继续在部队服役。1955年，我被授予中国人民解放军少尉军衔。1957年，我转业到地方工作，成为一名国家干部。在地方工作期间，我继续发扬革命精神，努力工作，为社会主义建设事业贡献智慧和力量。1960年，我加入中国共产党，成为一名共产党员。在党的教育下，我不断进步，不断提高自己的思想境界和业务水平。1965年，我调任到另一个单位工作，继续在新的岗位上发光发热。1970年，我再次调任，负责一项重要的工作任务。在党的信任和支持下，我全力以赴，圆满完成了任务。1975年，我升任为副科长，负责一个科室的工作。在任期间，我带领科室成员，团结协作，开拓进取，为单位的事业发展做出了积极贡献。1980年，我升任为科长，全面负责一个科室的工作。在任期间，我坚持原则，公正无私，带领科室成员，攻坚克难，为单位的发展做出了更大的贡献。1985年，我升任为副处长，负责一个处的工作。在任期间，我继续发扬党的优良传统，带领处内同志，努力工作，为单位的发展贡献了力量。1990年，我升任为处长，全面负责一个处的工作。在任期间，我坚持党的宗旨，全心全意为人民服务，带领处内同志，开拓进取，为单位的发展做出了卓越贡献。1995年，我升任为副局长，负责一个局的工作。在任期间，我继续发扬党的优良传统，带领局内同志，努力工作，为单位的发展贡献了力量。2000年，我升任为局长，全面负责一个局的工作。在任期间，我坚持党的宗旨，全心全意为人民服务，带领局内同志，开拓进取，为单位的发展做出了卓越贡献。2005年，我升任为副局长，负责一个局的工作。在任期间，我继续发扬党的优良传统，带领局内同志，努力工作，为单位的发展贡献了力量。2010年，我升任为局长，全面负责一个局的工作。在任期间，我坚持党的宗旨，全心全意为人民服务，带领局内同志，开拓进取，为单位的发展做出了卓越贡献。2015年，我升任为副局长，负责一个局的工作。在任期间，我继续发扬党的优良传统，带领局内同志，努力工作，为单位的发展贡献了力量。2020年，我升任为局长，全面负责一个局的工作。在任期间，我坚持党的宗旨，全心全意为人民服务，带领局内同志，开拓进取，为单位的发展做出了卓越贡献。

although, it must be added, loud complaints were made, and the French felt themselves obliged to make some sort of explanation. The same work contains instances of complaints being made against arming the peasants, or of levies en masse, as contrary to the law of nations; but Moser also shows that the Austrians employed the Tyrolese (always familiar with the use of the rifle) in war without any complaint of the adversary.

Since that time most constitutions contain provisions that the people have a right to possess and use arms; everywhere national armies have been introduced, and the military law of many countries puts arms into the hands of all. Austria armed the people as militia in 1805; Russia in 1812; and Prussia introduced the most comprehensive measure of arming the people in 1813. The militia proper was called landwehr, and those who were too old for service in the landwehr were intended to form the landsturm—citizens armed as well as the circumstances might permit, and to be used for whatever military service within their own province they might be found fit. It is true that the French threatened to treat them as brigands—that is to say, not to treat them as prisoners of war if captured. The French, however, were expelled from Germany and no opportunity was given to test their threat.

I believe it can be said that the most recent publicists and writers on international law agree that the rising of the people to repel invasion entitles them to the full benefits of the law of war, and that the invader cannot well inquire into the origin of the armed masses opposing him—that is to say, he will be obliged to treat the captured citizens in arms as prisoners of war so long as they openly oppose him in respectable numbers and have risen in the yet uninvaded or unconquered portions of the hostile country.

Their acting in separate bodies does not necessarily give them a different character. Some entire wars have been carried on by separate bands or captaincies, such as the recent war of independence of Greece. It is true, indeed, that the question of the treatment of prisoners was not discussed in that war, because the Turkish Government killed or enslaved all prisoners; but I take it that a civilized government would not have allowed the fact that the Greeks fought in detached parties and carried on mountain guerrilla to influence its conduct toward prisoners.

I may here observe that the question how captured guerrillas ought to be treated was not much discussed in the last century and, comparatively, the whole discussion in the law of war is new. This will not surprise us when we consider that so justly celebrated a publicist as Bynkershoek defended, as late as the beginning of last century, the killing of common prisoners of war.

It does not seem that, in the case of a rising en masse, the absence of a uniform can constitute a difference. There are cases, indeed, in which the absence of a uniform may be taken as very serious prima facie evidence against an armed prowler or marauder, but it must be remembered that a uniform dress is a matter of impossibility in a levy en masse; and in some cases regulars have had no uniforms, at least for a considerable time. The Southern prisoners made at Fort Donelson, whom I have seen at the West, had no uniforms. They were indeed dressed very much alike, but it was the uniform dress of the countryman in that region. Yet they were treated by us as prisoners of war, and well treated, too. Nor would it be difficult to adopt some

the organized army, do not stand on the regular pay-roll of the army, or are not paid at all, take up arms and lay them down at intervals, and carry on petty war (guerrilla) chiefly by raids, extortion, destruction, and massacre, and who cannot encumber themselves with many prisoners, and will therefore generally give no quarter.

They are peculiarly dangerous because they easily evade pursuit, and by laying down their arms become insidious enemies; because they cannot otherwise subsist than by rapine, and almost always degenerate into simple robbers or brigands. The Spanish guerrilla bands against Napoleon proved a scourge to their own countrymen, and became efficient for their own cause only in the same degree in which they gradually became disciplined. The Royalists in the north of France during the first Revolution, although setting out with sentiments of loyal devotion to their unfortunate king, soon degenerated into bands of robbers, while many robbers either joined them or assumed the name of Royalists. Napoleon states that their brigandage gave much trouble and obliged the Government to resort to the severest measures.

For an account of the misdeeds and want of efficiency of the Spanish guerrilleros, the reader is referred to Napier's *Peninsular War*, and especially to Chapter II, Book XVII, while he will find, in Guizot's *Memoirs*, Volume IV, page 100 *et seq.*, that in the struggle between the Christians and Carlists the guerrilla parties under Mina and Zumalacarregey regularly massacred their mutual prisoners, until the evil became so revolting to the Spaniards themselves that a regular treaty was concluded between the parties, stipulating the exchange of prisoners immediately after being made. How the surplus on the one or the other side was dealt with I do not know, but the treaty, concluded after the butchering of prisoners had been going on for a long time, is mentioned in all the histories of that period.

But when guerrilla parties aid the main army of a belligerent it will be difficult for the captor of guerrillamen to decide at once whether they are regular partisans, distinctly authorized by their own government; and it would seem that we are borne out by the conduct of the most humane belligerents in recent times, and by many of the modern writers, if the rule be laid down, that guerrillamen, when captured in fair fight and open warfare, should be treated as the regular partisan is, until special crimes, such as murder, or the killing of prisoners, or the sacking of places, are proved upon them, leaving the question of self-constitution unexamined.

The law of war, however, would not extend a similar favor to small bodies of armed country people, near the lines, whose very smallness shows that they must resort to occasional fighting and the occasional assuming of peaceful habits, and to brigandage. The law of war would still less favor them when they trespass within the hostile lines to commit devastation, rapine, or destruction. Every European army has treated such persons, and it seems to me would continue, even in the improved state of the present usages of war, to treat them as brigands, whatever prudential mercy might decide upon in single cases. This latter consideration cannot be discussed here; it does not appertain to the law of war.

It has been stated already that the armed prowler, the so-called bushwacker, is a simple assassin, and will thus always be considered by soldier and citizen; and we have likewise seen that the armed

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 6, 1867.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, Esq.,
Pittsburg:

An order similar in principle to that in respect to railroads might be made for those on which Government transportation is carried on, but it ought to be carefully guarded, as too many persons would seek its shelter. I would like to have your notion in the form of an order, and will endeavor to make one that may meet the case. Adams Express Company encouraged their employes to enlist in the service, and I think any order in respect to railroads ought to be as limited to actual necessity, or it may provoke hostility in the public mind.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

PITTSBURG, PA., August 6, 1867.

RE. S. SANFORD:

The telegraph is a very good thing, but you cannot carry men or munitions of war. Does not the Secretary think railways as essential to aid prosecuting the war as telegraphs, and if so must we not have to work them experts—men of experience and detail—and if so should not this class of men be exempt? I assure you this question is assuming a serious aspect. I hope the Secretary will not consider that I am, like newspapers, assuming to advise.

G. W. CASS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 6, 1867.

GEORGE W. CASS, Esq.,
Pittsburg:

I have for some days been considering the question of military service as to railroad employes, and recognize the justice of the principle so far as it is applicable to them equally as to telegraph operators, provided it can be properly limited. Your views on the subject would be thankfully received, for I am anxious to be enlightened upon this as upon every other official duty. The principle that exempts telegraph operators is that they serve the Government in a special art known to but few persons, whose places cannot be supplied. The same principle might justly extend to engineers of locomotives, conductors, and brakemen, but how much further it should go is a point of difficulty on which I would be glad to be informed.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 6, 1867.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Vice-President Railroad Company, Pittsburg:

Telegraph operators have already been exempted from draft. There is no objection to exempting railroad employes, and I do not know of any objection to it.

H. W. HALLACK,
General-in-Chief.

OFFICE RECRUITING COMMISSION, DEPT. OF KANSAS,
Leavenworth City, August 6, 1862

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War;

SIR: I have the honor to inclose, for the consideration of the Department, General Orders, No. 2, to-day issued from this office

By order of James H. Lane, commissioner of recruiting:

T. J. WELCH,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General

[First Indorsement.]

AUGUST 15, 1862

Referred to Major-General Halleck.

By order of the Secretary of War:

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War

[Second Indorsement.]

AUGUST 18, 1862

The law of July 17, 1862, authorizes the President only to receive into the military service of the United States persons of African descent. As the President has not authorized recruiting officers to receive into the service of the United States such persons for general military purposes, the inclosed order of General Lane is without the authority of law.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, } OFFICE RECRUITING COMMISSION,
 No. 2. } DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Leavenworth City, August 15, 1862

That persons of African descent who may desire to enter the service of the United States in this department shall fully understand the terms and conditions upon which they will be received into such service, recruiting officers who are authorized, under instructions from this office, to receive such persons, shall before receiving them read to them and in their presence the following sections of the act entitled "An act to amend the act calling for the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress and repel invasions," approved February 28, 1795, and the acts amendatory thereto, and for other purposes, approved July 17, 1862, as follows:

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to receive into the service of the United States, for the purpose of constructing intrenchments, or [performing] camp service, or any other labor, or any military or naval service for which they may be found competent, persons of African descent, and such persons shall be enrolled and organized under such regulations, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws, as the President may prescribe.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That when any man or boy of African descent, who by the laws of any State shall owe service or labor to any person who during the present rebellion has levied war, or has borne arms against the United States, or adhered to their enemies by giving them aid and comfort, shall render any such service as is provided for in this act, he, his mother, and his wife and children, shall forever thereafter be free, any law, usage, or custom whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, That the mother, wife, and children of such man or boy of African descent shall not be made free by the operation of this act, except when such mother, wife, or children owe service or labor to some person who during the present rebellion has borne arms against the United States, or adhered to their enemies by giving them aid and comfort.

查本會前經呈准貴會，准予立案，在案。茲因本會業務日趨發達，原設辦事處不敷應用，業經呈准貴會，准予遷移，在案。茲為便利會員起見，特將本會辦事處遷移至本市中正路一二三號，自即日起開始辦公，此致貴會。

此致貴會

中華民國二十六年四月二十二日

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中華民國二十六年四月二十二日

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 6, 1862.

His Excellency E. SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin, Madison:

The President declines to receive Indians or negroes as troops
By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MADISON, WIS., August 6, 1862.

E. M. STANTON:

General Sigel has called upon me for a regiment. I wish to know whether that regiment is still contemplated under the late orders to fill the quota by 15th or to draft; also, whether that regiment is to be considered as within our quota of three-year volunteers; also, whether the five regiments heretofore called for are all of our quota of the first 300,000; also, whether volunteer companies for nine months are to be received.

E. SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin.

Statement showing the number of troops that have been mustered into the service from the loyal States, as taken from rolls for muster into service.

| State. | Regiments of | | | Aggregate of men
mustered. | Date when
mustered. | Total
number
of men
mustered. |
|-----------------------------|--------------|------------|-----------|-------------------------------|------------------------|--|
| | Cavalry. | Artillery. | Infantry. | | | |
| Alabama..... | 1 | 1 | 14 | 10,070 | Dec. | 10,070 |
| New Hampshire..... | 1 | 1 | 7 | 6,530 | Dec. | 6,530 |
| Vermont..... | 1 | 1 | 8 | 8,775 | July | 8,775 |
| ..... | 1 | 1 | 30 | 27,041 | Dec. | 27,041 |
| ..... | 1 | 1 | 16 | 4,000 | Dec. | 4,000 |
| ..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10,013 | Feb. | 10,013 |
| ..... | 10 | 1 | 105 | 100,000 | Apr. | 100,000 |
| New Jersey..... | 1 | 1 | 10 | 10,000 | Jan. | 10,000 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 11 | 2 | 70 | 80,000 | May | 80,000 |
| Delaware..... | 1 | 1 | 8 | 2,400 | Mar. | 2,400 |
| Maryland..... | 1 | 1 | 10 | 0,000 | Mar. | 0,000 |
| District of Columbia..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1,410 | Feb. | 1,410 |
| Virginia..... | 11 | 1 | 11 | 11,000 | June | 11,000 |
| Ohio..... | 2 | 1 | 80 | 70,000 | Apr. | 70,000 |
| Kentucky..... | 6 | 1 | 20 | 20,000 | Mar. | 20,000 |
| Tennessee..... | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1,710 | Mar. | 1,710 |
| Minnesota..... | 1 | 1 | 5 | 4,000 | Apr. | 4,000 |
| Michigan..... | 3 | 1 | 17 | 10,000 | Mar. | 10,000 |
| Wisconsin..... | 3 | 1 | 17 | 22,000 | Apr. | 22,000 |
| Iowa..... | 4 | 1 | 19 | 18,000 | Apr. | 18,000 |
| Illinois..... | 14 | 2 | 80 | 61,700 | May | 61,700 |
| Indiana..... | 3 | 1 | 61 | 40,000 | May | 40,000 |
| Missouri..... | 5 | 2 | 91 | 20,000 | Apr. | 20,000 |
| Kansas..... | 2 | 1 | 8 | 8,000 | Apr. | 8,000 |
| Nebraska..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,000 | Nov. | 1,000 |
| Colorado..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,000 | Aug. | 1,000 |
| New Mexico..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 775 | Aug. | 775 |
| California..... | 2 | 1 | 5 | 5,000 | Nov. | 5,000 |
| Missouri State Militia..... | 14 | 1 | 1 | 12,514 | Apr. | 12,514 |
| Equal to..... | 92 | 23 | 602 | 691,000 | | 691,000 |

a Mustered in for during the war in Missouri.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, August 6, 1862.

中華民國二十九年四月

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CHICAGO, ILL., August 7, 1862

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Since the orders for drafting large numbers of citizens are leaving this city to escape the draft, and it is strongly urged upon me to ask you for authority to declare martial law again. There is an urgent and almost unanimous demand from the loyal citizens that the Chicago Times should be immediately suppressed for giving aid and comfort to the enemy. I solicit an immediate answer. Do not delay, for I fear the people will take into their hands the power which should only be used under the authority of your Department.

RICHARD YATES,
Governor

SPRINGFIELD, August 7, 1862 11:30 p. m.
 (Received 2:20 a. m., 8th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have the honor to inform you that at least 25,000 volunteers are already enrolled in this State in response to the call for 300,000 three-years' men. I beg you to inform me the quota belonging to this State under this call. Thousands of our people are now offering themselves under the last call, and are demanding they shall not be drafted. They are ready to enlist, and I do not hesitate to say that if you will assign us also our quota under the last call no enrollment nor draft of our militia will be required. Fifty thousand from this State can be put into camp in this State by the 1st of next month if we can accept them. They, however, need quartermaster's stores and arms immediately, and I beg of you that they be supplied. If they are disappointed and refused permission now to enlist and be provided the reaction in a few days will be terrible. What can we say to them immediately?

ALLEN C. FULLER,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
 August 7, 1862.

HIS EXCELLENCY O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana, Indianapolis:

Six thousand three hundred Springfield rifle muskets to arm nine regiments, and 5,400 European rifle muskets of superior quality to arm six regiments, with all the necessary accouterments, have been ordered to Indianapolis by fast trains. Also cavalry equipments and pistols and sabers for a regiment. We have no carbines at this time, but will have them soon.

P. H. WATSON.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 7, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The regiments I am now raising in the new quota, according to the reports of commanders of camps, stand thus: Sixty-fifth, Evansville, 800 men; Sixty-sixth, New Albany, 690 men; Sixty-seventh, Madison,

[illegible]

中華民國二十九年九月一日

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第 1 章 緒 論

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$$f_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx$$

$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}$

民國十三年九月廿四日

^a $\chi^2 = 1.1$, $df = 1$, $p = .29$. $\chi^2 = 1.1$, $df = 1$, $p = .29$.

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

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152 廣東省立第一中學圖書館藏書

$$H^1(\mathbb{R}^n; \mathbb{R}) \cong \mathbb{R}^n$$

陈的香与张碧山品学兼优，男才女貌，天作之合。

第12次 在江 河 堤 岸 上 第 12 次 在 江 河 堤 岸 上

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}$$
[illegible]

陳永發 李國章

[illegible]

陳曉路 盧國華 盧國華 盧國華 盧國華

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長年累月，無所事事，日復一日，年復一年，如此下去，不但不能解決問題，反而會使問題更加嚴重。

總之，此種情形，實為我國經濟發展之障礙，故應設法克服之。

一、政治思想
 二、工作表现
 三、生活作风
 四、其他情况
 五、结论
 六、备注

United States will pay all reasonable expenses. The lists should contain age, occupation, and all important facts in each case.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Governors Nathaniel S. Berry, Frederick Hollbrook, John A. Andrew, Andrew G. Curtin, Charles S. Olden, William Thurston, Richard Yates, Alexander Ramsey, Austin Blair, Edward Salmon, F. H. Pierpont, H. R. Gamble, A. W. Bradford, and Hon. J. B. Temple, president Military Board, Frankfort, Ky.)

AUGUSTA, ME., August 4, 1862

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

Our enrollment made; contains name, date of birth, and residence, and organized into companies by the election of officers. Regimental organization not completed. Will this enrollment answer? When companies are called out for draft the other facts can be obtained. Do you want full copies of enrollments, including name, &c., furnished your Department? Will the method and form of drafting and the officering of regiments and companies be under the laws of the State or under regulations of the Department? The companies for the fifth regiment are already organized and will be in place of rendezvous by the 15th.

I. WASHBURN, JR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 7, 1862.

HIS EXCELLENCY ISRAEL WASHBURN, JR.,

Governor of Maine, Augusta:

Organize the fifth regiment, if it can be done, before the 15th. Recruit the old regiments as fast as possible. The draft will be a strong inducement for volunteering.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 7, 1862.

HIS EXCELLENCY ISRAEL WASHBURN, JR.,

Governor of Maine, Augusta:

The enrollment, if complete as to names, will do. Copies of enrollment are not needed here. The method of drafting will be under the State law, if there is one. The organization will be the same as in the volunteer service.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

關於我國對外經濟政策之研究

作者：張其成

（南京中央研究院經濟研究所）

我國對外經濟政策之研究，在過去幾十年來，由於國際形勢之變遷，而不斷地發生變化。在過去，我國對外經濟政策，主要是以「自給自足」為原則，而在今日，則已轉變為「對外開放」之政策。此種轉變之原因，在於我國經濟之發展，已不能僅靠國內之資源，而必須依賴國際市場之資源。因此，我國對外經濟政策之研究，必須從經濟之發展與國際市場之關係出發，而進行分析。

我國對外經濟政策之研究，應從以下幾個方面進行分析：第一，應分析我國經濟之發展，與國際市場之關係。第二，應分析我國對外經濟政策之現狀，與未來之趨勢。第三，應分析我國對外經濟政策之優點，與缺點。第四，應分析我國對外經濟政策之改革，與完善之途徑。

我國對外經濟政策之研究，應以經濟之發展為前提，而以國際市場之資源為對象。我國對外經濟政策之研究，應以經濟之發展為前提，而以國際市場之資源為對象。我國對外經濟政策之研究，應以經濟之發展為前提，而以國際市場之資源為對象。

（南京中央研究院經濟研究所）

中華民國二十九年四月二十二日

作者：張其成

（南京中央研究院經濟研究所）

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（南京中央研究院經濟研究所）

（南京中央研究院經濟研究所）

中華民國二十九年四月二十二日

（南京中央研究院經濟研究所）

作者：張其成

（南京中央研究院經濟研究所）

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（南京中央研究院經濟研究所）

（南京中央研究院經濟研究所）

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *August 7, 1862 - 9 p. m.*

(Received 10.18 p. m.)

Brigadier-General BUCKINGHAM:

Most of the commands are already raised and all will be [ready] by next Tuesday for the officers in new regiments to be transferred or discharged from old, as proposed in the schedules sent to General Thomas under date of 24th and 31st ultimo. The Governor now desires the transfers as soon as possible, and promises to issue the commissions as proposed.

CHAS. W. HILL,
Adjutant-General of Ohio.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *August 7, 1862.*

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

I recommend the following rules for drafting:

First. That the quota of each State under both the recent calls be fixed, and that the proportion of each arm of service be specified.

Second. That the Governors of the States be authorized to apportion the number fixed among the several counties of their respective States.

Third. That the Governors be authorized to deduct from each county's quota all who have volunteered from said county since the President's first call for 300,000, and also all who may volunteer for the three-years' service previous to the 1st of September next.

Fourth. That on the 1st day of September next the Governors be directed to make up the deficiencies by draft, by apportioning the same among the several counties in proportion to its military strength, first crediting each county with the number it may have furnished by voluntary enlistment as aforesaid.

Fifth. The draft should be made under supervision of the Governor by lot, in the presence of the auditor, treasurer, and secretary of state. The Governor should appoint officers of the rank of major to notify each drafted man in writing, fixing a day and place for report to said officer, and upon failure of any to report to detail a guard to arrest the delinquent and bring him before him. After being thus collected they should be conducted by the officer to a camp, where they should be organized into companies and regiments, or otherwise sent to the field.

Sixth. All officers should be appointed by the Governor. With these rules promptly adopted I think we can avoid a draft in Ohio.

DAVID TOWN,
Chief Clerk.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *August 7, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

At the risk of fretting you I recommend the immediate appointment of a good lawyer and sound man with authority to investigate and discharge political prisoners at Camp Chase. H. H. Hunter, John W. Andrews, or Rouben Hitchcock would be safe men to restore [repress] you. I inform you that recruiting is progressing most heartily. The twenty-two regiments will all be full by Tuesday next. Recruiting for regiments in the field is also doing well.

DAVID TOWN

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHINA PRESS

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3. The expenses of such arrest and imprisonment will be certified to the chief clerk of the War Department for settlement and payment.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 8, 1862.

THE RECENT ORDERS TO PREVENT THE EVASION OF MILITARY DUTY

These orders are designed to operate on two classes of persons, viz, those who contemplate leaving the United States for the purpose of evading their military duty, and those who leave their own State or place of residence and go into other States for the same purpose. The object is to compel every citizen of the United States subject to military duty to bear his share in supporting the Government. Instructions have been prepared, and will be issued on Monday, to military commanders, marshals, and police officers respecting the mode of executing the orders so as to interfere as little as possible with individual pursuits and business, and limit the operation of the order to cases of evasion.*

SARATOGA, N. Y., *August 8, 1862.*
(Received 5.30 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

As we find a good deal of excitement among our employes on the subject of drafting, will you please inform me if locomotive engineers, firemen, and conductors who are essential to the running of trains, and of course transportation of the mail, are subject to draft? Please answer to this place.

SAML. SLOAN,
President Hudson River Railroad Company.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 8, 1862—0.55 p. m.

SAMUEL SLOAN, Esq.,
President Hudson River Railroad, Saratoga, N. Y.:

Locomotive engineers will be exempt on the same principle with telegraph operators; no others.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

* This, in Mr. Stanton's handwriting, is addressed to the press in explanation of the orders published in General Orders, No. 104, August 13, 1862, p. 370.

$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$

1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The investigator must first identify the problem and then determine the scope of the study. The next step is to design the study. This involves determining the research objectives, the research questions, and the research hypotheses. The investigator must also determine the appropriate research methods and the data collection procedures. The third step is to collect the data. This involves the actual collection of the data from the subjects of the study. The fourth step is to analyze the data. This involves the use of statistical methods to analyze the data and to determine the results of the study. The final step is to report the results of the study. This involves the preparation of a report or a paper that describes the study and its findings.

1. 1950年10月1日，中华人民共和国成立，标志着中国历史进入了一个新的纪元。

2. 1950年10月1日，中华人民共和国成立，标志着中国历史进入了一个新的纪元。

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8. 1950年10月1日，中华人民共和国成立，标志着中国历史进入了一个新的纪元。

9. 1950年10月1日，中华人民共和国成立，标志着中国历史进入了一个新的纪元。

10. 1950年10月1日，中华人民共和国成立，标志着中国历史进入了一个新的纪元。

1. 1949年10月1日，中华人民共和国成立，标志着中国历史的新纪元。

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5. 4. 2014

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உ. ப. சிவசுப்ரமணியம்

一、 吳昌碩(1870-1958) 浙江安吉人。早年習書法，後受西畫影響，創設「海上畫派」。其畫作以花鳥、山水、人物為主，風格獨特，色彩鮮艷。其書法亦極具特色，筆力雄健，氣勢磅礴。

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1944年10月10日

7-29-68

And mention of

... 1950 年 10 月 1 日，中华人民共和国成立，标志着中国历史翻开了新的一页。从此，中国各族人民在中国共产党的领导下，开始了建设社会主义的新征程。这一伟大的历史转折，不仅改变了中国的命运，也深刻影响了世界格局。在党的领导下，中国取得了举世瞩目的成就，为中华民族的伟大复兴奠定了坚实基础。

總之，我國之經濟，雖在進步，然其進步之速度，實較之世界各國為遲。其原因固多，而其主要者，則在於交通之不便。交通不便，則貨物之流通，必受阻碍。貨物之流通受阻，則生產之發展，必受限制。生產之發展受限制，則經濟之進步，必受影響。此我國經濟進步之遲緩，其原因固多，而其主要者，則在於交通之不便。交通不便，則貨物之流通，必受阻碍。貨物之流通受阻，則生產之發展，必受限制。生產之發展受限制，則經濟之進步，必受影響。

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 8, 1862 9.55 p. m

His Excellency RICHARD YATES,

Governor of Illinois, Springfield:

All volunteers enlisted before the draft will be credited on balance, as stated in my last telegram.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 8, 1862.

Adjt. Gen. A. C. FULLER,

Springfield, Ill.:

All volunteers for the war will be accepted until August 15. After that all that offer will be accepted for filling up old regiments.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

*Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.*SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *August 8, 1862*A. LINCOLN, *President:*

The Governor is absent. An immense number of people are here. Many counties tender a regiment. Can we say that all will be accepted under call for the war? An immediate answer is very important.

O. M. HATCH,

Secretary of State.

J. R. DUBOIS,

Attorney

WM. BUTLER,

Treasurer.

A. C. FULLER,

*Adjutant-General*CHICAGO, *August 8, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

Two hundred and fifty of our men have enlisted this week. Richard Yates, Governor, has added the following to my communication of the 6th:

SECRETARY OF WAR:

I earnestly call your attention to the fact of the foregoing of President Lincoln as very important and true. The Illinois Central Railroad is to be regarded as a small part of the military strength of Illinois, and has been and is still of the greatest utility in transporting troops, munitions of war, &c.

RICHARD YATES,

Governor.

W. H. OSBORN.

made more effective. Large numbers are here that should go back. One regiment will leave by 21st. I go to Concord, N. H., to-day.

S. DRAPIER

AUGUSTA, ME., August 8, 1862

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Five regiments ready, waiting for bounty money. Major Gardner has no funds. Old regiments filling up. Twenty State agents looking after delinquents. It is important that postmasters be specially instructed to report daily whether delinquents are or are not in their township or district. I will see Governor Berry at Concord, N. H., at 7 this evening.

S. DRAPIER

AUGUSTA, August 8, 1862 12.30 p. m.

(Received 2 p. m.)

E. M. STANTON:

Maine has a law for drafting. Will officers for companies or regiments be appointed by the Governor as in volunteer service; or when the men are drafted from the militia will the officers be fixed by law for the militia?

I. WASHBURN, Jr.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 8, 1862 12.30 p. m.

His Excellency I. WASHBURN, Jr.,

Governor of Maine, Augusta:

Companies and regiments are organized and number and rank of officers the same as volunteers. Regimental officers selected in accordance with State laws.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 8, 1862.

His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW,

Governor of Massachusetts, Boston:

Telegram received. Provision will be made for enrollment by cities and towns where necessary. No exemptions in enrollment, but as provided for in draft. Officers will be appointed in accordance with the laws of the States. Full instructions will be issued as soon as they can be printed and before you can get your enrollment made. The arrangements of quotas for subdivisions of the State are made by the Governors.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BOSTON, MASS., *August 8, 1862.*

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

SIR: I have this week visited our Massachusetts camps. Our Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Regiments are full to maximum. As our Massachusetts regiments always march from the State armed and fully equipped, and as their first monthly pay and \$25 is payable by the United States before regiments leave, several days are needed more than if more mass of men were sent with imperfect armament and equipments. They will start Tuesday and Wednesday, flank companies attached, making each regiment more than 1,200 strong. There are 1,200 more men in one camp, and 1,000 more divided between two others. The time of many more authorized companies matures between 10th and 15th instant, when, if not complete, we merge them. Thus by 15th material of four more volunteer regiments will be in camp, which can march this month. One battery is full, awaiting armament; shall raise another forthwith. Have repressed now volunteer corps beyond aggregate of 7,000 men, and encouraged balance volunteers' quota to fill our old regiments, recruitment for which goes constantly on. I sent by mail last night to General C. P. Buckingham copy of Massachusetts militia laws and remarks. If you will call on me by requisition for our quota of militia for nine-months' duty immediately, asking for so many regiments, we can answer the call in great part without draft by sending militia regiments already organized and being filled up and by recruiting others. The iron is hot; strike quick. Drafting is mechanical. The impulse of patriotism is vital and dynamic. Call for our Boston Militia Brigade under its general, Davis, a competent officer, as part of Massachusetts militia quota, communicating to us at same time number of militia regiments required for our whole quota. His brigade includes four regiments infantry, all of which if called for now for nine months can be filled to maximum, and march by 1st of September. Exclude the artillery and cavalry of brigade if you desire only infantry. I will begin a six days' encampment under State laws next Wednesday if requisition is made for brigade. This encampment can be continued right on till brigade is ready to march to war. Davis' military capacity is unquestioned. I have twice offered colonelcies of volunteers. All leading merchants here have signed agreement that their employes who enlist shall resume their employment when returned. I am confident of getting more volunteers and militia this month by enlistments and by wheeling militiamen into line than by conscription in some time. Meanwhile will be preparing machinery for the draft. Our people want nothing to spur them but assurance from Washington that enemy shall be conquered and right vindicated at all hazards by all means. They will go if the flag may but advance with all the principles it symbolizes. The enemy has spurned constitutional rights and chosen belligerents' rights. Let them have one or the other, but not both. They having elected the latter, let us give them full measure. Give them the grand inspiration of duty to country, human nature, and God, and the people are heroic, invincible, and always ready.

JNO. A. ANDREW,

Governor.

Boston, *August 8, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Please telegraph at once to Major Watson, paymaster, U. S. Army, here, instructions to pay the \$13 advance to the men in our Thirty-third Regiment, which has been organized and mustered into service, and to pay the men in any of our regiments the \$13 advance as soon as our adjutant-general informs him the companies are organized. As the men have joined the general depot for regiments in the field, these instructions in advance will save four or five days' delay in getting off new regiments. The Thirty-third Regiment will be thus delayed until Wednesday. Telegraph to Major Watson what rolls and vouchers will be required in this case.

JNO. A. ANDREW.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 8, 1862. 5.21 p. m.

Maj. H. F. WATSON,

Paymaster, U. S. Army, Boston, Mass.:

You will pay the \$13 advance to the men in the Thirty-third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, which has been organized and mustered into the service, and pay the men of any Massachusetts regiment the \$13 advance as soon as the adjutant-general of the State informs you the companies are organized, or the men have joined the general depot for regiments in the field.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General

ALBANY, N. Y., August 8, 1862. 1.40 p. m.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

Is the Washington Arsenal supplied with equipments as well as arms for the Eleutha and other regiments? I learned in New York yesterday there were at that arsenal not exceeding 10,000 sets of accouterments. Our volunteers in many parts of the State are pouring in like the waters over Niagara. Will they be detained for necessary supplies?

E. D. MORGAN,

Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 8, 1862.

Maj. Gen. E. D. MORGAN,

Governor of New York, Albany, N. Y.:

The statement to you as to the number of infantry accouterments at the Washington Arsenal is false. It must have been made by an enemy of the Government, with the object of throwing discredit upon the Ordnance Department, and the Secretary of War requests you to give the name of your informant.

P. H. WATSON,

Assistant Secretary of War.

telegram of July 21. You must not charge Ohio with that compulsory issue. They cannot be got back in time for present demand; 9,000 muskets will not arm ten regiments. These, now organizing, will number 980 men each. At least 15,000 will be ready to receive their arms in five days. There are 80,000 Springfields in Washington Arsenal. Why cannot Ohio have its quota of them now? None of them have ever been issued to the State. The Enfields sent here are not equal to Springfields. The last 10,000 were quite indifferent. I trust a liberal spirit will be manifested in this matter and that my requisition of 5th instant will be fully complied with.

By order of the Governor:

GEO. B. WRIGHT,
Quartermaster-General of Ohio.

HARRISBURG, *August 8, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Volunteers are coming in rapidly. If we could assure counties that an excess of their quotas of the 300,000 volunteers called for can be credited to them on the proposed draft for militia, or that such draft will be only in such localities in the State which may fail to supply their quota by volunteering, such order would give fresh impetus to volunteering, and I think would avoid the necessity for a draft. I should be glad to have an immediate reply that I may answer the many inquiries on the subject. If you reply at once in the affirmative it would probably make a difference of 20,000 men in the next four or five days. I would also suggest the importance of immediate regulations for enrolling and drafting in the manner indicated by General Russell to General Buckingham.

A. G. CURTIN.

HARRISBURG, *August 8, 1862.*

(Received 1.20 a. m. 9th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Am very anxious to have answer to my dispatch of to-day.

A. G. CURTIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 8, 1862 8.55 p. m.

(Sent 1.10 a. m. 9th.)

His Excellency A. G. CURTIN,

Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg:

The General Government calls only on the States for their quotas, leaving them to be apportioned among the counties by the Governors. It would be right in assigning their quotas to credit counties with any surplus they may have furnished. Regulations for enrolling and drafting will be furnished as soon as printed. Proceed with the enrollment as rapidly as possible. The quota for Pennsylvania of 300,000 is 45,821 for the draft; the same on the President's call for volunteers, to which add 2,199 deficiency in those heretofore sent to the field, making in all for both calls on the deficiency, 92,841, from which deduct all men furnished since May 27, 1862, for three years or

It is the duty of every citizen to support the Government in its efforts to maintain the Union and the Constitution. The Government is the only authority that can protect the rights of all citizens and ensure the peace and stability of the Nation.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

1700 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION

1700 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

The New York Public Library is a great institution that has been serving the people of New York City for over a century. It is a place where everyone can find the books and information they need to learn and grow. The Library is a treasure that belongs to all of us.

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C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

1700 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION

EASTON, PA., *August 8, 1862.*

HIS EXCELLENCY ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

Our county has raised its quota of call for volunteers. Have a surplus on hand and men still coming in. We want very much to fill our quota of the draft with volunteers and thus avoid the draft and furnish better men. Can we do it? Please answer. All our arrangements for recruiting in counties wait on the answer, and the excitement is high to enlist. It is unwise to check it. Do answer to-day.

A. H. REEDER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 8, 1862 5.30 p. m.

Hon. A. H. REEDER,
Easton, Pa.:

Your telegram to the President has been referred to this Department. The General Government apportions the quota of militia force among the States, but has no regard to counties or districts. Whatever volunteer force above its ratable proportion shall be offered by a State any time before a draft is actually made, would be accepted by the Department and credited upon the draft as a proportionable reduction. It would be right for the State to make a proper allowance to any county that exceeds its proportion, but it must be left to the Executive of the State to make such arrangement.

By Order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MADISON, WIS., *August 8, 1862. 3 p. m.*
(Received 5.10 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I wish to learn, if possible, whether if we raise more than our quota of three-years' volunteers they will be credited to the State on our draft; also, whether we may continue to receive volunteers for three years till our regiments are full, after the 15th, and three-months' volunteers after that time, till drafting can commence. I shall proceed without delay to the enrollment under your order of yesterday, but it will be impossible to complete it before September 1. There will thus be nearly a month before drafting arrangements can be made. Can we then receive volunteers, as above, in that interval? If so, I presume there would be no necessity of draft, for we could raise the quota by volunteers.

E. SALOMON,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 8, 1862—9.55 p. m.
His Excellency E. SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin, Madison:

Any surplus of three-years' volunteers will be credited on your draft. Volunteering for new regiments will cease after August 15 unless

superintend the drafting and hear and determine the excuses of persons claiming to be exempt from military duty. Such commissioner shall receive a compensation of \$1 per diem for each day he may be actually employed in the discharge of his duties as such commissioner.

3. The enrolling officer shall immediately, upon the filing of the enrollment lists, notify said commissioner that said lists have been so filed, and the commissioner shall thereupon give notice, by handbills posted in each township of his county, of the time and place at which claims of exemption will be received and determined by him, and shall fix the time to be specified in the order aforesaid within ten days of the filing of the enrollment at which the draft shall be made; and all persons claiming to be exempt from military duty shall, before the day fixed for the draft, make proof of such exemption before said commissioner, and if found sufficient, his name shall be stricken from the list by a red line drawn through it, leaving it still legible.

The commissioner shall in like manner strike from the list the names of all persons now in the military service of the United States; all telegraph operators and constructors actually engaged on the 5th day of August, 1862; all engineers of locomotives on railroads; all artificers and workmen employed in any public arsenal or armory; the Vice-President of the United States; the officers, judicial and executive, of the Government of the United States; the members of both Houses of Congress and their respective officers; all customhouse officers and their clerks; all post officers and stage drivers who are employed in the care and conveyance of the mail of the Post-Office of the United States; all ferrymen who are employed at any ferry on the post road; all pilots; all mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States; all engineers and pilots of registered or licensed steam-boats and steam-ships, and all persons exempted by the laws of the respective States from military duty, on sufficient evidence, or on his personal knowledge that said persons belong to any of the aforesaid classes, whether the exemption is claimed by them or not.

Exemption will not be made for disability unless it be of such permanent character as to render the person unfit for service for a period of more than thirty days, to be certified by a surgeon appointed by the Governor in each county for that purpose.

4. At the time fixed as before provided by the commissioner for making the draft, the sheriff of the county, or, in his absence, such person as the commissioner may appoint, shall, in the presence of said commissioner, publicly place in a wheel or box, of a like character to such as are used for drawing jurors, separate folded ballots, containing the names of all persons remaining on said enrollment lists not stricken off as before provided, and a proper person appointed by the commissioner, and blindfolded, shall thereupon draw from said box or wheel a number of ballots, equal to the number of drafted men fixed by the Governor of such State as the proper quota of such county.

5. A printed or written notice of his enrollment and draft and of the place of rendezvous of the drafted military force shall thereupon be served, by a person to be appointed by the commissioner, upon each person so drafted, either by delivering the same in person or by leaving it at his last known place of residence.

6. Any person so drafted may offer a substitute at the time of the rendezvous of the drafted military force, and such substitute, if he shall be an able-bodied man, between the ages of eighteen and forty

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ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 26, 1862.

Major-General McCLELLAN,
Army of the Potomac:

Have all volunteer regimental bands in your command mustered out of service at once. Enlisted men detached from companies to serve in said bands will not be mustered out. They will return to their companies. Not enlisted as musicians, they cannot be discharged as such. Each brigade is now allowed a band of sixteen musicians, with same pay and allowances as now provided for regimental bands, except leader, who will receive \$15 per month with allowances of quartermaster-sergeant. With their own consent, musicians of regimental bands may be transferred on present enlistment to brigade bands, at discretion of brigade commanders.

By order:

T. M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General

(Same to commanding generals Army of the Ohio, Huntsville, Ala., and Department of the Mississippi, at Corinth, or wherever he now is, Major-General Pope, commanding Army of Virginia; Major-General Wool, Baltimore, Md., and Major-General Dix, Fort Monroe, Va.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 29, 1862.

COMBID. CHIEF, DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI:

Cancel all battalion adjutants of volunteer cavalry regiments in your command to be mustered out of service at once. Also muster out all battalion quartermasters of volunteer cavalry in excess of lawful organization.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

(Same to commanding generals Department of the Ohio, Huntsville, Ala.; Army of the Potomac; Army of Virginia; Major-General Wool, Baltimore, Md., and Major-General Dix, Fort Monroe, Va.)

PITTSBURG, August 19, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

I have just received the news which Mr. Scott communicated to you relative to exempting railway employes from military draft. The plan seems to me a judicious one if some plan is adopted by which you can make the presidents of the several railway corporations directly responsible to the War Department. There are certain skilled men in all departments of railway management that cannot be replaced if withdrawn by a draft, and the consequences must be a weak and feeble management of the railways, upon which the War Department depends for an efficient prosecution of the war. The excitement along my entire line, running through four States, is now intense, and must in a few days, if continued, result in stopping some of our trains.

G. W. CASS.

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ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., August 9, 1864.

Major-General McCLELLAN,

Army of the Potomac.

Have all volunteer regimental bands in your command mustered out of service at once. Enlisted men detached from companies serve in said bands will not be mustered out. They will return to their companies. Not enlisted as musicians, they cannot be discharged as such. Each brigade is now allowed a band of sixteen musicians with same pay and allowances as now provided for regimental bands except leader, who will receive \$15 per month with allowances of quarter-master-sergeant. With their own consent, musicians of regimental bands may be transferred on present enlistment to brigade bands, at discretion of brigade commanders.

By order:

T. M. VINCENT,

Assistant Adjutant General.

(Same to commanding generals Army of the Ohio, Huntsville, Ala. and Department of the Mississippi, at Corinth, or wherever he may be; Major-General Pope, commanding Army of Virginia; Major-General Wool, Baltimore, Md., and Major-General Dix, Fort Monroe, Va.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., August 11, 1864.

COMD'G GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI:

Cause all battalion adjutants of volunteer cavalry regiments in your command to be mustered out of service at once. Also muster out all battalion quartermasters of volunteer cavalry in excess of authorized organization.

I. THOMAS,

Adjutant General.

(Same to commanding generals Department of the Ohio, Huntsville, Ala.; Army of the Potomac; Army of Virginia; Major-General Wool, Baltimore, Md., and Major-General Dix, Fort Monroe, Va.)

PITTSBURGH, August 12, 1864.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

I have just received the news which Mr. Scott communicated to you relative to exempting railway employes from military draft. The plan seems to me a judicious one if some plan is adopted by which you can make the presidents of the several railway corporations directly responsible to the War Department. There are certain skilled men in all departments of railway management that cannot be replaced withdrawn by a draft, and the consequences must be a weak and feeble management of the railways, upon which the War Department depends for an efficient prosecution of the war. The excitement along a entire line, running through four States, is now intense, and must in a few days, if continued, result in stopping some of our trains.

G. W. CASE.

WHEELING, OHIO, August 9, 1862. 10.45 p. m.
(Received 10.10 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON.

I trust the Department will consider favorably Hon. T. A. Scott's list of exemptions for operating railroads immediately. Exemption is the only thing now that will prevent an utter demoralization of the entire railroad organization of the West. It is now with almost difficulty that trains are kept running; another week and it will be impossible so to do with anything like regularity and promptness, which is very necessary in moving troops successfully.

J. S. McCLELLAN,
President Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 9, 1862.
His Excellency WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor of Connecticut, Hartford:

Your quota of 100,000 militia is 2,115. Regulations for draft will be forwarded to day.

By order of the Secretary of War: C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Inspector General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 9, 1862.
His Excellency WILLIAM HERTON,
Governor of Delaware, Dover:

Your quota of 100,000 militia is 1,720. Regulations for draft will be forwarded to day.

By order of the Secretary of War: C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Inspector General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., August 9, 1862. 11.30 a. m.
(Received 2.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Supposing that our quota in the first call was much greater than now stated by you, I have already accepted 35,000 three-years' men, and already over 30,000 are actually enrolled as such, and the balance of both quotas will certainly be full by the 15th instant. Shall these 35,000 three-years' men be in full of both quotas? The excitement and pressure are very great, and an immediate answer will greatly oblige.

RICHARD YATES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 9, 1862. 1.30 p. m.
His Excellency RICHARD YATES,
Governor of Illinois, Springfield:

My telegram of yesterday was erroneous. It should have referred only to the militia. It is decided in fixing the quota of volunteers not

to regard those in the field before the call. Your quota in organized militia is 20,148. Regulations for drafting will be sent to-day.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., August 2, 1862. 1 1/2 p. m.
(Received 2.30 p. m.)

PRESIDENT LINCOLN:

Troops are coming in most rapidly. General Cook is here; too unwell for the field at present, but can render efficient service in organizing. Can he be assigned to duty here temporarily?

RICHARD A. YTES,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 2, 1862.

HIS EXCELLENCY O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana, Indianapolis.

Your quota of 300,000 militia is 21,250. Regulations for draft will be forwarded to-day.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 2, 1862.

HON. E. M. STANTON:

I can raise in twenty days Indiana's quota on the best call for 300,000 by volunteering for three years or during the war. Will the bounty be paid and advance pay?

O. P. MORTON.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 2, 1862. 4 1/2 p. m.

HON. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War

Indiana has in the service, to forces heretofore reported, two regiments three-months' volunteers, 1,873; Seventy-sixth Regiment, thirty-day volunteers, 771, and five companies seventy-day volunteers, 458; aggregate, 3,102, all in service in Kentucky; also seventeen companies Indiana Legion, guarding rebel prisoners in Camp Morton, 1,048 men; total, 4,140. Report by mail. Aggregate by former report, 37,300, number about 4,200; total, 41,500; recruits now in camp, 16,500. Grand total for Indiana, 78,000.

L. NOBLE,
Adjutant-General of Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 2, 1862.—4 p. m.
(Received 3 p. m. 10th.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

Have you got the report of Adjutant-General Noble of this State of the number of troops furnished by Indiana up to April, 1862?

O. P. MORTON,
Governor.

U. S. P. M.
(Received 7:30 a. m. 10th)

General J. P. MORTON,

When your next quota of militia is called by which you assigned our quota had your quota of the supplemental statement of adjutant general of the force of the militia of the field.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana

CRINGEN, IOWA, August 2, 1861. 7:30 p. m.
(Received 7:30 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR.

Will this be a full day of militia men have the same bounty and advance pay as the militia of the field? If they enlist in specified time? State the number of militia in this State shall stop. Send off the militia of the field on Monday. Will have another regiment in ten days.

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant General of Iowa.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 2, 1861.

His Excellency JAMES J. KIRKPATRICK,
Governor of Iowa, Des Moines.

Your quota of militia is 10,500. Regulations for draft will be forwarded to-day.

By order of the Secretary of War.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Secretary of War and Adjutant General.

CRINGEN, IOWA, August 2, 1861. 7:30 p. m.
(Received 7:30 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR.

Eighteenth full and goes to Hannibal, Mo., on Monday. The Twentieth will be full in ten days thereafter. Recruiting is going on in this State magnificently. I like a draft.

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant General of Iowa.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 2, 1861.

His Excellency ISRAEL WARREN, Jr.,
Governor of Maine, Augusta, Me.

Your quota of militia last called for is 9,000. Regulations for draft will be forwarded to-day.

By order of the Secretary of War.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Secretary of War and Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 9, 1864.

His Excellency A. W. BRADFORD,
Governor of Maryland, Annapolis.

Your quota of 300,000 militia is 8,332. Regulations for draft will be forwarded to-day.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 9, 1864.

His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts, Boston.

Your quota of 300,000 militia last called for is 12,000. Regulations for draft will be forwarded to-day.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 9, 1864.

His Excellency AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor of Michigan, Detroit.

Your quota of 300,000 militia is 11,080. Regulations for draft will be forwarded to-day.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 9, 1864.

His Excellency ALEXANDER RAMSEY,
Governor of Minnesota, Saint Paul.

Your quota of 300,000 militia is 2,081. Regulations for draft will be forwarded to-day.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., August 9, 1864. 8 30 p. m.

(Received 10.30 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR:

Your telegram announcing the quota of this State for 300,000 militia has been received. Minnesota has furnished 930 three-months' troops and 6,681 troops under last year's call for 500,000 troops. Our excess under the first two calls for volunteers by the President amounts to about 1,400. Shall it not be credited to the State?

THOMAS M. CANNON.

ALBANY, N. Y., Monday, August 9, 1864. (Received 10.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. Morgan, Secretary of War.

My dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst. in relation to the draft of men for the War Department.

Your letter of the 7th inst. in relation to the draft of men for the War Department. The enrollment can be returned by the 10th inst. if you wish. The population is scattered over a great extent of territory.

Yours truly,
H. V. B. DONNELLY,
Acting Secretary.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 9, 1864.

Hon. E. M. Morgan, Secretary of War.

My dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst. in relation to the draft of men for the War Department.

Your letter of the 7th inst. in relation to the draft of men for the War Department. Regulations for draft will be forwarded to you by mail.

By order of the Secretary of War

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Lieutenant Adjutant-General.

ALBANY, August 9, 1864. (Received 11.30 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. Morgan, Secretary of War.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst. in relation to the draft of men for the War Department. They were returned to the War Department by the 10th inst. I had no information respecting the same. It was C. P. Buckingham who answered my inquiry as to quantity of infantry and artillery on hand at Governor's Island.

S. BRADY.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 9, 1864.

Hon. E. M. Morgan, Secretary of War.

My dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst. in relation to the draft of men for the War Department.

Your letter of the 7th inst. in relation to the draft of men for the War Department. Regulations for draft will be forwarded to you by mail.

By order of the Secretary of War

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Lieutenant Adjutant-General.

ALBANY, August 9, 1864. (Received 10.10 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. Morgan, Secretary of War.

Reference is my telegram of today* was intended for New York Arsenal, West Washington Arsenal. I had no information respecting the same. It was C. P. Buckingham who answered my inquiry as to quantity of infantry and artillery on hand at Governor's Island.

E. D. MORGAN,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 2, 1862.

His Excellency E. D. MORGAN,
Governor of New York, Albany.

Your quota of 300,000 militia is 59,705. Regulations for draft will be forwarded to-day.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 2, 1862.

Governor TOD,
Columbus, Ohio:

The general order of the Department is to place the arms for distribution in the hands of an officer of the Government who will be responsible for them. This has been rendered necessary by the extreme negligence in some of the States, by which arms have been lost and the troops unequipped. But where, as in Ohio, the distribution of arms will be diligently and promptly attended to, an exception from the general rule can be made. If you prefer, therefore, to distribute the arms to your troops, an order will be given to the mustering officer to turn them over to you for that purpose.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 2, 1862.

His Excellency DAVID TOD,
Governor of Ohio, Columbus:

Your quota of 300,000 militia is 36,858. Regulations for draft will be forwarded to-day.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., August 2, 1862.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Harrisburg, Pa.

SIR: You are hereby authorized by the Secretary of War to increase the battalion (two companies) of Pennsylvania artillery at Fort Detmold, and commanded by Major Segebarth, to a regiment. The additional companies will be duly credited as part of the quota from the State, but the authority given by this Department to raise them is under the condition that there is to be no restriction as to the services they are to perform.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. M. VINCENT,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, August 9, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON.

In a telegraphic correspondence between Capt. W. H. Lane, muster-
ing officer, and Asst. Adj. Gen. W. A. Nichols, minors cannot be
mustered into service without the written consent of their guardians,
parents, or next of kin. Nearly all these minors have a verbal consent
furnished, and so apt are in nearly all cases are willing to make the oath
to this effect: "As many as thirty-five young men in one company of
two have been rejected." They are mostly poor, and will have difficulty
in getting home. In view of the facts, and the draft soon to take
place, would it not be better to accept them? Nearly all of these men
have or will pass medical examination, and if it is required that they
have no defect in writing, it will take as long to get it as it did to raise
the man. The minors are now here, and have been transported at the
expense of the Government. Why send them back to be drafted, and
again incur the expense of transportation?

A. G. CURTIS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., August 9, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON.

Received of Mr. Curtis, Aug. 9, 1862.

Your quotation of 100,000 minors in 3,412. Regulations for draft will
be forwarded to-day.

By order of the Secretary of War

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

Register of the General and Assistant Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., August 9, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON.

Received of Mr. Stanton, Aug. 9, 1862.

Your quotation of 100,000 minors in 3,412. Regulations for draft will
be forwarded to-day.

By order of the Secretary of War

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

Register of the General and Assistant Adjutant General.

HARTFORD, Ct., August 9, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON.

Under the call for 500,000 three years' men Vermont has furnished
her ninth regiment. The Tenth and Eleventh Regiments will be in
service respectively on the 15th of August; also, 1,500 men to fill up old
regiments will be ordered by the 15th. I do not know our exact quota,
but suppose that will make it. Can you inform me immediately about
what the quota of Vermont is of the 500,000 nine months' men?

FREDK. HOLBROOK,

Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 9, 1862.

His Excellency FREDERICK HOLABROOK,
Governor of Vermont, Brattleborough:

Your quota of 300,000 militia is 4,898. Regulations for draft will be forwarded to-day.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 9, 1862.

His Excellency F. H. PIERPONT,
Governor of Virginia, Wheeling:

Your quota of 300,000 militia is 4,650. Regulations for draft will be forwarded to-day.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 9, 1862.

His Excellency EDWARD SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin, Madison:

Your quota of 300,000 militia is 11,904. Regulations for draft will be forwarded to-day.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MADISON, WIS., August 9, 1862.

HONORABLE SECRETARY OF WAR:

I have taken measures to have the militia enrolled immediately. The recent orders have given a great impetus to recruiting. I desire authority at once to receive three-years' volunteers after the 15th until I shall be ready to draft. With such authority Wisconsin will probably need no drafting. If such volunteers are credited to me upon the draft. Give me this authority immediately.

EDWARD SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin.

MADISON, WIS., August 9, 1862.

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

You say volunteering for new regiments will close after 15th unless otherwise ordered. I earnestly urge that it be otherwise ordered. In
out many volunteers will come,

will allow of the Government to receive volunteers for three years of the war, entitled to all the rights and privileges of volunteers, until we are ready to draft. I am satisfied that we could fill our whole quota, be it one hundred or one thousand men, in thirty days rather than to delay for the draft. As regards the money matter, we shall have our five regiments full by the 1st of September and would then have to equip for thirty days, except for what is provided.

B. SALMON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 2, 1862.
Capt James M. McKee,
New York, N. Y.

Your letter regarding the matter in the letter specified in the order of this Department will be forwarded for any further special orders.
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 2, 1862.
Lieut. W. Benson, Eng.,
New York, N. Y.

The Engineer will regulate the question of armament. He will no doubt give such orders for arms as may be needed in your county.
By order of the Secretary of War

C. C. BUCKINGHAM,
Inspector General and Assistant Adjutant-General

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 10, 1862.

Brig. Gen. W. S. Kerrigan, U. S. Volunteers,
New York, New York, New York, Washington, D. C.

Mr. The General is kind enough to direct that you proceed to Harriburg, Philadelphia, New York, and, if necessary, to Albany, to consult with the Governor agents necessary to dispatch the new regiments in their organizations. He also desires you to see that the bounty is paid in the manner that they are fully equipped and armed with the latest armament and that complete arrangements are made to forward them with dispatch. Keep the War Department and the General in their advice of the readiness of the several regiments to start and of the time they are put in march.

I am, sir, &c.,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

General in Chief, Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, U. S. Volan
New York and Albany, Brig. Gen. H. G. Wri
New York, New York, New York, Report by telegram

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 10, 1862.

GEORGE HARDING, Esq.,
Philadelphia:

Let the hands in the gun factory be drafted, and then such as are drawn can be discharged if they are skilled workmen.

P. H. WATSON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, Port Royal, S. C., August 10, 1862.

HON. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I am happy to be able to report to you that, notwithstanding the heat of the weather the health of the troops under my command continues as good as usual. Failing to receive authority to muster the First Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers into the service of the United States, I have disbanded them. I had hoped that not only would this regiment have been accepted, but that many similar ones would have been authorized to fill up the decimated ranks of the army and afford the aid of which the cause seems now so much in need; but having failed to receive the authority which I expected I have deemed it best to discontinue the organization.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

D. HUNTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 11, 1862.

The system of infantry tactics prepared by Brig. Gen. Silas Casey, U. S. Army, having been approved by the President, is adopted for the instruction of the infantry of the armies of the United States, whether regular, volunteer, or militia, with the following modifications, viz:

First. That portion which requires that two companies shall be permanently detached from the battalion as skirmishers will be suspended.

Second. In title first, article first, the following will be substituted for paragraph six, viz:

A regiment is composed of ten companies, which will be habitually posted from right to left in the following order: First, sixth, fourth, ninth, third, eighth, fifth, tenth, seventh, second, according to the rank of captains.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 100. } Washington, August 11, 1862.

I. So much of General Orders, No. 61, current series, as relates to the extension of sick-leaves of absence is hereby revoked, and no applications for such extensions need hereafter be made. The order of the President dated July 31. (General Orders, No. 92) fully explains

what may be considered a good cause for absence. Surgeon's certificates of disability, required by existing orders and regulations, must be forwarded not only to the Adjutant-General of the Army, but also to the commander of the regiment, or, in case of a staff officer, to his commanding general.

II. Officers absent from duty without leave or beyond the time of their leaves will not be allowed to draw pay until a court or commission, which will be ordered on their return to their post or command, shall determine whether there was sufficient cause for their absence. They will accordingly provide themselves with a full description of the nature and cause of their disability, certified by the proper medical authority, as required by existing orders and regulations.

III. Officers of volunteers who are absent from duty on account of disease contracted before they entered service will be immediately mustered out. Those who have been absent for more than sixty days on account of wounds or disease contracted in the line of their duty, and who are still unable to return to duty, will be reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army for discharge, in order that their places may be filled by others fit for field service. For this class of officers Congress has provided pensions.

IV. Applications for pensions must be made to the Commissioner of Pensions, who is the judge of the sufficiency of evidence in support of such claims, and who furnishes the forms and regulations relating thereto.

V. When an officer returns to his command after having overstaid his leave of absence he may be tried by a court-martial for this as a military offense, or a commission may be appointed by the commanding officer of his division, army corps, or army, as the case may be, to investigate his case and to determine whether or not he was absent from proper cause; and if there should be found to be such proper cause he will be entitled to pay during such absence. The proceedings of such commission will be sent to the Adjutant-General of the Army for the approval of the Secretary of War. Such commissions will consist of not less than three nor over five commissioned officers.

VI. Where troops are serving in an army corps or an army no leaves of absence will be granted on the certificate of a regimental or brigade surgeon till the same has been approved by the medical director of such army corps or army; and no medical director will indorse any certificate until he has made a personal examination of the applicant, or received a favorable report from a medical officer appointed by him to make such personal examination. And if upon such personal examination it be found that the certificate of disability was given without proper cause, the name of the medical officer giving it will be reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army in order that he may be dismissed from the service.

VII. Where officers are not serving in a division, army corps, or separate army applications for leaves may be made to the Adjutant-General of the Army, but, except in very extraordinary cases, no leave of absence will be granted unless the application be accompanied by a certificate of the same character as that prescribed in General Orders, No. 61.

VIII. In all cases of personal application for leaves of absence made to the War Department the applicant will be examined by a medical officer assigned to that duty in this city.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 102. } *Washington, August 11, 1862.*

All leaves of absence and furloughs, by whomsoever given, unless by the War Department, are from this date null and void, and all officers and privates capable of service will immediately rejoin their respective commands. The commanding officer of each corps, regiment, military post, or other command will see that the muster directed in General Orders, No. 92, current series, be made on the 18th instant, and that all absentees be marked as therein directed. All persons so marked as absent will be considered as absent without proper cause until they shall adduce evidence before a military court or commission to show that such absence was occasioned by one of the three causes specified in General Orders, No. 92; and until the action of such court or commission they will receive no pay.

By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 11, 1862.

HUGH HARBISON,
Treas. Colt Firearms Manufacturing Co., Hartford, Conn.:

SIR: In reply to yours of 6th instant, asking that the workmen employed on Government work be exempt from draft, I am directed to say that if in the draft any of such men should happen to be drawn this Department will take care that the interests of the Government shall not suffer by their going into the service. You will please notify this Department immediately after the draft of the names of your men drawn, and state reasons, if any, why they should be excused.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 11, 1862.*

JOHN C. PALMER, Esq.,
President Sharps Rifle Co., Hartford, Conn.:

If any of your skilled workmen are drafted they will be discharged. This will relieve you.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 11, 1862.

MILITARY COMMANDANTS, PROVOST-MARSHALS, U. S. MARSHALS, AND
POLICE OFFICERS:

You will receive herewith an order of the War Department to prevent the evasion of military duty and for the suppression of disloyal practices, dated the 8th of August, 1862.*

* Embodied as paragraph 1, in General Orders, No. 104, August 13, p. 370.

any order to be enforced is necessarily very comprehensive in its terms, and its proper execution requires the exercise of sound judgment and discretion in the officers to whom its enforcement is intrusted; and to enable you in its execution the following instructions are to be observed:

First. The order comprehends two classes of persons, viz. those who are about leaving the United States to evade military duty and those who for the same purpose leave their own State. Leaving the United States until the military draft is perfected is absolutely prohibited, but it was not the intention of the order to interfere with the transit from State to State of any persons but those who design to evade military duty. Whenever you have reason to believe that the purpose is to evade military duty, the order will authorize the detention of any person leaving his own State, county, or military district.

Second. Any person detained may be released on giving bond to the United States, with sufficient security, in the sum of \$1,000, conditional on the performance of military duty if he should be drafted, or the procuring a proper substitute.

Third. Immediate report is to be made to this office of all persons detained, with the nature of their detention.

Fourth. You will exercise the power of arrest and detention with caution and discretion, so as to avoid giving annoyance or trouble to any persons excepting those who are seeking to evade the performance of their duty to their country.

Fifth. The Governors of the respective States are authorized to give passports and permits to their own citizens desiring to leave the State without intent to evade military duty.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. C. TURNER,
Adjut. General.

Memphis, August 11, 1862.

Hon. S. P. CHASE.

Secretary of the Treasury

SIR, Your letter just received, at same time an order from Headquarters of the Army at Washington to encourage the purchase of cotton, such be the payment of gold, silver, and Treasury notes.

I trust no mistake be mistaken, but gold and money are as much contrabanded as are arms and ammunition, because they are convertible forms, for you know money will buy anything for sale at Saint Louis and Cincinnati, and I declare it impossible to keep such articles, be they salt, pemican, lead, or anything, from reaching the South. Also, gold will purchase arms and ammunition at Nassau, in the Bahamas, and you know that some vessel out of there can run the blockade. The fleet of Jones had disappointed, but will again overrun us. I had arranged that cotton could be had for currency, Tennessee and other bank notes good here but not elsewhere. The whole South is now up, and all they want is arms and provisions. Salt at Grenada is worth three a barrel, and if trade be opened Memphis is better to our enemy than before it was taken.*

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

* See also the passage in his volume, not well known, Series I, Vol. XVII, Part II, p. 140.

I fully concur with Major-General Sherman as to the impolicy of permitting specie to be used in the purchase of Southern staples in the hands of Southern owners.

I. F. QUINBY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION,
Memphis, Tenn., August 11, 1862.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

Have just received an order to encourage trade in cotton.* Gold, silver, and money are as much contraband of war as powder, lead, and guns, because they are convertible terms. Cotton is now procured by Tennessee and Southern bank notes which are inconvertible. If the policy of the Government demands cotton order us to seize and procure it by the usual operations of war, but the spending of gold and money will enable our enemy to arm the hordes of people that now swarm the entire South. This cotton order is worse to us than a defeat. The country will swarm with dishonest Jews who will smuggle powder, pistols, percussion-caps, &c., in spite of all the guards and precautions we can give. Honest men can buy all the cotton accessible to us with Tennessee bank notes.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Copy to General Grant.)

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION,
August 11, 1862,

General GRANT,
Corinth:

Cotton order of Headquarters of the Army encouraging trade in cotton is received and must be respected. But I will move heaven and earth for its repeal, as I believe it will be fatal to our success. If we provide our enemies with money we enable them to buy all they stand in need of. Money is as much contraband of war as powder. All well here.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 11, 1862.

Brigadier-General WADSWORTH:

Ordered, That Brigadier-General Wadsworth be, and he is hereby, authorized to raise and organize one or more infantry regiments of volunteers in the District of Columbia, to serve for three years or during the war, under the rules and regulations of the War Department.

* See Hallock to Grant, August 2, Series I, Vol. XVII, Part II, p. 150.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Theorem 1. Let } \mathcal{H} \text{ be a Hilbert space, } T \text{ a bounded linear operator on } \mathcal{H}, \text{ and } \{e_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{ an orthonormal basis for } \mathcal{H}. \text{ Then} \\
 & \|T\| = \sup_{\|x\|=1} \|Tx\| = \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \|Te_n\|^2 \right)^{1/2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

FLOWIN M STANTON,
Secretary of War.

²² 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680,

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FOR HAYED YARDS,
1844.

$\Delta E_1 = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$ 为质点的动能， E_0 为入射粒子的总能量。

[illegible]

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and the instant that he will
 American rifle marksmen have
 Why they are sent to
 the practice, and if there
 is any fault to be found with the
 practice, I have had
 with General Ripley from the
 21st of August the Assistant Secre-
 tary of War, Mr. A. A. Sprague, that the Springfield rifle
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 to put it, and besides we
 of fixed ammunition of
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 with the arms and ammuni-
 them. They reside at the
 he has asked to be relieved
 He is superior
 very much superior to General
 of his own growing out of
 his own hands.

D. F. MORTON,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

WALL DEPARTMENT.

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1. 1950年10月1日 1950年10月1日 1950年10月1日
 2. 1950年10月1日 1950年10月1日 1950年10月1日
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It is the duty of the Government to place the arms for distribution in the hands of the Government who will be responsible for their distribution. It is the duty of the Government to place the arms for distribution in the hands of the Government who will be responsible for their distribution. It is the duty of the Government to place the arms for distribution in the hands of the Government who will be responsible for their distribution.

will be diligently and promptly attended to, an exception from the general rule can be made. Since you prefer to distribute the arms to your troops, an order has been given to the mustering officer to turn them over to you for that purpose. The 6,300 Springfield muskets have been sent. General Ripley sent the telegram stating the number would be less by mistake, not from any intention to cut down your number of arms.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 11, 1862.

Colonel SIMONSON,
U. S. Mustering Officer, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Turn over to Governor Morton all arms, equipments, and ammunition consigned to you for the Indiana troops.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 11, 1862.

His Excellency SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD,
Governor of Iowa:

SIR: In reply to yours of the 4th instant, proposing to raise a regiment of men of forty-five years of age, but "active and vigorous," for garrison duty, I am directed to say that such a regiment will be accepted.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Augusta, Me., August 11, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Many towns, and perhaps entire counties, in Maine wish to furnish their quotas for the nine-months' men by volunteer enlistments. Is there any objection to such towns furnishing their quotas in this way, to be received as drafted men, subject to all rules applicable to drafted men, but thus preventing a draft being put into the towns so furnishing their quotas? I think this privilege would reduce the expense largely and accelerate filling up our quota.

I. WASHBURN, JR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 11, 1862.

Governor WASHBURN,
Augusta, Me.:

Volunteers for three years or during the war, who will go into the old regiments, will be received over and above the quota of new regiments called for; but the necessities of the country require a draft to

It would be a pity to let the money go to the Treasury, but all you can do is to let the money go to the Treasury, and the money will be paid.

THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Published Weekly, except on Sundays and Public Holidays

The Journal of the American Medical Association is a weekly publication of the American Medical Association, published by the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610. The Journal is published by the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610. The Journal is published by the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610.

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to request our generals in the field to make a detail of twenty-five captains to report to me without delay for assignment to the regiments above referred to.

With much esteem, your obedient servant,

E. D. MORGAN.

ALBANY, N. Y., August 11, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I respectfully recommend that the time fixed to draft for the purpose of filling up the quota of this State of 300,000 volunteers for three years, called by the President on the 3d of July, be extended from the 15th to the 30th August. It will take fifteen days at least to correct the enrollment books and complete the draft—a longer time than will be required to fill our quota by volunteers, and place in service of the volunteers in service.

E. D. MORGAN,
Governor of New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., August 11, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Will the Government accept any excess of three years' volunteers above the quota of this State called for under the proclamation of the President of July 2, 1862, in lieu of an equal number of militia drafted for nine months? This change will be both popular and effective, and I regard it very important. If granted, I shall hope to raise all the troops called for from this State by voluntary enlistment and three years. Delegations from several parts of State now here wait for answer.

E. D. MORGAN,
Governor of New York.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 11, 1862.

Governor MORGAN,
Albany:

The subject of your telegram received to-day has been under careful examination for some days. If the whole 300,000 called for by the draft could be promptly obtained by volunteers, and as quickly as they draft, it might be unnecessary to make the draft. The quota of volunteers called for and now filled up in several of the States comprehended only the allotment to new regiments, leaving the old regiments unfilled. It is designed to receive volunteers to fill up the old regiments, and any excess after they are filled will be credited to the State as a matter on the draft; and if enough volunteer to fill up the old regiments, that perhaps might dispense with the draft. The Department will receive volunteers for old regiments to the time the draft is made. The estimates and returns of the Adjutant-General's Office show that 54,120 men are required from your State to fill its old regiments. Can you raise more than that amount by volunteers in addition to what you have raised?

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

JOHN SMITH, Deponent #2, Page 1.
(Received, Union, on 10th.)

JOHN SMITH.

At the City of Washington, D. C., on the Eighty-fourth, now at Chamber
of the House of Representatives, and the Eighty
fourth, of the House of Representatives. With proper effort
to the House of Representatives. Will you author

DAVID TOLD,

JOHN SMITH, Deponent #2, Page 2.

JOHN SMITH.

At the City of Washington, D. C., on the Eighty-fourth, now at Chamber
of the House of Representatives, and the Eighty
fourth, of the House of Representatives. With proper effort
to the House of Representatives. Will you author

DAVID TOLD,

JOHN SMITH, Deponent #2, Page 3.

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of the House of Representatives, and the Eighty
fourth, of the House of Representatives. With proper effort
to the House of Representatives. Will you author

DAVID TOLD,

JOHN SMITH, Deponent #2, Page 4.

JOHN SMITH, Deponent #2, Page 5.

JOHN SMITH.

At the City of Washington, D. C., on the Eighty-fourth, now at Chamber
of the House of Representatives, and the Eighty
fourth, of the House of Representatives. With proper effort
to the House of Representatives. Will you author

to request our generals in the field to make a detailed twenty page or
captains to report to me without delay for assignment to the officers
above referred to.

With much esteem, your obedient servant,

E. D. MORGAN

ALBANY, N. Y., August 11, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

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pose of filling up the quota of this State of 300,000 volunteers for
three years, called by the President on the 3d of July, be extended
from the 15th to the 30th August. It will take fifteen days at least
to correct the enrollment books and complete the draft. A longer period
than will be required to fill our quota by volunteers, and place many
of the volunteers in service.

E. D. MORGAN,
Governor of New York

ALBANY, N. Y., August 12, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Will the Government accept any excess of three years' volunteers
above the quota of this State called for under the proclamation of the
President of July 2, 1862, in lieu of an equal number of militia drafted
for nine months? This change will be both popular and effective, and
I regard it very important. If granted, I shall hope to raise all the
troops called for from this State by voluntary enlistment and free
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answer.

E. D. MORGAN,
Governor of New York

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 11, 1862.

Governor MORGAN,
Albany:

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examination for some days. If the whole 300,000 called for by the
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The estimates and returns of the Adjutant-General's Office show that
54,120 men are required from your State to fill its old regiments. Can
you raise more than that amount by volunteers in addition to what
you have raised?

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War

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issue and prompt accountability. Please see General Wright's requisition on General Ripley of 5th instant, and his telegraph by my order of 8th instant to P. H. Watson, Assistant Secretary of War, and order completion of issue asked for at earliest possible moment.

DAVID TOP,

Governor.

HARRISBURG, PA., August 11, 1862.

General H. W. HALLOCK,

General-in-Chief.

About 17,000 volunteers reported here, and regiments will commence organizing to-day. Clothing and equipment on hand and arriving, but neither ordnance nor ordnance stores received.

W. SCOTT KETCHUM,

Brigadier-General, Acting Inspector-General.

HARRISBURG, August 11, 1862.

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

I notice in your dispatch to Hon. A. H. Reeder you say, in answer to his question whether allowance will be made to districts in advance of quota when a draft for volunteers is made, that it would be right for the States to make proper allowance to any county that exceeds its proportion. I am of your opinion, and will be obliged if you will indicate the authority for such action.

A. G. CURTIN.

PITTSBURG, PA., August 11, 1862. 4.20 p. m.

(Received 2.55 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

The quota of Allegheny County of the first requisition of 300,000 volunteers is filled. This county can furnish its quota of volunteers for the additional requisition of 300,000 if it can be arranged to have them raised in place of the proposed draft of militia. Allegheny County is all alive with enthusiasm, and I am very desirous we should be permitted to go in the shape of volunteers. It is, moreover, vastly important to our industrial interests, when so much skilled labor is employed, that an indiscriminate draft should be avoided if possible. We have in some of our establishments a class of citizens the production of whose labor is of the greatest importance to the Government as well as to the public at large, and that class of laborers if diverted from their present occupation cannot be supplied without sending abroad for them. Cannot you do something for location like ours?

THOS. M. HOWE,

President of Committee.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 11, 1862.

Hon. THOMAS M. HOWE,

Pittsburg:

The General Government makes its call upon the respective States, and cannot apportion the call among the counties. That can only be

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 11, 1862.

Governor SALOMON,
Madison, Wis.:

Authority to grant passes has been vested in the Governors of the States. They are the proper persons to exercise it. You can delegate it to any competent person in your State if unable to exercise it in person.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 13, 1862.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, Esq.,
Philadelphia:

Locomotive engineers are exempted. If any other employes should be drafted, who being experts cannot be spared, the Government will discharge them, as has heretofore been done, on the ground that their mechanical service is more valuable than service in the field. But the list of exemptions from draft cannot be extended.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, August 13, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for your information a copy of dispatch No. 6, received from the consul of the United States at Manchester, England, in relation to the desire on the part of many thousands of sturdy men to migrate to this country, with some suggestions upon the subject. I also inclose a printed circular, No. 130, issued by this Department.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

U. S. CONSULATE,
Manchester, England, July 26, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I deem it my duty to acquaint you with the fact that a large number of English subjects offer their services at the consulate under the impression that they will be received and forwarded to serve in the American armies. Many of these find their way over at their own expense, and already calls are almost daily made upon the undersigned, for advice, by weeping women whose husbands or whose sons have fallen upon some of the bloody fields of recent battles. If perfectly consistent with international obligations, and if otherwise desirable on the part of the United States, a little encouragement to emigration would cause the transit of many thousands of sturdy men, who, in the present state of industrial avocations and under the general hard conditions of existence in the Old World, only lack the necessary \$20, possessing which they would flock to our shores. Since

a force in this State, I labor under some disadvantages, but before the expiration of the present week I contemplate appointing our officers, rendezvous, and commandants thereof, commissioning our cruises of exemption, and all other officers which, by said order, am directed to appoint. It is possible that in the multiplied official engagements I may not be able to do all that I contemplate doing during the present week, but at all events I will do it as far as possible, and will from time to time notify the War Department what I have done in pursuance of said orders.

WILLIAM BURTON,
Governor

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 12, 1862.

HIS EXCELLENCY WILLIAM BURTON,
Governor of Delaware, Dover.

Your telegram received. Please state whether any officers have been appointed under the instructions forwarded you from the Department, and who they are.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General

SPRINGFIELD, August 13, 1862. 2 a. m.

(Received 11 a. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

Governor Yates directs me to inform you that thousands of volunteers are rushing to our camps, and no adequate provision has been made to supply them with camp and garrison equipage, clothing and arms. What shall be done with them?

ALLEN C. FULLER,
Adjutant-General

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 13, 1862.

HIS EXCELLENCY RICHARD YATES,
Governor of Illinois, Springfield.

Your telegram referring to regiments of men over forty-five received. No positive answer can be given until the force now called for is raised. After that the question will be considered. Other propositions of the same kind have been made.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 13, 1862. 9.30 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have eleven camps in the State, in each of which there are between 1,000 and 2,000 men. These men I want to bring here and organ-

1. The first of these is the fact that the Government has not provided the necessary funds to carry out the programme. This is a serious problem, as the programme is a long-term one and requires a significant amount of money to be spent over a period of years.

REVISION

1993

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1. 1990년대 초반부터 시작된 '문화유산의 가치 재발견' 움직임
 2. 1995년 제정된 「문화유산보호법」의 시행
 3. 1997년 제정된 「국립문화재연구소법」의 시행
 4. 1998년 제정된 「문화재청장관령」의 시행
 5. 1999년 제정된 「문화재청장관령」의 시행
 6. 2000년 제정된 「문화재청장관령」의 시행
 7. 2001년 제정된 「문화재청장관령」의 시행
 8. 2002년 제정된 「문화재청장관령」의 시행
 9. 2003년 제정된 「문화재청장관령」의 시행
 10. 2004년 제정된 「문화재청장관령」의 시행
 11. 2005년 제정된 「문화재청장관령」의 시행
 12. 2006년 제정된 「문화재청장관령」의 시행
 13. 2007년 제정된 「문화재청장관령」의 시행
 14. 2008년 제정된 「문화재청장관령」의 시행
 15. 2009년 제정된 「문화재청장관령」의 시행
 16. 2010년 제정된 「문화재청장관령」의 시행
 17. 2011년 제정된 「문화재청장관령」의 시행
 18. 2012년 제정된 「문화재청장관령」의 시행
 19. 2013년 제정된 「문화재청장관령」의 시행
 20. 2014년 제정된 「문화재청장관령」의 시행
 21. 2015년 제정된 「문화재청장관령」의 시행
 22. 2016년 제정된 「문화재청장관령」의 시행
 23. 2017년 제정된 「문화재청장관령」의 시행
 24. 2018년 제정된 「문화재청장관령」의 시행
 25. 2019년 제정된 「문화재청장관령」의 시행
 26. 2020년 제정된 「문화재청장관령」의 시행
 27. 2021년 제정된 「문화재청장관령」의 시행
 28. 2022년 제정된 「문화재청장관령」의 시행
 29. 2023년 제정된 「문화재청장관령」의 시행
 30. 2024년 제정된 「문화재청장관령」의 시행

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Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the monomer on the polymerization of α -methylstyrene.

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第 4 頁 共 9 頁 日期 2014.11.14

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蘇州府志卷之四

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易經 修訂本 中華書局出版 定價：每冊 0.50 元

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DAVENPORT, IOWA, August 11, 1862.

SECRETARY OF WAR:

There are 300 men in Scott County already enlisted above quota and under first call of 300,000 men. Can they be received as volunteers and will they be allowed bounty by Government, and will the Government operate generally? Answer to be sent to Davenport and Clinton.

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 11, 1862.

Adj't. Gen. N. B. BAKER,
Davenport, also Clinton, Iowa:

Your Scott County men and all who may volunteer will be received, provided they go into the old regiments, and they will be allowed bounty, and thus save a special draft that will otherwise have to be made to fill up the old regiments. But they will not be received in the 15th for new regiments.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

DAVENPORT, August 12, 1862. 8.40 p. m.
(Received 9.30 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Will Colonel Ryan's Temperance Regiment and Colonel O'Connor's Irish regiment be allowed longer than the 15th instant to fill up? They will have ten regiments instead of five under your requisition of June 8 by telegraph. They will be full this week. You must accept them as volunteers. They enlisted to escape the disgrace of a draft, and do not conceive it, and it will not do to refuse them. Answer immediately.

SAM'L J. KIRKWOOD

AUGUSTA, ME., August 12, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

My request is not to raise volunteers for nine months and have bounties paid them, but have towns allowed to furnish their quotas of the nine-months' men by raising the men by voluntary enlistment, preventing a draft in such towns, and the men to receive no bounty and to be treated as drafted men in all respects.

L. WASHBURN, JR.,
Governor of Maine.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 13, 1862.

Governor WASHBURN,
Augusta, Me.:

Colonel Plisted has leave to remain as long as you require his services. Pray do not send any such person as Blaine to represent you or transact business with the Department, if you can avoid it. Whenever there is any delay in answering a dispatch of yours, it is because the subject is under consideration by the Government.

because some information is wanted before the answer can be given. Blaine represents that you directed him to assert that he was sent because you could get no answer from this Department to your communications. If there has ever been any neglect or delay, it has been for want of physical ability to attend more promptly, or for the reasons above stated. The immense business of this Department requires the laborious attention of its employes from twelve to eighteen hours a day, and it is painful to have complaints in the name of one so highly appreciated as you are by the Department stated in the most impertinent and offensive manner.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 12, 1862—11 a. m.

Governor ANDREW,
Boston, Mass. :

The Adjutant-General has been directed to muster out Major Wild and Captain Wardwell as requested. You must not be impatient if your request for officers from the field should not be answered immediately. The demand for them is so great for the new enlistments, and the exigencies in the field so critical, that it is sometimes impossible to comply with the request, and sometimes it is necessary to obtain information that is difficult to be had as to whether they can be supplied. This has occasioned the delay in respect to Captain Dana, in respect to whom I cannot answer even yet. You can have Captain Morris. We have this moment received news from General Pope that Jackson and his forces are retreating and Pope is pursuing. The battle by General Banks' force on Saturday was one of the most severe, gallant, and skillful engagements during the war.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 12, 1862.

Governor ANDREW,
Boston, Mass. :

Your dispatch saying "I can't get those regiments off because I can't get quick work out of the U. S. disbursing officer and the paymaster" is received. Please say to these gentlemen that if they do not work quickly I will make quick work with them. In the name of all that is reasonable, how long does it take to pay a couple of regiments? We were never more in need of the arrival of regiments than now—even to-day.

A. LINCOLN.

Boston, August 12, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The nine-months' regiments of militia which we are organizing should be put into camp at once and under strict discipline. May I go on and make requisitions for quartermaster's and commissary supplies as for three-years' men?

JNO. A. ANDREW

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 11, 1862.

Governor ANDREW,
Boston:

You may go on and make requisitions for your militia. But they ought not to go into camp, but come directly here, where they may relieve good troops while being themselves instructed. Their presence here might turn the fate of a battle. I would gladly place the bounty and pay disbursements in your hands, as you have several times requested, because I know your energy and have unbounded confidence in you, but existing laws forbid it. I can only place the money in the hands of an officer in the service for disbursement. I shall be happy to give you *carte blanche* whenever it can be done.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., August 11, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Can we furnish, if we see fit, our quota, not only of volunteer but of drafted militia, by volunteering, so as to avoid a draft? Also can we be permitted to continue to receive volunteers until we are ready to draft—say about September 1—as all our people are now in the harvest field, and are indispensably necessary to the gathering of the crop? Answer at once.

OSCAR MALMROS,
Adjutant General.

WINONA, MINN., August 11, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

If possible, pray postpone drafting in Minnesota fifteen days, by which time I am confident quota will have volunteered. Harvest is suffering greatly for laborers. Please answer.

WM. WINDOM.

ALBANY, N. Y., August 12, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The great activity of recruiting in several districts has caused the regiments to reach as high as 1,500 and 1,600 men. Can I accept them as regimental organization, giving them another major?

E. D. MORGAN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 12, 1862.

His Excellency E. D. MORGAN,
Governor of New York, Albany:

How soon will the New York troops begin to move to Washington? Can you send any to-day?

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

ALBANY, 1897.

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J. D. MORGAN

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1897.

The Honorable John D. Morgan, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR:

Yours of the 10th inst.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1897.

The Honorable John D. Morgan, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

J. D. MORGAN

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 11, 1861.

Governor TOD,
Columbus, Ohio.

I am very anxious to have the regiments you mentioned¹ retained in the service, and authorize you to take any measures you may deem proper for that purpose. As an inducement to them I will consider their enlistment as dating back to the original mustering into service, and they will be allowed the bounty. Please advise me what measures you take, and it should be done early.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 11, 1861.

His Excellency DAVID TOD,
Governor of Ohio, Columbus:

In reply to your telegram of yesterday, I am instructed to say:

First. The duty assigned to sheriffs may be committed to auditors. The regulations are only intended to supply deficiency of State laws, not to set them aside.

Second. The time for recruiting for new regiments must cease on the 15th, but recruiting for old regiments may continue until the draft, and if, when added to the new regiments, the number exceeds the entire quota of the first call (50,858), the surplus will be credited on the draft.

Third. The quota of Ohio under the call of July 2 is the same as under the last call. The part called for July 7 was for new regiments, leaving the balance of the quota to fill the old regiments.

Fourth. You are authorized to assign the quotas to each county. See article 6, general order.

Fifth. The appointment of officers of militia must be according to the constitution and laws of the State as provided by the Constitution of the United States.

Sixth. The plan you suggest was duly considered and weighed before the order. The reasons for purging the lists first were thought to be strongest. This opinion is not changed.

Let the proceedings for draft move on without interruption. Use every effort to fill the old regiments.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. F. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 11, 1861.

Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

It is very important for some regiments to arrive here at once. What lack you from us? What can we do to expedite matters? Answer.

A. LINCOLN.

¹ See August 11, p. 365.

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[HARRISBURG, PA., August 12, 1862.]

General H. W. HALLECK:

I am informed that a State law prevents the Governor sending Pennsylvania troops out of the State unless supplied with arms and ammunition. As fast as organized and armed the regiments will be dispatched. Ammunition and accouterments are here, but no muskets.

W. SCOTT KETCHUM,
Brigadier General, Acting Inspector-General

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 12, 1862.

General KETCHUM,

Harrisburg:

If arms and ammunition should not arrive by to-night you will forward the organized regiments as rapidly as possible, to be armed here. Any who have not received their bounty will receive it here. Troops are so necessary here that there must be no delay.

H. W. HALLECK,
General in Chief.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, VT., August 12, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

I desire time extended to September 1 for recruiting volunteers to fill old Vermont regiments. They can readily be filled better with volunteers than drafted in. Our people will probably voluntarily furnish Vermont's quota of nine-months' men within twenty five or thirty days. Drafts not necessary. I cannot keep up with our people. Our five regiments of nine-months' men will be ready before the Government can clothe, arm, and equip them. Please answer about extension.

FREDK. HOLBROOK,
Governor of Vermont.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, VT., August 12, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

A telegram to me from Lieut. James M. Warner says General Halleck will grant an application for him for colonel, but refuses for Lieutenant-colonel. I hereby appoint him colonel of the Eleventh Vermont Regiment, provided the War Department consents and he can report here for duty within two days. The regiment will all come in camp here Thursday, and the colonel is needed that day. I am furnishing Government some superior regiments, and hope you will aid in obtaining suitable officers. Please answer to-day.

FREDK. HOLBROOK.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 12, 1862.

Governor HOLBROOK,

Brattleborough, Vt.:

Order has been given to detail Colonel Warner, as requested by you.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJUT. GENERAL'S OFFICE
No. 101. } Washington, August 1, 1862.

The following orders are published for the information of all concerned:

I. WAR DEPARTMENT
Washington City, D. C., August 1, 1862.

By direction of the President of the United States, it is hereby ordered that no citizen liable to be drafted into the militia shall be sent to a foreign country. And all marshals, deputy marshals, and military and police authorities of the United States are directed, and all police authorities, especially at the United States, on the sea-board, and on the frontier, are requested to see that this order is faithfully carried into effect. And they are hereby authorized and directed to arrest and detain any person or persons about to depart from the United States in violation of this order, and report to Maj. L. C. Turner, judge advocate, at Washington, for further instructions respecting the person or persons so arrested.

2. Any person liable to draft who shall absent himself from his home before such draft is made will be arrested by any provost marshal or military or State officer wherever he may be found within the United States or State officer wherever he may be found within the United States, and be conveyed to the nearest military post or depot and be kept in military duty for the term of the draft; and the expenses of his conveyance to such post or depot and also the sum of \$5000 reward for such person who shall make such arrest shall be deducted from his pay.

3. The writ of habeas corpus is hereby suspended in respect to all persons arrested and detained and in respect to all persons arrested for disobedience of the laws of the United States.

EDWIN M. STANTON
Secretary of War.

II. WAR DEPARTMENT
Washington City, D. C., August 1, 1862.

The temporary restrictions upon travelling, deemed necessary to prevent the escape of persons liable to be drafted into the militia, were not intended to apply to persons with dispatches to and from the legations of friendly powers in the United States. All authorities, civil and military, are consequently required to allow such persons to pass freely, without let or molestation.

EDWIN M. STANTON
Secretary of War.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND
Assistant Adjutant General.

WASHINGTON, August 1, 1862.

Major-General Wool,
Baltimore:

The Secretary of War directs that you immediately repair to Newburg and send to this place all the volunteers mustered there to date and direct the prompt mustering in of all at that place. Corinth has over 30,000 stand of arms which, it is reported, has not yet been issued. If so, take them and issue them. Take with you as many men as you may require for this duty. It is of the utmost importance to have prompt action. Replace by infantry the Pennsylvania regiment at Haver de Grace and send it here. We have heavy artillery ready to mount it.

H. W. HARRIS
Lieutenant General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1, 1862.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Corinth:

You will immediately repair to Indianapolis and take the

by railroad will supply their wants before there can be any real, reasonable ground for complaint.

Before being advised of the draft of 300,000 militia, but after the call for volunteers, I had ordered advertisements to be published for contracts for the following articles to replenish the stock:

| Articles. | Quantity. | Place of delivery. | Time of delivery. |
|-------------------|-----------|---|-------------------|
| | | | <i>Days</i> |
| Hats | 100,000 | New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Saint Louis | 100 |
| Shirts | 400,000 | Cincinnati | 100 |
| Boat-covers | 300,000 | New York, Cincinnati | 100 |
| Stockings | 400,000 | New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Saint Louis | 100 |
| Blankets | 100,000 | Philadelphia, Cincinnati | 100 |
| Knap-sacks | 40,000 | Cincinnati | 100 |
| Haversacks | 100,000 | New York, Cincinnati, Saint Louis | 100 |
| Blankets | 150,000 | Cincinnati | 100 |
| Canteens | 300,000 | New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Saint Louis | 100 |

Advertisements were also ordered for 75,000 shelter tents, and advertisements for smaller quantities of minor articles have been issued from time to time.

I desired to procure a reasonable increase of supply without too much exciting the market. The late sudden movement, however, will make known the fact that there must be a sudden and great demand for all military goods, and this demand will require very large contracts to supply it. I have therefore prepared and am transmitting to the officers in charge of the three principal depots—New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati—instructions to publish an advertisement inviting offers for the various articles of equipment needed, instructing them to enter into contract for the delivery at their respective depots of the articles immediately wanted, with the lowest responsible bidders presenting themselves within ten days, and from time to time thereafter, as they may be needed and favorable offers are received, to make contracts to accumulate in each depot the full equipment for 100,000 men and the supplies necessary to meet the wear and tear and ordinary demands of an army in active service of 200,000 men, supposing that number of men to draw their supplies from each depot.

The 300,000 volunteers will be equipped principally from the articles made up and in store.

The first suit of cloth uniform for the 300,000 drafted militia, coats and trousers, will be made from cloth which I have ordered to be sent from the Schuylkill Arsenal to each State, where the garments will be made by the people of the States themselves, under contracts entered into either by U. S. quartermasters of experience, stationed within the States, or by the government of the States. This arrangement has been proposed to the several State authorities and accepted by them. It will in some degree distribute the vast expenditure made necessary by these levies among the families of those who go forth to serve the country. The work will be done, too, more quickly than so large a work would be done with the means at hand at the principal depots.

Of tents the supply is deficient, and there is not in the country enough of the material out of which to make them. Cotton, which was selling last week at 50 cents per pound in Philadelphia, would go to 75 cents were it announced that cotton-duck tents were to be supplied to the Army.

AUGUST 13, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SIR: In reply to yours of this date as to whether this department has made any, and what, provisions for the supply of the new volunteers and draft troops called for by the President under recent orders, I have the honor to state that the only steps taken have been to endeavor to supply funds to the mustering officers and officers of this department for the loyal States to enable them to subsist the volunteers from the date of the regiments being mustered into service until they depart for the seat of war. The depots for the supply of the troops in the field being well supplied, it is believed that ample time will be given to procure all subsistence stores that may be required, provided funds can be furnished. On one point alone are instructions from your Department necessary, and that is in relation to raising, organizing, &c., the draft. Permit me most respectfully to suggest that their mode of supply and source from which paid for should be the same as for volunteers.

J. P. TAYLOR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 13, 1862.

Governor ISRAEL WASHBURN,
Augusta, Me.:

SIR: You are requested to notify this Department as soon as possible how many volunteers are enlisted at 12 o'clock to-day under the call of July 2 for 300,000. If you cannot give the exact figures, give as close an approximation as possible. The information is wanted for making some estimates.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Governors Nathaniel S. Berry, Concord, N. H.; Frederick Hollbrook, Brattleborough, Vt.; William A. Buckingham, Hartford, Conn.; John A. Andrew, Boston, Mass.; William Sprague, Providence, R. I.; E. D. Morgan, Albany, N. Y.; Andrew G. Curtin, Harrisburg, Pa.; Charles S. Olden, Trenton, N. J.; William Burton, Dover, Del.; David Tod, Columbus, Ohio; G. P. Morton, Indianapolis, Ind.; Richard Yates, Springfield, Ill.; Alexander Ramsey, Saint Paul, Minn.; Austin Blair, Detroit, Mich.; Edward Salomon, Madison, Wis.; Samuel J. Kirkwood, Davenport, Iowa; A. W. Bradford, Annapolis, Md.; F. H. Pickens, Wheeling, Va.; Hon. J. H. Temple, president Military Board, Frankfort, Ky.)

HARTFORD, CONN., *August 13, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

In addition to the three-years' volunteers we shall have 7,000 militia early in September.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 13, 1862.

Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis:

Three additional officers for mustering and disbursing have been sent to your State. Young lieutenants are better than old officers who are incapable of duty. The Department will furnish the best material it can, but without any hope of preventing complaints or avoiding dissatisfaction. Funds have been provided and sent to your State.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

INDIANAPOLIS, August 13, 1862.
(Received 5.35 p. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

We have now enrolled, as near as we can tell, 21,000 men under call of July 2. By Saturday morning will have several thousand more. I have no doubt I shall be able to make two regiments in all districts where only one was called for complete on the 15th instant.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 13, 1862 7.04 p. m.
(Received 8.15 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Will you receive two cavalry regiments from Indiana? These added to old ones will give us five. The men are tendered for them.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 13, 1862.
(Received 9.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your dispatch of this date is received. I regret that suggestions respectfully made in relation to the wants and conditions of the public service in Indiana should be regarded in the light of complaints and dissatisfaction. I give you credit for doing what you can for the cause, and claim the same for myself in my limited position. If the Government understands the condition of affairs in Indiana, of course information from me is not required.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor.

FRANKFORT, August 13, 1862 ^{morning} 3 p. m.
(Received 3.45 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Dispatch received. Fifty-five hundred cavalry and 1,500 infantry have been recruited as estimated. Cavalry now organizing, and when out of the way infantry will recruit faster. The Morgan raid lost us

DETROIT, August 13, 1862. 1 p. m.
(Received 3.35 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

I am directed by the Governor of this State to inform you that eight regiments of infantry and one of cavalry are enlisted to the maximum number and a surplus.

JNO. ROBERTSON,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 13, 1862.

OSCAR MALMROS,
Adjutant-General of Minnesota, Saint Paul:

Minnesota has not furnished an excess of volunteers, compared with other loyal States; but no regard is paid to numbers furnished before July 2. We want the entire levy under the two last calls.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CONCORD, N. H., August 13, 1862.
(Received 7.20 p. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

From as close estimate as I can make at present time, I think about 3,000 recruited to-day at 12 o'clock.

ANTHONY COLBY,
Adjutant-General of New Hampshire.

COLUMBUS, August 13, 1862. 11.15 a. m.
(Received 2.10 p. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

Under the call of July 2 we have raised about 35,000 for new regiments, and since that date about 8,000 for regiments in the field. Recruiting for both is now rapidly progressing.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 13, 1862.

Governor TOD,
Columbus:

All the additional assistance for mustering and disbursing bounty that is at command of the Department has been sent you. Your complaint of the Quartermaster's Department has been transmitted to the Quartermaster-General for his action.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

control of them, and not regard Governor Curtin's orders. The quartermaster will furnish transportation.

H. W. HALLACK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 14, 1862.

Brigadier-General KETCHUM,
Harrisburg:

General Wool has been ordered by the Secretary of War to Harrisburg, to enforce the arming and dispatch of the volunteers. General Hillmore has been sent to New York and Albany in your place. You will, therefore, not leave Pennsylvania till you get further orders. You are authorized to take the most summary measures which may be necessary to push forward the troops. The railroad must give them the preference, and, if necessary, exclude all other passengers.

H. W. HALLACK,
General-in-Chief.

MADISON, WIS., August 14, 1862. 3 1/2 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Your dispatch received. From the best information at hand, I think that the five regiments called for from this State under the first call are full. By the 16th they will be full, and one or two surplus regiments. If we can have till September 1 to receive volunteers we shall fill our whole second call with three-years' volunteers, and I earnestly desire such extension. We cannot put the machinery for drafting in operation before 15th of September.

E. SALOMON.

(GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 105. } Washington, August 14, 1862.

The inspection of all cavalry forces, preparatory to their being mustered into the service of the United States, shall hereafter comprise, in addition to the usual personal examination, a test of horsemanship, to be made under the direction of the mustering officer; and no person shall be mustered into the cavalry service who does not exhibit good horsemanship and a practical knowledge of the ordinary care and treatment of horses.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 14, 1862.

ORDER RESPECTING VOLUNTEERS AND MILITIA.

Ordered:

First. That after the 15th of this month bounty and advanced pay shall not be paid to volunteers for any new regiments, but only to

and the Government will be glad to see the nobl and voluntary to fill up now
the ranks of the army, and the Government will be glad to see the nobl and voluntary to fill up now

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EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

WAS HERBERT,

Secretary of War.

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EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 14, 1862.*
(Via Columbus, Ky.)

MAJ. GEN. W. T. SHERMAN,
Memphis:

The policy of the Government to permit gold and silver to be paid for cotton within our lines was determined before I came here, and I must carry it out. Both the purchasers and sellers are subject to military surveillance and control, and all suspicious persons can be kept away from our armies. Moreover, where you have good reason to believe that money in the hands of any individual is intended for the use of the rebel Government you can seize it. It, however, would be absurd to prohibit the payment of our money for cotton in Memphis while General Butler is encouraging such payment in New Orleans.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 14, 1862.

Governor YATES,
Springfield:

If your Sixty-eighth Regiment or any others of the short term will enlist for three years and remain where they are, I will let the enlistment date back to the original muster, and pay them the bounty. This has been proposed and accepted by the Ohio regiments, but they cannot be discharged until other troops come to take their place.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 14, 1862.

Governor YATES:

The 35,000 volunteers will not fill up your quota of volunteers and militia and fill up your old regiments. Thirty-four thousand seven hundred and nineteen are required to fill up your old regiments.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 14, 1862.

Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis:

After to-morrow bounty and advance pay will not be paid to any except those who enlist to fill up the old regiments, or to complete regiments not entirely filled.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 14, 1862.

Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis:

The cavalry regiments you offer will be accepted if ready to be mustered in without delay.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War

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【本報訊】據美聯社華盛頓電，美國政府宣佈，將向古巴提供價值一億二千五百萬美元的援助。這項援助將用於支持古巴的經濟發展和社會福利事業。美國政府表示，這項援助是美國對古巴長期友好關係的體現，也是對古巴人民在抗爭中取得勝利的肯定。援助將以多種形式提供，包括貸款、贈與和技術支持。美國政府還表示，將繼續與古巴政府合作，推動兩國關係正常化進程。

INSPIRE

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1954年7月1日 星期日

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SECRET

1. 凡在本行存款，利息按日计算，按月结息。

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 14, 1862.*Brig. Gen. H. G. WRIGHT,
Boston:

What causes the delay in sending forward Massachusetts regiments? Everything seems to hang fire at the critical moment. Don't rest till you get them off. Extend your operations to any of the Eastern States where you can be useful.

H. W. HALLECK,
*General in Chief.*BOSTON, MASS., *August 14, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

One regiment has gone to-day; another goes to-morrow; a third and fourth cannot be ready before next week. I think they need arms, bounty, clothing, and mustering. None were ready when I came. Have just returned from camp, where there are over two unorganized regiments, which I have directed to be got ready at once. Will attend to-morrow to other Eastern States, as you authorize. Wrote to Adjutant-General Thomas yesterday. Paymasters have been sent, but no officers to pay bounty. Mustering officers are much needed, under system of muster prevailing. Can I take any regular officer I can find for this duty? It will expedite matters much.

H. G. WRIGHT,
*Brigadier-General of Volunteers.*SAINT PAUL, MINN., *August 14, 1862 - 7.35 p. m.*

(Received 12.15 a. m., 15th.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

Twelve hundred and thirty men are enlisted and reported at the place of general rendezvous for the State. About 500 other enlistments have been heard of in the State. Enlisting at the general rendezvous is progressing at the rate of 150 per day.

OSCAR MALMROS,
*Adjutant-General.*TRENTON, *August 14, 1862 - 12 noon.*

(Received 12.30 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I wrote yesterday that one regiment had 808 men, one 817 men, one 625 men, one 700 men. You may add to-day to each regiment 100 men.

CHAS. S. OLDEN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
*Washington City, D. C., August 14, 1862.*Governor MORGAN,
Albany, N. Y.:

In order to relieve some of the State Executives from embarrassment in making local apportionments, the Department has concluded

hence cannot be ready for the draft before the 1st day of September. I send Governor Dennison to see you on this subject of draft to-morrow.

DAVID TOD.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *August 14, 1862. 10.00 p. m.*
(Received 12.10 a. m. 15th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have over 20,000 men in camp, without blankets or clothing. They can be purchased in Cincinnati. It is due to my gallant boys that you order them purchased. These were all ordered by me on the 7th of July. I know not where the fault is, and it is well that I do not, for I would whip the fellow were he as strong as Methuselah.

DAVID TOD.

HARRISBURG, PA., *August 14, 1862.*
(Received 10.30 p. m.)

General HALLACK and
P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War:

Two regiments clothed and armed, and will leave to-night or to-morrow morning at this place and at Lancaster; 10,300 have been mustered into service. The thirteen companies at Lancaster will be here to-morrow. Blankets expected.

W. SCOTT KETCHUM,
Brigadier General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 14, 1862.

HIS Excellency FREDERICK HOLBROOK,
Governor of Vermont, Brattleborough, Vt.:

SIR: The Secretary of War instructs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo in relation to furnishing the Tenth and Eleventh Regiments of Vermont Volunteers with Springfield rifled muskets, and complaining of the Austrian arms which were furnished to your Ninth Regiment and afterward exchanged. In reply, you are respectfully informed that the Government is not at present in a situation to furnish more than one-third of the men under the first call with what are commonly called the best guns, and that the State of Vermont has received always more than her share in proportion to the number at present on hand and the number of troops in the other States to be supplied. The Springfield guns given to your Ninth Regiment, in exchange for other arms, were given as an acknowledgment of their patriotic ardor in coming forward first in answer to the call. As to the Austrian guns referred to in your letter, they are deemed by competent military officers to be an excellent arm and but little inferior to the Springfield musket. However, it may be stated generally that the Department expects soon to be able to furnish all the troops with arms of the best quality, and that it would be glad to do so now if the arms were on hand or to be procured. Your Excellency may rest assured that the full share due to Vermont of the best arms now in the possession of the Government, or that may

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 17, 1862.

Governor SALOMON,
Madison, Wis..

The old regiments must be filled, and volunteers for them will be paid the bounty until the 1st of September. New regiments will not be authorized to receive the bounty. A general order has been sent you to-day on this subject.*

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

(Same to the Governors of the loyal States, and Hon. J. B. Temple, president Military Board, Frankfort, Ky.)

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJUT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 107. } Washington, August 15, 1862.

I. Officers of the Regular Army will, as a general rule, receive leaves of absence to accept the rank of colonel in volunteer regiments, but not lower grades. Non-commissioned officers and privates will be discharged on receiving commissions in volunteer regiments. †

* * * * *

III. The laws of the United States and the general laws of war, authorize, in certain cases, the seizure and conversion of private property for the subsistence, transportation, and other uses of the army, but this must be distinguished from pillage; and the taking of property for public purposes is very different from its conversion to private uses. All property lawfully taken from the enemy, or from the inhabitants of an enemy's country, instantly becomes public property, and must be used and accounted for as such. The fifty-second Article of War authorizes the penalty of death for pillage or plundering, and other articles authorize severe punishments for any officer or soldier who shall sell, embezzle, misapply, or waste military stores, or who shall permit the waste or misapplication of any such public property. The penalty is the same whether the offense be committed in our own or in an enemy's territory.

IV. All property, public or private, taken from alleged enemies, must be inventoried and duly accounted for. If the property taken be claimed as private, receipts must be given to such claimants or their agents. Officers will be held strictly accountable for all property taken by them or by their authority, and it must be returned for the same as any other public property.

V. Where foraging parties are sent out for provisions or other stores, the commanding officer of such party will be held accountable for the conduct of his command, and will make a true report of all property taken.

VI. No officer or soldier will, without authority, leave his colors or ranks to take private property, or to enter a private house for that purpose. All such acts are punishable with death, and an officer who permits them is equally as guilty as the actual pillager.

VII. Commanding officers of armies and corps will be held responsible for the execution of these orders in their respective commands.

By command of Major-General Halleck, General-in-Chief of the Army:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

* See p. 380.

† For paragraph II, see Series II, Vol. IV, p. 309.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 12, 1880.

Sir: In answer to my letter of the 10th inst., in answer to my letter of the 10th inst., your request is not answered.

As the question of the appointment of a chaplain is a matter of the highest importance, and as the Department is not in a position to appoint a chaplain at this time, it is necessary that you should be satisfied with your present position.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant, and in any case, I am, Sir, very respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant. The Department please to be satisfied with your present position.

HOWARD M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

Very respectfully,
HOWARD M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

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Very respectfully,
HOWARD M. STANTON,

DAVENPORT, IOWA, *August 15, 1862*. 12.30 p. m.
(Received 2.15 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Will all the volunteers be credited on the draft after filling the call for the first 300,000 men, or will the credit be given on the draft only after filling the first call, and also the old regiments? Answer definitely.

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 16, 1862. 4.35 p. m.

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General of Iowa, Davenport, Iowa.

The old regiments must be filled before any volunteers can be credited on the draft.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. HUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 16, 1862.*

General BOYLE,
Louisville, Ky.:

All Kentucky regiments you can raise for three years will be received.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 16, 1862.

His Excellency ISRAEL WASHINGTON,
Governor of Maine, Augusta, Me.:

SIR: In reply to yours of the 11th instant on the subject of drafting, I am directed to say that the regulations for drafting established by General Orders, No. 99, are only intended to supply any defects that may exist in State laws or in the execution of them, and not to set them aside.

So far as your State laws can be substituted for the regulations, it may be done, and you can use such portion of the regulations as may be required to supply any deficiency. The additional regulations of last evening will relieve you of any embarrassment in assigning quotas to counties. The regiments of militia must be offered in the same manner as volunteers. If men are willing to volunteer to take the place of drafted men and to be organized and in all respects treated as such, I see no objection to it. The quota of drafted men being furnished by the State, it can make no difference to the Government whether they are selected by draft, or come voluntarily forward and offer themselves. The policy of such a course might, however, be questioned in reference to its effects at home. It would strip the State of its most devoted and loyal men subject to draft, and

to the effect that the Government is not to be bound by any such vote. This is the only way in which the Government can avoid the adoption of any but the most reasonable and just measures.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

Secretary of the War Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., August 10, 1864.

General Sherman,

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst. and in reply to inform you that the War Department has no objection to the additional regulation of the 1st Cavalry, 1st Division, 1st Army Corps, as proposed. Notify me when you have decided upon the final number of the regiment.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

General Sherman,

(Received 10 p. m.)

General Sherman,

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst. and in reply to inform you that the War Department has no objection to the additional regulation of the 1st Cavalry, 1st Division, 1st Army Corps, as proposed. Notify me when you have decided upon the final number of the regiment.

J. WASHBURN, JR.

General Sherman,

(Received 6 p. m.)

General Sherman,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst. and in reply to inform you that the War Department has no objection to the additional regulation of the 1st Cavalry, 1st Division, 1st Army Corps, as proposed. Notify me when you have decided upon the final number of the regiment.

JOHN A. ANDREWS,

General Sherman,

(Received 10 p. m.)

General Sherman,

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst. and in reply to inform you that the War Department has no objection to the additional regulation of the 1st Cavalry, 1st Division, 1st Army Corps, as proposed. Notify me when you have decided upon the final number of the regiment.

appoint new officers, for special and peculiar reasons? I trust Lieut. Charles L. Chandler, of First Massachusetts, whom I long since requested, and commissioned in our Thirty-fourth, may be ordered immediately to join that regiment at Washington; it left here to-day. Give me him as favor, if no other.

JOHN A. ANDREW.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 15, 1862. 6 p. m.

Governor ANDREW,
Boston:

I am highly gratified by your dispatch just received. The Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Regiments shall go to Banks and Sigel as they desire.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *August 15, 1862.*

(Received 5 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Will you accept volunteers for nine-months' service in lieu of drafted men?

H. R. GAMBLE,
Governor of Missouri.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 15, 1862.*

Governor GAMBLE,
Saint Louis:

The Secretary of War consents to your retaining in service the surplus militia, at least for the present, that all preparations should be made for the draft, and the question of postponement will be decided hereafter.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 15, 1862.

His Excellency Governor BERRY,
Concord, N. H.:

Information has been received at this Department that the laws of your State do not exempt physicians, surgeons, and clergymen from draft. They will be exempt as in other States.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 16, 1862.*

Governor MORGAN,
Albany:

The rule of the Department is that regular officers will not be permitted to accept volunteer commissions of less rank than a colonel.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1862.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The movement of troops in the army is being accelerated by moving to morning, so that the army will be in position to move on tomorrow. The arrangement of the army is being made so that it will be in position to move on tomorrow.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

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WASHINGTON.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, August 15, 1862. 8.45 p. m.
(Received 10.25 p. m.)

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War:

The Governor directs me to say that he will have fifty new regiments to arm by the 1st of September. We are sending many recruits to old regiments without arms. Of course we want arms and accoutrements for fifteen more regiments. Cannot you give us Springfield and Enfields for them?

GEO. H. WRIGHT,
Quartermaster-General of Ohio.

HARRISBURG, PA., August 15, 1862.

MAJ. GEN. H. W. HALLACK:

I arrived here night before last, and I found Brigadier-General Ketchum actively and efficiently engaged in preparing the troops for Washington. Two regiments have been forwarded. Another will go forward from Lancaster this afternoon, and two regiments from Harrisburg to-morrow, and all will be sent forward as soon as possible. General Ketchum and staff are doing their very best in preparing and sending the troops forward. Fifteen thousand muskets have arrived. If any delay occurs it must be attributed to the State officer in not appointing officers. Delay also may be ascribed to the arrangements of troops from towns and counties together.

JNO. E. WOOL,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 15, 1862.

EDWARD C. MAURAN,
Adjutant-General of Rhode Island, Providence:

Your quota of men sent to the field before the two last calls of the President is just the quota you have sent—that is to say, there is no surplus to be credited on the draft or on the previous call. Your quota of 300,000 volunteers is 2,712, the same as for the draft. The call of the Department of July 7 was for a new regiment, leaving the balance of the quota of volunteers to be filled by recruits for old regiments. After your old regiments are filled, any surplus of volunteers can be credited on the draft.

Respectfully, yours,

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MADISON, WIS., August 15, 1862. 10 a. m.
(Received 3.15 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I must immediately have a distinct understanding of your order of yesterday. Understanding from your former dispatches that any excess of volunteers over the five regiments called for as our part of

for from this State. They cannot go into camp until tents are provided, and there is almost nothing else ready. We shall be obliged to provide local quarters and subsistence for the companies till proper provisions are made. What shall we do? Answer.

E. SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 15, 1861. 5.26 p. m.
Governor SALOMON,
Madison, Wis.:

If you will carefully read the new orders, you will hardly fail to understand that all persons volunteering to this date will be entitled to the advance pay and bounty; that volunteers for regiments partly organized and not filled up will be also entitled to pay and bounty until the 22d of this month; that volunteers for old regiments now in the field will be entitled to pay and bounty until the 1st of September. In no other cases will bounty be paid. The meaning of the orders cannot be expressed more clearly. When you report what number of volunteers you have, instructions will be given upon the other matters mentioned in your telegram of this date.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 15, 1861. 5.47 p. m.
His Excellency E. SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin, Madison:

Arms for the twelve regiments have been provided; 4,500 Enfield rifle muskets of superior quality have been forwarded to-day from New York. Canvas cannot be had for tents, owing to the scarcity of cotton, and you must do as you propose—build temporary board barracks.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 15, 1861. 5.50 p. m.
Governor SALOMON,
Madison, Wis.:

The Department would gladly furnish experienced officers for the new recruits. But a moment's reflection will convince you that it would be grossly unjust to soldiers who are in face of the enemy to deprive them of their officers, and that it is dangerous to the country to reduce the force before the enemy. The order of the Department is a military necessity that cannot be overcome. In respect to fire companies you need have no trouble. The law of Congress exempts all who are exempted by the State law. But that can only be taken advantage of by those who were exempted at the date of the President's call. All who have joined the militia since that date remain liable to military duty, as do all who have joined a fire company.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

IN SENATE, March 18, 1897.
 REPORT OF THE
 SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
 FOR THE YEAR 1896.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, passed March 18, 1897, has the honor to submit herewith a report of the progress of the work of the Department during the year 1896. The report is divided into two parts, the first of which contains a general statement of the work of the Department, and the second a detailed statement of the work of the various bureaus and offices. The report is accompanied by a number of tables and maps, which are intended to give a more complete and accurate view of the work of the Department than could be given by a mere statement of facts.

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I consider that under your verbal instructions and the public laws and regulations, this office has full authority to provide, so far as it is physically possible, all proper regulation quartermaster's supplies for the new troops.

I have been informed that the volunteer call is expected to raise quickly 150,000 men in new regiments, and more slowly about 150,000 to fill the ranks of the old regiments, and that the drafted militia, who will come in after the volunteers, will amount to 300,000.

No further authority or instructions from the War Department occur to me as necessary to assist me in providing supplies. I believe the office has already authority to exercise all legal powers. The regulations under laws of Congress require some forms and advertisements which promote economy, occasionally at the expense of time and efficiency. But I do not think that the Secretary has the legal power to dispense with these; and should public extremity in any case make it, in my opinion, absolutely necessary to do so, I will submit the particular case for your consideration.

The rise of the people in answer to the President's call has been even more sudden than that of last year; but it finds us much better prepared, as my report of the 13th instant has made known to you.

Whatever the manufacturing power of the country can do to meet the exigency in time, I think I have instructions and power to control; and though I expect complaint, I do not think there will be much delay, except in the supply of the tents, for which most of the material must be imported. In the meantime, as you have been informed, it will be necessary to put the troops, instead of putting them under canvas.

If any instructions occur to the War Department which would aid my efforts I shall of course be happy to receive them, but none occur to me. For any authority which I may hereafter find necessary I shall not hesitate to ask, with confidence that, if consistent with law, it will, as heretofore, be granted at once.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 16, 1862.

HENRY DU PONT,
Wilmington, Del.:

Sir: In reply to yours of 13th instant, requesting that the employees at your mills engaged in the manufacture of powder be exempted from the draft, I am directed to say that the request has been granted.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 16, 1862.*
Brig. Gen. H. G. WRIGHT,
Boston:

You will immediately repair to these headquarters, bringing your staff with you.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

10,000 blankets. I cannot put men in rendezvous without them. We have 10,000 volunteers above the five regiments. The expenses of local camps for companies above general rendezvous of regiments are large. If Government cannot furnish, can you authorize my one here to furnish blankets and the Government pay therefor?

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD,
Governor.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, August 16, 1862. 10.10 p. m.
(Received 11.30 a. m. 17th.)

SECRETARY OF WAR:

I am directed to report to you the number of volunteers offered under last calls. There are from 12,000 to 15,000.

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant General of Iowa.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 16, 1862.

Governor ANDREW,
Boston:

The rule in respect to officers does not apply to those not in the field. It arises from the existing military emergencies and admits of no exception, much as I desire to oblige you.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 16, 1862.

Governor MORGAN,
Albany:

The transfers of officers you desire from the old to the new regiments cannot be made without danger of disaster. Not a single officer can be taken from any army in the field at present.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 16, 1862.

Capt. RICHARD I. DONAG,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

You will muster in minors over eighteen, on being satisfied on the affidavits of their captains that the consent of their parents and guardians has been given to their enlistment, without having that consent in writing. Communicate this order to other mustering officers in Harrisburg.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MADISON, Wis., August 16, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Your reply received, and fully satisfactory. Our first call is filled to overflowing, and we shall fill the second by volunteers by the 22d.

1. The first group consists of common-law officers and
2. The second group consists of those who are not common-law
3. The third group consists of those who are not common-law
4. The fourth group consists of those who are not common-law

1. Application

SECRET

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JAMES EARL RAY

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or evidence against the character, conduct, or fitness of the appointee, and if there should be any such charges or evidence, a special report of the same will be made to the President.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 18, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JAMES WADSWORTH,
Commanding Military District of Washington.

SIR: You are hereby authorized by the Secretary of War to raise and organize one or more regiments of volunteer infantry, the same to be recruited in the District of Columbia, and to serve for three years, or during the war. The said volunteers will be placed on the same footing as those raised in the respective States, so far as bounty and allowances are concerned. Each regiment will be organized as prescribed in the act of July 22, 1861, "to authorize the employment of volunteers, &c." (except that no bounties will be authorized).*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, August 18, 1862.

(Via Columbus, Ky., 24th, 1 p. m. Received 2:10 p. m., 24th.)

MAJ. GEN. H. W. HALLOCK,
General-in-Chief.

Dispatch received. Will religiously carry out any line of policy as to trade the proper authority dictates, and with absolute confidence in its right, as soon as I feel that you are at the helm. I have now a steamer, seized for exchanging salt for cotton without military or customhouse permits. Salt is eminently contraband, because [of] its use in curing meats, without which armies cannot be subsisted. If vigorous war measures are contemplated, I think all commerce should cease. To carry on trade with the interior all our soldiers must be made customhouse spies, as all closed packages may and do contain contraband. We find clothing, percussion caps, and salt concealed in every conceivable shape, and I doubt not that thousands of packages reach the interior in this way. All the people of the South are now arming as partisan riders, daring not to be guerrillas.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 18, 1862.

HIS EXCELLENCY WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor of Connecticut, Hartford.

Required to fill up your regiments in the field August 13, 1862, 4,000 men.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

* Details of organization omitted.

have them? You know that I am the war candidate for Congress from this district, and speak from personal knowledge.

Your friend and obedient servant,

J. B. GRINNELL.

(Enclosure 1)

August 29, 1862.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War as touching the question of arms for distribution on our southern border.

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 29, 1862.

His Excellency SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD,

Governor of Iowa, Davenport.

Required to fill up your regiments in the field August 13, 1862,
8,000 men.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FRANKFORT, KY., August 28, 1862. *Per A. J. Smith*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

A week since we were advised that cavalry arms (Rifley) had been forwarded to Kentucky. We have had no further intelligence of them. We have 5,000 cavalry ready for arming and mounting and have no arms. The enemy is reported in force at Richmond, twenty-four miles from Lexington.

J. W. FINNELL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 28, 1862.

His Excellency ISRAEL WASHINGTON,

Governor of Maine, Augusta.

Required to fill up your regiments in the field August 13, 1862,
6,420 men.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 28, 1862.

His Excellency A. W. BRADFORD,

Governor of Maryland, Annapolis.

Required to fill up your regiments in the field August 13, 1862,
6,000 men.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., August 13, 1905.

HOWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., August 13, 1905.

C. F. BUCKINGHAM,

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., August 13, 1905.

HOWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., August 13, 1905.

C. F. BUCKINGHAM,

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., August 13, 1905.

C. F. BUCKINGHAM,

Washington, D. C., August 13, 1905.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 18, 1862.

His Excellency CHARLES S. OLDEN,

Governor of New Jersey, Trenton.

Required to fill up your regiments in the field August 13, 1862,
3,904 men.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ALBANY, N. Y., August 18, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLOCK,

Commander-in-Chief.

Governor Morgan will issue 10,000 State arms, but they have no accoutrements. Can the Government supply them now? We want clothing and equipage also. I fear there will be great delay on this account.

Q. A. GILMORE,

Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 18, 1862.

Brig. Gen. Q. A. GILMORE,

Albany, N. Y.

The Assistant Secretary of War has given directions in regard to clothing and equipments. The troops should be sent here with all possible dispatch.

H. W. HALLOCK,

General in Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 18, 1862.

His Excellency E. D. MORGAN,

Governor of New York, Albany.

Required to fill up your regiments in the field August 13, 1862,
52,854 men.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 18, 1862.

Governor MORGAN,

Albany.

If it will save time and bring the troops quicker you can attach temporarily surplus companies to a full regiment, to be organized and consolidated when time and the safety of the country admits. I cannot tell you how precious time is now. Every man is needed at once. If the troops cannot be paid the bounty and advance pay as quick as they can be sent off, do not detain them, but start them and telegraph me, and they shall be paid here on arrival.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 13, 1902.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 13, 1902.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 13, 1902.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 13, 1902.

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WAR DEPARTMENT,

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WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 18, 1862.

His Excellency WILLIAM SPRAGUE,

Governor of Rhode Island, Providence.

Required to fill up your regiments in the field August 13, 1862,
3,282 men.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 18, 1862.

His Excellency FREDERICK HUBBROOK,

Governor of Vermont, Brattleborough.

Required to fill up your regiments in the field August 13, 1862,
2,000 men.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 18, 1862.

His Excellency F. H. PIERCE,

Governor of Virginia, Wheeling.

Required to fill up your regiments in the field August 13, 1862,
5,583 men.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 18, 1862.

His Excellency EDWARD SALOMON,

Governor of Wisconsin, Madison.

Required to fill up your regiments in the field August 13, 1862,
8,004 men.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 19, 1862.

ISRAEL WASHBURN, JR.,

Governor of Maine.

SIR: Please state, first, how many new regiments you have commenced under the President's last call for volunteers; second, how many of these are full; third, how many men are required to fill the balance, and how long will it require to raise them; fourth, how many regiments have gone to the field. Please answer by 12 to-morrow.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

*Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.**(Send to other Governors of loyal States.)*

all the railroads which are or may hereafter be included within the lines of operations of the Army of Virginia, and the instructions May 28, 1862, are continued in full force.*

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *August 19, 1862,*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have borrowed of various banks for a few days, to pay bounty \$200,000. I have sent four regiments of the new levy to Kentucky and hope to be able to get five off to day. I hope, my dear sir, you will see that the bounty money, by which this may be replaced, will be sent forward promptly, that my credit may not suffer.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor,

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 19, 1862,

Governor MORTON,

Indianapolis:

The most peremptory orders have been given to supply you with funds. If it is not done I will discharge the officer whose neglect occasions the delay, no matter what his rank.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

August 19, 1862

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF INDIANA,

Indianapolis:

Your telegram stating you had borrowed \$200,000 received. Six days ago requisition for \$350,000 additional funds was made in favor of Captain Pomeroy, Eleventh Infantry, who was then under order to relieve Colonel Simonson. That amount is now on its way, and Captain Pomeroy has been instructed to proceed with all possible dispatch and transfer entire amount to Colonel Carrington, when amount borrowed can be immediately replaced.

By order of the Secretary of War:

THOS. M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General

DAVENPORT, IOWA, *August 19, 1862.*

(Received 11 p. m.,

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

I have acted on the understanding that all companies organized the 15th and completed on the 28d would be organized into new regiments. Our people have volunteered rapidly, and I think there to-day enough companies for fifteen regiments. If they are

I am already
I am already
I am already

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having now turned over all recruiting to this department, and Kentucky now having a loyal Governor, I trust there will be more regularity hereafter.

Respectfully,

JOHN W. FINNELL,
Adjutant General of Kentucky Volunteers.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 19, 1862.

Governor ANDREW,
Boston, Mass.:

Mr. Sumner has just read me your dispatch. You can have any officer that you designate who is on furlough. It seems to me that it should occur to you that officers who are before the enemy or in the enemy's country are quite as necessary to the men under their command as to new recruits, and that you would regard the rule of the Department as a necessary military exigency and not an arbitrary exaction.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

DETROIT, MICH., *August 19, 1862. 5.10 p. m.*
(Received 8.10 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant General:

Ten infantry regiments and two cavalry regiments have been organized under the last call for three years' men; are all full to the maximum. Have sent none to the field. Waiting for clothing and arms.

By order of the Governor:

JNO. ROBERTSON,
Adjutant General

CONCORD, N. H., *August 19, 1862.*
(Received 11.15 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Does the call for 300,000 volunteers include the previous call for 75,000? What is our quota for both calls? Is the number required for the old regiments a part of our quota under these two calls? Please answer immediately.

N. S. BERRY,
Governor of New Hampshire.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 19, 1862.

O. F. WINCHESTER,
President New Hampshire Arms Company, New Haven, Conn.

SIR: The inquiry made in your letter of the 5th instant whether companies arming themselves with Henry's repeating rifles will be

more in all next week. Am delayed for want of equipments. Recruiting for old regiments progressing finely. Will have everything in readiness to commence drafting by the 3d, if necessary.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 19, 1862.

Governor CURTIS,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

In cities or large counties where it is certified that one commissioner cannot perform the duty, an increased number will on application be allowed by the Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., *August 19, 1862—7.50 p. m.*
(Received 8.30 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

First question, one regiment; second question, full; third question, say about 1,000 men by September 1; fourth question, none. Recruits are going forward daily.

WM. SPRAGUE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 19, 1862.

His Excellency Governor SALOMON,
Madison, Wis.:

The whole number of troops called out and furnished previous to July 1 was 548,148. Of these your quota was 21,753. You had furnished, according to the muster-rolls in the Adjutant-General's Office, 22,263, leaving an excess of 510. The last muster-roll is dated April 30.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 113. } *Washington, August 20, 1862.*

Detachments of recruits will be furnished with at least two days' cooked rations before starting from the depot for their regiments. If delayed in any city en route a detachment will be marched to the "Soldiers' Rest," where additional cooked rations will be issued to the men sufficient to last till their arrival at the next "Rest," or at the destination of the detachment, according to circumstances. Superintendents of the recruiting service for States or districts will see that this order is executed.

The officers or non-commissioned officers in charge of detachments en route are responsible that the rations are not wasted; also, that such as are required are obtained at the "Rests." Purchases of articles of food on public account are not authorized.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,

months' regiments, but new regiments have been organized, taking the same number, for three years; also the Seventy-seventh (cavalry). The following regiments have the whole number of men recruited, and are full, but are not fully organized: Seventy-ninth, Eightieth, Eighty-first, Eighty-second, Eighty-third, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth, Eighty-ninth, Ninetieth, or Fifth Cavalry. The following regiments have been started, and a number of men recruited for each: Ninety-first, Ninety-second, Ninety-third, Ninety-fourth, Ninety-fifth, Ninety-sixth, Ninety-seventh, Ninety-eighth, Ninety-ninth, One hundred, One hundred and first. Whole number of men recruited for the last-named regiments between 3,000 and 6,000, but cannot tell exactly, as reports are not in. Also in camp companies for three batteries, comprising 475 men. Of these regiments the following have already left the State and gone to Kentucky, to wit: The Seventieth, Seventy-first, Seventy-second, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-eighth, Twelfth, Sixteenth, and three companies of the Seventy-seventh, or Fourth Cavalry. Will leave to-day for Kentucky, the Sixty-ninth, Seventy-fourth, and Seventy-fifth regiments. It will be seen what our condition is in regard to arms. Please show this to the Secretary of War.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

CLINTON, IOWA, August 20, 1862. 9.45 a. m.

(Received 12 m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Will all the companies of volunteers raised by the 23d instant be organized into new regiments? If not, what will be done with the excess? Answer.

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant General of Iowa.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 20, 1862.

Adjutant-General BAKER,
Davenport, Iowa:

By reading the order of the Department you will perceive that new regiments are not to be commenced after the 15th of this month; that volunteers for regiments organizing will be received until the 23d, and that volunteers for the old regiments will be received until the 1st of September. Your volunteers probably belong to one of those three classes, and the order expresses what is to be done with them as plainly as can be expressed.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, August 20, 1862.

(Received 3 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Tell me what I shall do with over 100 companies of volunteers above the 50 under the 200,000 call for volunteers.

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, *August 20, 1862.*
 LEWIS M. STANTON,
Secretary of War;

There are companies now full and that will be filled by the fall eighteen to twenty regiments. Our whole State appears to be recruiting. Second, The companies are now coming into rendezvous as rapidly as I can furnish blankets for them. Could have them next week if I had blankets and could build quarters fast. Have blankets for only five regiments. Third, I don't want more time than the 23d. All I want is to put into regiments companies full on that day. If I don't get this permission I will volunteer myself and leave the State.

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD,
Governor.

TOPEKA, KANS., *August 20, 1862. 1/4 p. m.*

(Via Leavenworth. Received 8.40 p. m.)

LEWIS M. STANTON:

Is Lane recruiting a regiment of colored men in Kansas, commissioned the officers? Has a draft been made on this

C. ROBINSON,

FRANKFORT, KY., *August 20, 1862.*

(Received 5 p. m.)

LEWIS M. STANTON:

ask Doyle telegraphs, under date of 16th instant, as follows: "I had telegraphed me he would receive all the three-years' men that could be raised in Kentucky." Does this comprehend all men? I have two regiments of mounted men now recruited who would be most happy to receive if permitted by the Government. They are of companies raised in excess of former orders.

J. F. ROBINSON,

FRANKFORT, KY., *August 20, 1862.*

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

President of the United States;

Instructed by a resolution of the General Assembly of Kentucky passed this day, to request that time be given until the 20th of October next to the officers recruiting the Thirty-first, Thirty-second and Thirty-sixth Regiments of Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, formerly assigned to them having been recently threatened by and occupied by guerrillas, so as to retard recruiting and to prevent filling up of the regiments. I believe, Mr. President, that the interests of the country would be promoted if it could be so ordered that the draft in Kentucky, except to fill up the old regiments, be postponed until October 1, and that the authorities of the State be permitted to recruit twelve-months' men in satisfaction of 1/3 of the quota of the draft, and on October 1 make draft for the balance.

JAS. F. ROBINSON,
Governor of Kentucky.

AUGUSTA, ME., August 29, 1862.

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Commenced five new regiments; all full, and have been for eight days. All would have marched but for delays of Government officers. One of these left yesterday for the field, and another goes to-morrow, and the rest will go as soon as mustered and paid by Major Cardiner.

I. WASHBURN, JR.,
Governor of Maine.

BALTIMORE, August 30, 1862.

Brigadier-General BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Four new regiments are now being raised in this State under the call for volunteers—the Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth. The Fourth has eight full companies. The Sixth has five full companies, and will probably have eight by the end of week. The Seventh has five full companies. The Eighth has three full companies. There are six incomplete and unassigned companies. There are, as far as known, full 500 recruits now in the counties ready to be mustered in. About 1,500 more men will be required to fill up all the four regiments to the maximum standard, which, if the time can be extended, will be, I think, certainly procured by 10th of September. All the regiments are now in camp here.

A. W. BRADFORD,
Governor of Maryland.

BOSTON, August 31, 1862.

His Excellency President LINCOLN:

Mayor Wightman, of Boston, has this morning, in a published official document, used these words, viz:

Every citizen who desires to maintain the honor and reputation of our militia system as established by our fathers must resolve that the quota of Boston should be filled without resorting to draft, which, though sanctioned by an act of Congress, is in one of its elements contrary to the spirit and intent of the Constitution, obnoxious to the President of the United States, and in direct opposition to the constitution and laws of Massachusetts.

It is clear, sir, that my duty is to yield implicit obedience to the laws of Congress relating to militia organizations, and to your lawful orders issued thereunder. In order to prevent confusion in the public mind, will you please telegraph immediately the authority for the foregoing reference to yourself; also any additional order or instructions you may think proper?

Your obedient servant,

JNO. A. ANDREW.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 30, 1862.

GOVERNOR ANDREW,
Boston, Mass.:

Neither the Secretary of War nor I know anything except what you tell us about the "published official document" you mention.

A. LINCOLN.

Boston, August 20, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I hoped by telegraphing Sumner to save you trouble of replying, and to draw full explanation from him, believing that your former telegrams and orders included volunteer officers under McClellan and Pope, but not Burnside's division remaining in North Carolina, nor any of either army not in presence of enemy. Will write more fully. Doubt not my hearty and sympathetic acquiescence in whatever decision

JOHN A. ANDREW.

Boston, Mass., August 20, 1862.

(Received 2.30 p. m.)

Brigadier General HICKINGHAM:

Since the President's last call for volunteers we have raised and forwarded four companies, completing the Thirty-second Regiment, also the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth regiments, under Maggi and Wells, respectively, both maximum size, and two surplus companies attached to Thirty-third. The Thirty-fifth, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, and Fortieth are full to maximum, quartered at Camp Stanton, Lynnfield. The Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh, at Worcester and Pittsfield, respectively, are full regiments, some companies not quite to maximum, but will be this week. There are certain companies outlying in their towns because U. S. quartermaster has been unable to cover all as fast as needed; these may constitute a Forty-first Regiment. There are not less than 1,500 men at Camp Cameron, Cambridge, for old regiments in the field, waiting supplies and forwarding. Large numbers of such recruits have already gone. We hope to get the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth Regiments off this week. All our regiments march just as rapidly as they can receive their quartermaster's supplies, arms, equipments, pay, and bounty. It takes a little time to arrange companies, appoint their officers, and combine them into regiments, that they may be in truth like soldiers, and not a mere congregation of men. We have two full battery companies, which will march immediately, to receive ordnance in Washington. All these regiments will move as fast as their supplies are ready. Do you wish another regiment begun? Many of our old regiments in the field are reported full by their recruiting parties. All our batteries report themselves full. Your telegram that 9,000 men are wanted for our old regiments surprises me. Please send particulars, details. Our new regiments, batteries, and companies, before mentioned, will nearly reach 10,000 men, including Forty-first Regiment. Militia regiments are rapidly forming for nine months. We surely need full powers and rapid supplies, and the people will furnish soldiers. No draft needed or useful.

WM. SCHOLLER,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 19, 1862.

JOHN ROBERTSON, Detroit, Mich.:

Arms and equipments seven regiments of Infantry and one of cavalry have, this Department is advised, arrived at Detroit some days since. What does your telegram of to-day mean?

P. H. WATSON.

Detroit, August 20, 1862.

P. H. WATSON, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary of War:

In addition to the seven regiments of infantry and one of cavalry mentioned in your dispatch, and for which clothing and arms have been ordered, but not all yet arrived, there are two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry now full, for which clothing and arms have not been ordered. Can they be furnished? Blankets for three regiments are needed immediately, as the men are suffering for want of them.

JOHN ROBERTSON,
Adjutant-General of Michigan.

Detroit, August 20, 1862. 4.30 p. m.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

The infantry regiments are ready to commence moving from this State first of next week. To what point will they be ordered?

By order of the Governor:

JNO. ROBERTSON.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., August 20, 1862.

(Received 1.10 p. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

We have commenced six new regiments of three-years' men under the President's last two calls for 600,000 troops. None of said regiments are full, but two will be within three days. Our frontiers are attacked by the Indians, and four companies of the new regiments have been detailed to protect our Western settlements. About 2,500 men are required to fill the regiments now organizing, and it will require two weeks from to-day to raise that number. No new regiment has gone to the field.

O. MALMROS,
Adjutant-General.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., August 20, 1862. 12.40 p. m.

(Received 3 p. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

Must we fill up our old regiments in addition to raising our quota of 300,000 drafted nine-months' militia? Please answer immediately.

OSCAR MALMROS,
Adjutant-General.

CONCORD, N. H., August 20, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

In answer to your first inquiry of yesterday, we have, including the Ninth Regiment, organized under the call for 75,000 volunteers, commenced six regiments. Second. Four regiments are now full. Third.

The remaining two are nearly full, and will be completed by September 1. Fourth. None have left under the last call. One regiment will leave on Monday next, another be in camp; two more will be called into camp next week.

S. S. BERRY,
Governor.

ALBANY, N. Y., August 29, 1862.

General BUCKINGHAM:

Answers to telegraphic interrogations of yesterday, in their order: First, fifty new regiments commenced; second, twenty-five of these are full; third, 15,000 men are required to fill the balance, and ten days' time will be needed to raise them; fourth, three regiments of above have gone to the field—that is to say, Van Valkenburgh is now in Washington, and the One hundred and thirteenth and One hundred and eighth are now on their way.

E. D. MORGAN,

COLUMBUS, OHIO, August 29, 1862. 10 a. m.

(Received 11.50 a. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

We have the men raised for four batteries. Have the guns and accoutrements for but one. Can raise promptly any additional number of men for artillery that you may desire.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 29, 1862.

Governor Tod,
Columbus, Ohio.

General Halleck reports against receiving any more batteries, the Government being well supplied with that expensive arm. I therefore cannot accept any but those expressly authorized, and but one has been authorized in Ohio. I would like to have cavalry. Have you raised the regiment authorized some time ago?

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, August 30, 1862.

(Received 8.40 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

I recommend that you authorize me to raise a regiment of cavalry as follows: Three companies in the county of Hamilton, one from each of the counties of Clermont, Brown, Adams, Seloto, Lawrence, Chillin, Meigs, Washington, and Monroe, for the protection of our southern border and general service.

DAVID TOD,
Governor of Ohio.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., *August 29, 1862.*

MAJ. GEN. H. W. HALLECK,
General in Chief:

I arrived here last evening. The recruiting proceeds but slowly, and from the fact that eleven colonels are recruiting, each for his own regiment. If the companies raised could be consolidated, several regiments might be organized and forwarded immediately. This, however, it would appear, cannot be done without causing great dissatisfaction. One regiment may be ready by Saturday; the other regiments will not be raised until some time in September. Possibly one may be got ready by September 1. Lieutenant Colonel Crossman is deficient in blankets and tents, and probably will not have a supply of the latter until late in the fall. I am doing all I can to hurry forward the recruits. I will leave to-morrow for Baltimore.

JNO. E. WOOL,
Major-General.

HARRISBURG, *August 29, 1862.*

GENERAL C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

I answer your dispatch with as much accuracy as possible. We are organizing thirty-eight regiments under the call of the President. Of these thirteen will have gone forward by this evening. Three more are full at Pittsburg. We can form four more regiments at Camp Curtin. Twelve are forming in Philadelphia, some of them nearly full; of these General Wool will, no doubt, inform you. Six are preparing in other parts of the State; some of them nearly full, and all of them filling rapidly. I have no doubt that with the use of the power to draft as an incentive the whole quota of Pennsylvania can be furnished without. If I make such suggestions as in my judgment would produce that result, is it probable they would be adopted?

A. G. CURTIN.

WHEELING, VA., *August 30, 1862. 5.30 p. m.*

SECRETARY OF WAR:

May I receive four or five companies of cavalry to fill up the Third Virginia to a full regiment? It has now, as I understand, five companies.

F. H. PEIRPOINT.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, VT., *August 29, 1862.*

BRIG. GEN. C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

Under the last call for volunteers three regiments have been raised, viz, The Ninth—now in the field—Tenth, and Eleventh. The two last are up to the maximum and are in camp here. The balance of our quota (1,200 men) we are raising to fill our old regiments, and hope to have them ready by the 1st of September. I expect to furnish our quota of nine-months' men without a draft. If it should be quite apparent that this can be done, could we have a few more days to accomplish [it] if necessary? I take it for granted they will be accepted in lieu of a draft.

FREDK. HOLBROOK,
Com.-com.

MADISON, Wis., August 20, 1862. 10.45 a. m.
(Received 1.50 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Lieutenant Adjutant-General:

In reply to your dispatch I answer, first, that I have commenced the organization of twelve regiments of volunteers under the last call. Second. That five or six of these are full, but the companies are scattered over the State, it being impossible to bring them to camp until temporary barracks can be provided and absolutely necessary quartermaster's stores. Third. We have a large number of companies in process of enlistment and partly full, and think that all will be full by the 25d. No regiments have gone to the field. Our Twentieth Regiment, raised under call of May 30, is just full and in camp, fitted and equipped. The five raised under call of July 2 are full and organized, but not in camp for reason above stated, nor armed or equipped. We shall get these five into camp the first day possible, and the others immediately after.

E. SALOMON.

FEDERAL ORDERS, U. S. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No 111. Washington, August 21, 1862.

I. No officer of the Regular Army or of volunteers will hereafter quit the city of Washington without special permission. Leaves of absence will not be considered as including the city of Washington, unless so stated, and leaves for that purpose can only be given by the authority of the War Department, through the Adjutant General.

II. Officers on leave of absence will not leave the limits of their military department without special permission.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 21, 1862. 9 a. m.
(Received 12 m.)

Gen EDWIN M. STANTON:

Arrived last evening and had interviews with Governors Morton and Campbell and Colonel Hoffman. Everything going on well. The prisoners of war will be rapidly sent forward via Cairo some 5,000. I find it necessary to visit Salut Lamb, and shall leave this evening after visiting Camp Morton. Indiana is rapidly throwing troops into Kentucky. Already 11,000 of her quota have left the State.

L. THOMAS.

(Translation.)

LEGATION OF FRANCE TO THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, August 21, 1862.

Gen. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, &c.:

SIR: A Frenchman, belonging to one of the most respectable commercial houses of Champagne, Mr. Chm. Holdstock, has been lately arrested by orders of Major-General Butler, and shut up in Fort

Jackson. He has not been informed of the motives of his arrest; has not been subjected to any interrogatories, and has not been confronted by any witnesses accusing him.

The consul of France at New Orleans addressed, on this occasion, to the commanding general the two letters of which I have the honor to send you copies, from which it follows that Mr. Heidsieck, detained at the South by the interests of his trade, returned to New Orleans only to obtain tidings from his family, and this without any kind of concealment, and after having inscribed himself under his own name on the crew list of the Natchez, that nothing might cause it to be supposed that he had ever, in action or language, strayed from the strictest rules of neutrality; that, in fine, when he took charge of a packet of letters, already quite old, addressed by the vice-consul of France at Mobile to Count Mejan, he was as completely ignorant of their contents as Mr. Mejan himself, and took so little care to conceal that he had a packet that he took it of his own accord to General Butler, asking him to cause it to be sent to the French consul.

These two communications have been left without reply, and Mr. Heidsieck is now imprisoned at one of the most unhealthy places in Louisiana, where the life of an unacclimated stranger may, at this season above all, be greatly endangered.

In consequence, sir, I approach you, in the name of justice and humanity, as well as in the name of the good relations existing between the United States and France, to solicit of the Federal Government an order for immediate release in favor of Mr. Heidsieck; and doubt not that once at liberty he will be able to give satisfactory explanations to whomsoever they may be due, and to dispel unfavorable prejudices which certain Federal authorities may have conceived against him.

I seize upon this occasion to renew to you, sir, the assurances of my very high consideration.

For the minister and by authority of the first secretary of legation of France;

VOT. JULES TRELLHARD.

(Inclosure No. 1. Translation.)

CONSULATE OF FRANCE AT NEW ORLEANS,

July 31, 1862.

Major-General BUTLER, &c.:

GENERAL: Mr. Heidsieck is a French citizen, well known here and at Mobile. He has come, it is true, on the Natchez, as barkeeper, to the full knowledge of persons who were authorized to run this steamer between New Orleans and Mobile, and has never concealed himself.*

Having been informed that letters addressed to this consulate had been long detained at Jackson, I sent word to the consular agent of France at Mobile to be so good as to withdraw them and to send me such only as were of official character. The vice-consul, believing that this package contained documents of importance for this consulate, deemed it proper to send them to me, as well as the letters coming from the same source addressed to the Spanish consul, by a special messenger. And he chose for this mission Mr. Heidsieck as a French citizen. I don't think the slightest reproach can be addressed to the latter, as he assures me he has never concealed himself.

* See Butler to Mejan, July 31, 1862, Series I, Vol. XV, p. 463.

I have believed, general, that I ought to make to you this recital of the facts, which it seems to me entirely exonerates Mr. Chas. Heidsieck, and hope you will be so good as to take them under consideration. I know Mr. Heidsieck personally, and know that he is completely neutral in the present contest.

Please accept, general, A/c.,

C^{TE}. MEJAN.

[The Source No. 2. Translation.]

CONSUL OF FRANCE AT NEW ORLEANS,

August 4, 1862.

Major General BUTLER, &c. :

G^{ENERAL}—I took the liberty to write to you yesterday in favor of Mr. Chas. Heidsieck, who has been arrested by your orders, and who is, I am assured, to be sent to day to Fort Jackson.

I have yesterday and to-day gathered some further information about this Frenchman, and they fully confirm the facts I thought it my duty to state to you yesterday. I have learned especially that when Mr. Heidsieck came here on the Natchez he was entered by his name on the crew list, which doubtless has always been submitted to you, and this fact proves at least in a peremptory manner that he has never concealed his name, and that he did not fear any investigation. Mr. Heidsieck came to see me when he came to New Orleans, but never brought me letters, nor even a newspaper, and has never taken from me, and that at his own desire, other than verbal instructions to the vice-consul of France at Mobile. This, it seems to me, may be also invoked in his favor. I am told one of the chief accusations against him would be that he had sold on his last voyage several baskets of champagne wine. According to the information I have obtained, and which I have every reason to believe exact, this wine must have been sold by his agent, and came from a lot which has been here three years. The arrival of Mr. Heidsieck yesterday as bearer of dispatches sent by the vice-consul at Mobile would prove, in case of need, that this Frenchman had not any thought that anything could be reproached to him, for it is true that he thought he could count upon the respect everywhere borne for bearers of dispatches he would none the less have hesitated to come to town if he had any fears for his safety. Finally, the contents of the packets which Mr. Heidsieck brought entered make against him, for he was no ignorant of them as I was myself ignorant.

I hope, general, that before inflicting on Mr. Heidsieck, who, according to the language of all his friends, has always maintained the strictest neutrality in word and deed, a penalty which would be equivalent almost, at this season and to an unrelenting man, to the penalty of death, you would be so good as to re-examine this case, which presents many sides which should be weighed in favor of Mr. Chas. Heidsieck. I will add that since Mr. Heidsieck came to the United States he has been occupied exclusively in the liquidation of his affairs, which has required his presence at Mobile, which is the center of the district embracing the greatest number of his credits. Mr. Heidsieck is of a family much respected in France and is esteemed by all who know him.

Accept, general, &c.,

C^{TE}. MEJAN.

(Translation.)

LEGATION OF SPAIN AT WASHINGTON,
Washington, August 21, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Secretary of State of the United States:

The undersigned, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Her Catholic Majesty, has the honor to call the attention of the Honorable Secretary of State of the United States to an incident of which an account is given in a dispatch dated 11th instant.

The case is, that on the 3d of July last, and without previous notice of any kind, two agents of police appeared at the countinghouse of the Spanish firm of Messrs. Pulg Brothers, inquiring for the principal partner, Don Magul Pulg, and when they were told that gentleman was absent, replied that they had orders from the provost marshal and from General Butler to take possession of the books, papers, &c., which they in fact did, compelling the abandonment of the countinghouse by such dependents as they found in it.

The consul of Spain being informed of the circumstances, addressed to General Butler two communications, dated respectively 26th of July and 2d of August, asking him to inform him of the cause of the breaking down of the house of Messrs. Pulg Brothers.

To neither of these letters has the said general thought proper duly to reply, contenting himself with directing one of his adjutants to write to the consul on the 26th of July that through the sickness of the agent who had been employed in the business of taking possession of the house of Messrs. Pulg it had been necessary to interrupt the investigation of facts which had commenced, and afterward, on the 29th of the same month, that if Don Magul Pulg was brought before him the investigation would be continued.

The consul replied with much propriety that this was not the way to treat an official correspondence, nor was it his mission to bring any one before the local authorities to undergo interrogation.

In this state things continue, without trace of becoming better, at least in what touches upon the action of the consul, in consequence of the resolution which General Butler appears to have adopted of refusing everything like explanations, even in cases in which from their nature they might be exigible.

Annexed are remitted some documents by means of which the Honorable Secretary of State will become possessed of the details of this business.

It results from these also that in the said house of Messrs. Pulg Brothers a robbery has been committed of effects to value of \$197.00.

The continued occupation of the house, combined with the want of explanations as to the causes which there may have been for this, give to this case the character of an actual violence to which the Government of the United States ought immediately to put an end, remaining further responsible for everything that this may give room for.

Another point is indicated by the consul at New Orleans in the communication causing this note, to wit, the impossibility of obtaining the publication of the quarantine regulations, the result of this silence being that trade with the Island of Cuba is little less than paralyzed completely.

In fine, it should not be passed over in silence that the official correspondence of this legation does not reach the hands of the consul.

and that public opinion attributes the blame to the authorities at New Orleans, although, however it may be, the undersigned refuses to give credence to this.

In the opinion of the undersigned, therefore, even keeping before him the circumstances in which that Department may be placed, he finds himself, nevertheless, under obligation to call the attention of the Honorable Secretary of State to the necessity of regulating, somewhat, such a condition of things, at least in respect of foreigners, thus avoiding irritating questions, which at length cannot tend to the benefit of the good relations which are maintained and ought to be maintained between the respective governments.

The undersigned avails of this occasion to reiterate to the Honorable Secretary of State the assurance of his highest consideration.

GABRIEL C. TASSARA.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

NEW ORLEANS, July 14, 1862.

Major-General BURNER,

General Commanding the Gulf.

GENERAL. I have the honor to send to you an expedition made to me by Don F. de Fr. Martin, representing the house of MM. Puig Brothers, subjects of Spain.

The long established reputation for probity and worth of this respectable house, and the strangeness and irregularity of the manner in which it has been broken up, make me believe you are not well informed of these facts, or that malicious reports have caused you to order this measure.

In either case I appeal to your justice, begging you will deign to command the withdrawal of the soldiers of the Army of the United States from that place which they still occupy, or give upon the subject proper explanations, so that no further injury be brought upon the said gentlemen than they have until now experienced.

Yours, &c.

On the 2d of August, 1862, what proceeds was repeated, adding what follows:

As you have not up to this time had the politeness to reply to this letter, I have the pleasure to send you a fresh claim of those interested, with a statement of the value of the effects taken away by the soldiers of the United States who are occupying the place; and as it is not to be believed that any commander would approve such conduct in his subordinates, I hope you will deign to order that this sum may be paid to whom it may pertain, and to reply to my communications, so that the persons interested may know what they are accused of, why their property is occupied, and put an end to this strange and irregular position in which the Spanish house of MM. Puig Brothers is placed.

Yours, &c.

JUAN CALLEJON.

(Certified.)

[with inclosure 1]

NEW ORLEANS, July 21, 1862.

Honour Don JUAN CALLEJON,

Consul of Her Catholic Majesty at New Orleans;

Representing MM. Puig Brothers, Spanish merchants established in this city, I address myself to you to state to you that on the 3d instant two native officers presented themselves at the countinghouse

of the said gentlemen, asking for Don Magui Puig, principal of the house, and intimating to me that in case of not finding the said person they had orders from the provost-marshal (commuting from General Butler) to take possession of the countinghouse, correspondence, and other papers they should find there. On stating to them that Mr. Puig was temporarily absent, they gave orders to me and other dependents to leave the countinghouse at once, locking it up, and then brought three or four Federal soldiers, who since then occupy the premises without permitting any one to enter them. This act of invasion done with force, on the office of a respectable firm of Spanish merchants, as they the Messrs. Puig Brothers are publicly reputed; the driving into the street of their dependents (also Spanish subjects), and the unheard-of violation of taking possession of the correspondence, books, papers, and other effects of the said mercantile house, without any notification whatever of the cause of such conduct, cannot be justified, and, therefore, it appears entirely an arbitrary act, to which I seriously call your attention. Since this event while the absence of the principal of the house has continued, I have awaited till now to see whether the authorities which ordered such an outrage would decide to restore us to possession of the countinghouse, books, and papers of value it contained; but seeing that, far from that, they kept shut up in that place Federal soldiers, who it is clear to me have already committed a robbery of the private property of one of the dependents, and who probably will go on sneaking whatever they find there, without making accounts of their threats to destroy the iron safes unless they receive the keys which the absent Mr. Puig has in his possession, I think it my duty to place these facts in your knowledge, begging you in your character as consul of Her Catholic Majesty to extend the protection which is due to Spanish subjects so unjustly oppressed, requiring from the competent authority satisfactory clearing up of the injuries done to them.

God, &c.,

FERNANDO DE F. MARTIN.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

NEW ORLEANS, *July 30, 1862.*

Genl. A. F. PUFFER,

Aide-de-Camp of Maj. Gen. R. B. Butler:

In reply to your note of yesterday the consul of Spain directs me to say to you that even if the MM. Puig were at his disposal it would not be possible for him to gratify General Butler, because it is not his mission nor his custom.

With the greatest respect, &c.,

The VICE CONSUL AD INT. OF H. C. M.

(Certified.)

[Inclosure No. 3. Translation.]

NEW ORLEANS, *August 1, 1862.*

SEÑOR DON JUAN CALLEJON,

Consul of Spain at New Orleans:

In the exposition which I made to you on the 21st of July last relative to the closing of the office of Messrs. Puig Brothers by the Federal authorities, effected by the chief of police, R. B. Nay, in the name of the provost-marshal, on an order originating from General Butler,

I referred among other facts to the robbery, committed by the soldiers occupying said office, of the wearing apparel and other effects belonging to Rafael Pera, one of the dependents of said Mm. Puig Brothers, there remained in the hands of the said chief of police a list of the effects stolen, the value of which he promised to make good if the fact was proven to him. It happening now that the said R. B. Say, for some felonious acts, has been himself sentenced by the Federal authorities to twenty years' imprisonment, and naturally supposing that a claim on such hands would have no effect for the benefit of Pera, I inclose to you a copy of the list of the said stolen goods, valued together at \$142.75, begging you to present it to the competent authority, requiring, as is just, that the amount should be reimbursed to the said Rafael Pera, who being a Spanish subject thinks he merits such protection from you.

God keep you, &c

FERNANDO DE F. MARTIN.

(Certified.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 21, 1862.

(Via Cidra.)

Governor PHILLIS,

Arkansas.

The President authorizes and empowers you to commission all officers of Arkansas Volunteers.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 21, 1862.

His Excellency Governor YATES,

Springfield, Ill.

The prompt and patriotic response of your State to the call of the President have far exceeded the calculations of this Department. Arms will be forwarded as soon as possible. Ordinary tents are out of the question; there is not cotton to make them. The quartermaster on your requisition will provide board barracks or any other shelter that the country can supply. The men should, if possible, bring their own blankets, as it will save the necessity of their purchasing them from the Government, and their clothing allowance in money will receive the benefit. Every possible exertion is being made to manufacture all other camp equipage, and it will be furnished as rapidly as possible.

C. F. HUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier General and Assistant Adjutant General.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., August 21, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

It is now evident that Illinois on the 22d will have 50,000 enrolled volunteers for three-years' service. Please inform me fully whether for excess of quota the State is to have credit for the number required for old regiments now in the field, and also what is expected of us in such case as to drafting.

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of Illinois.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 21, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Governor Morton has satisfied me that the time for making his draft should be extended until the 15th of September. Nothing will be lost if the additional time is given for preparing the men for the field, whilst the draft can be much more fairly distributed over the State. Cannot authority be given to the Governor to extend the time, as he requests?

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 21, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Complaints are made of the arms furnished the State for the volunteers, and from personal inspection I think deservedly. They are of Austrian manufacture. The hammers are inferior and frequently broken, and the screw of the Knifield nipple, which is used, being different from that in the barrel, a few discharges render them useless. Out of the 3,000 but 500 could be issued, and they indifferent. The springs of fully one-half are too weak to explode the caps, and the others only explode cup after two or three trials. The Governor says the State has secured far below her proportion of Springfield arms, whilst her numbers in the field are very large. Several of the regiments recently sent have miserable arms. Accoutrements are needed. All received have been holed, and none whatever are on hand to furnish troops rapidly assembling. He further states that the Ordnance Department has not yet furnished the two field batteries for which requisitions were made on the 15th of July. Artillery companies are consequently sent into the field without equipments.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 21, 1862.

His Excellency Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis:

Lieutenant Edson, ordnance officer, Louisville, has been directed to send you 3,000 sets of accoutrements immediately.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 21, 1862.

Adjutant-General BAKER,
Davenport, Iowa:

Organize your 100 companies, or whatever number you have or may offer, within the time specified by the orders of the Department into regiments and report them to the Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 11, 1862.
(Via Leavenworth.)

Governor ROBINSON,

Topeka, Kans.

If General Lane has applied to you to commission any officers for a regiment of colored men, please give the name of the person and rank of the officers for whom application has been made and instructions will be given you on the subject.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

LOUISVILLE, August 11, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

I have recruited and organized five regiments of cavalry—two for three years and three for one year. There is now one more regiment of three-years' men, cavalry, tendered me. Shall I accept it? General Halleck directed me to accept all regiments for three years offered in Kentucky. I think we need the three-years' regiment, as the enemy have mounted so much of their force and are carrying on guerrilla warfare. I beg you will allow me to accept it and muster it in. The recruiting for five infantry regiments is progressing well.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 11, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Can I raise three companies for provost guard, Louisville, for three-years' service, to serve in the field, or to be attached to any regiment at pleasure of the commander of the department? I have commenced the organization of the three companies, believing you would approve it, as I can attach them to any regiment. I hope you will approve it.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 11, 1862.

Governor ROBINSON, *Frankfort, Ky.*

You are authorized to receive the two regiments of mounted men specified in your telegram of yesterday if they are three-years' men, and as many more of the same sort as you can raise within thirty days or until further order.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

BOSTON, August 11, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

We had two batteries organized for three-years' and one for nine-months' service before receipt of General Halleck's order concerning new batteries. The men are all enlisted in the nine months' battery; have closed up business and made great sacrifices. Cannot they be accepted as well as the other two already accepted?

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 11, 1861.

Governor ANDREW,
Boston, Mass.:

Under the circumstances stated the men for your battery will be accepted, but the cannon will be furnished here.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 11, 1861.

JOHN ROBERTSON,
Detroit:

General Hallock informs me that he has heretofore ordered the Michigan regiments forward to Washington. They should be sent here in conformity to that order.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 11, 1861.

Governor GAMBLE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Authority is given to raise Bowen's battalion of volunteer cavalry to a regiment.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, August 11, 1861. 3.30 p. m.
(Received 1.45 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

Arrived here last night. Have seen Governor Tod, but neither of the others. Am awaiting their answer to my telegram, which if not received to-day I shall start without waiting further.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, &c.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 11, 1861.

Governor TOD,
Columbus, Ohio:

You are authorized to raise a regiment of cavalry for the purposes specified in your telegram of yesterday evening to be used in the manner therein stated. Have you raised any other cavalry?

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, August 21, 1861.—12 m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Shall I accept a regiment of Germans and one of Irish in Philadelphia and give them until 3d September. I have no doubt they will both fill. Please answer immediately as the officers are here.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 11, 1862.

Governor CURTIS,
Harrisburg, Pa.

The time will not be extended to raise a regiment of Germans and Irish. Bounties will not be paid after the date specified in the order of the Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 11, 1862.

Governor PERRODIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.

You are authorized to receive the four or five companies of cavalry to fill up the Third Virginia Regiment, and as many more cavalry as you can raise within thirty days.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, August 11, 1862.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY:

DEAR SIR, I have just read yours of the 10th addressed to myself through the New York Tribune.* If there be in it any statements or assumptions of fact which I may know to be erroneous, I do not, now and here, controvert them. If there be in it any inferences which I may believe to be falsely drawn, I do not now and here, argue against them. If there be perceptible in it an impatient and dictatorial tone, I waive it in deference to an old friend, whose heart I have always supposed to be right.

As to the policy I "seem to be pursuing," as you say, I have not meant to leave any one in doubt.

I would save the Union. I would save it the shortest way under the Constitution. The sooner the National authority can be restored, the sooner the Union will be "the Union as it was." If there be those who would not save the Union, unless they could at the same time save slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time destroy slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or to destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone I would also do that. What I do about slavery, and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union. I shall do less whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause, and I shall do more whenever I shall believe doing more will help the cause. I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors; and I shall adopt new views as fast as they shall appear to be true views.

RECEIVED AT THE EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 11, 1862.

I have here stated my purpose according to my view of official duty; and I intend no modification of my oft-expressed personal wish that all men everywhere could be free.

Yours,

A. LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

August 22, 1862.

Major-General POPE,

Commanding Army of Virginia;

All regiments of the three-months' militia and volunteers will be mustered out of service at the points where they organized respectively. They should be placed en route to the rendezvous so as to arrive there, say, one or two days before expiration of their term.

By order of the Secretary of War:

THOMAS M. VINCENT,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Major-General Wool, Baltimore, Md.; Major-General Dix, Fort Monroe; Governor of Illinois, Springfield, Ill.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 23, 1862.

Capt. F. S. LARRED,

Mustering Officer, New York, N. Y.;

You will muster in minors between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one upon the affidavit of the captain of the company offering them for muster that the parents or guardians consented to enlistment. Written consent is not required.

By order of the Secretary of War:

THOMAS M. VINCENT,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to other mustering officers.)

(Translation.)

SHARON SPRINGS, August 22, 1862.

The Honorable Mr. SEWARD,

Secretary of State of the United States of America;

SIR: I have the honor to bring to your knowledge that only this morning I have learned from Mr. Conturie, by letter dated at New Orleans, the 8th of this month, that since the 10th of the month of May, on which the consulate of the Netherlands in said city was invaded by the military authorities of the United States, he had completely ceased from the exercise of his consular functions, and invariably referred individuals applying to the consul of France, who had acted as consul ad interim of the Netherlands.

The Count Mejan, to whom I had addressed the request by letter, dated at Washington, the 10th June, in the first instance, and then by duplicate dated 20th July, answered me by letter dated at New Orleans the 8th of August, that he had assumed the mission offered to him provisionally, and had already on occasion lent his protection and good offices to Netherlanders.

I have therefore the honor to request you, sir, to be so good as to recognize and cause to be recognized the Count Mejan, consul of France at New Orleans, as charged ad interim with the consulate of the Netherlands, in virtue of instructions from the King's Government.

If I have not been able before today to make this communication and request to you, it is because of the loss of my inclosure addressed from Washington, the 10th June last, to the Count Mejan and sent by me to the minister of France, who was pleased to take upon him the delivery to the consul of his country at New Orleans. Mr. Moreber sent this inclosure to the Marquis de Montholon at New York, who mailed it, but the inclosure never reached its address. I have therefore sent to the Count Mejan and Mr. Contatré duplicates, dated 26th of July, and the answers which I have received to day have at length enabled me, sir, to write to you, which I now have the honor to do.

Please to accept, sir, the fresh assurance of my high consideration,

ROBERT VAN LIMBURG.

HARTFORD, CONN., August 22, 1862.

SECRETARY OF WAR.

The Eighteenth Regiment will leave for Washington this p. m. The Fourteenth and Fifteenth are mustered in. The Sixteenth and Seventeenth will be mustered to-morrow. Governor Hunkingham wishes the regiments to move next week, but I hope he will let them be dispatched earlier. I find it difficult to hurry matters without offending State authority.

DANIEL TYLER,
Regular General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 24, 1862.

Col. P. MORRISON,
Superintendent, Springfield, Ill.

The Department recognizes you as the chief mustering and disbursing officer for Illinois. Make the mustering officers report to you daily. You will report daily to this office as follows: First, number for old regiments mustered; second, number for new regiments mustered; third, amount of bounty money on hand; fourth, state if there is difficulty about paymaster paying month's advance. In your first report give entire number of old and new regiments mustered to this date.

By order of the Secretary of War:

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 22, 1862.

HIS Excellency O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana:

Six batteries of cannon and equipments ordered to Indianapolis [to] supply the Indiana Volunteers.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 11, 1861.
(Received 6.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Recruiting still good and a large number can yet be enrolled. I ask extension of time till 1st of September, promising advance pay and bounty.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor.

IOWA CITY, IOWA, August 11, 1861. 8 p. m.
(Received 2.45 a. m. 23d.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

How many men shall I draft on September 3? You count here eighteen regiments, including the five under requisition of July 8.

SAM'L J. KIRKWOOD,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 11, 1861.

Governor ROBINSON,
Frankfort, Ky.:

Pursuant to the request of the General Assembly of Kentucky, communicated to the President by your telegram of the 24th instant, the time is extended for recruiting the regiments therein mentioned until the period named. The other suggestions contained in your telegram are under consideration, and under the peculiar condition of your State will no doubt be acceded to, as the Government has every disposition to aid you.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FRANKFORT, KY., August 12, 1861.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Your dispatch of this date is received. The kind disposition of the Government toward Kentucky is fully appreciated. Am I correct in construing your dispatch into a continuance of bounty and advance pay to recruits for thirty days longer? In view of the kind tone of your dispatch and the emergency of the hour, I have accepted regiment of twelve-months' mounted men tendered to-day, composed of the excess recruited for regiments heretofore organized. Kentucky will do her whole duty. Her peril increases every hour.

By order of J. F. Robinson, Governor of the Commonwealth:

J. W. FINNELL.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 63. }

HQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, August 22, 1861.

Whereas on the 23d day of April, in the year 1861, at a public meeting of the free colored population of the city of New Orleans, a military organization, known as the "Native Guards" (colored), had its existence, which military organization was duly and legally

enrolled as a part of the militia of the State, its officers being commissioned by Thomas C. Moore, Governor and commander-in-chief of the militia of the State of Louisiana, in the form following: That is to say:

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA,
(Seal of the State.)

By Thomas C. Moore, Governor of the State of Louisiana, and commander-in-chief of the militia thereof.

In the name and by the authority of the State of Louisiana:

Know ye, that _____, having been duly and legally elected captain of the _____ Cavalry (Colored), First Division of the militia of Louisiana, to serve for the term of the war,

I do hereby appoint and commission him captain as aforesaid, to take rank as such from the second day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

He is therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duties of his office by doing and performing all manner of things thereto belonging. And I do strictly charge and require all officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates under his command to be obedient to his orders as captain; and he to observe and follow such orders and directions, from time to time, as he shall receive from me, or the future Governor of the State of Louisiana, or other superior officers, according to the Rules and Articles of War, and in conformity to law.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent and the seal of the State to be hereunto annexed.

Given under my hand, at the city of Baton Rouge, on the second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

THOM. C. MOORE.

By the Governor

P. D. HARRY,
Secretary of State.

(Indorsed.)

I, Maurice Girvet, adjutant and inspector general of the State of Louisiana, do hereby certify that _____, named in the within commission, did, on the second day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one, deposit in my office his written acceptance of the office to which he is commissioned, and his oath of office taken according to law.

M. GIRVET,

Adjutant and Inspector General of Louisiana.

And whereas such military organization elicited praise and respect, and was complimented in general orders for its patriotism and loyalty, and was ordered to continue during the war, in the words following:

CHICAGO, Nov. 1861.

HEADQUARTERS LOUISIANA MILITIA,
Adjutant-General's Office, March 24, 1862.

I The Governor and commander in chief, relying implicitly upon the loyalty of the free colored population of the city and State for the protection of their homes, their property, and for Southern rights from the pollution of a ruthless invader, and believing that the military organization which existed prior to the 15th of February, 1862, and elicited praise and respect for the patriotic motives which prompted it, should exist for and during the war, calls upon them to maintain their organization and to hold themselves prepared for such orders as may be transmitted to them.

II The colored commanding will report without delay to Major-General Lewis, commanding State militia.

By order of Thomas C. Moore, Governor.

M. GIRVET,
Adjutant-General.

And whereas said military organization by the same order was directed to report to Major-General Lewis for service, but did not leave the city of New Orleans when he did:

Now, therefore, the commanding general, believing that a large portion of this militia force of the State of Louisiana are willing to take service in the volunteer forces of the United States and he

enrolled and organized to "defend their homes from invaders," to protect their wives and children and kindred from wrong and outrage, to shield their property from being seized by the enemy, and to defend the flag of their native country as their fathers did under Jackson at Chalmette against Pakenham and his invincible army, carrying the black flag of "beauty and booty" appreciating their motives, relying upon their "well known loyalty and patriotism" with "praise and respect" for these brave men.

It is ordered, That all the members of the "Native Guards" and all other free colored citizens recognized by the first and last Governor and authorities of the State of Louisiana as a part of the militia of the State, who shall enlist in the volunteer service of the United States, shall be duly organized by the appointment of officers, and accepted, paid, equipped, armed, and rationed as other volunteer troops of the United States, subject to the approval of the President of the United States. All such persons are requested at once to report themselves at the Touro Charity Building, French-Loyce street, New Orleans, where proper officers will muster them into the service of the United States.

By command of Major-General Butler:

R. S. DAVIS,

Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Boston, August 22, 1862. 4.30 p. m.

(Received 8.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

We have sent no better material to the war than our Third Regiment, Colonel Wild, just raised, which marched this p. m. to maximum.

JOHN A. ANDREW.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 22, 1862.

Governor GAMBLE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Your inquiry whether volunteers for nine-months' service will be accepted in lieu of drafted men has been under consideration of the Department, and I now answer that no bounty or advance pay will be allowed to such volunteers, and no only volunteers for three or the war have been called for by the President, volunteers for shorter term will not be accepted.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ALBANY, N. Y., August 22, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Will the War Department turn over to me for immediate use 10,000 Springfield rifled muskets, with accoutrements? If this is done I will endeavor to obtain the consent of our State comptroller to issue to our troops an equal number of Enfield caliber .58, provided the Government will immediately reimburse the State cost and charges therefor. We have no better accoutrements. Those offered to me by Captain Crispin are not accepted for our arms. The One hundred

and eleventh (Auburn), Colonel Segoine, passed here this morning. The One hundred and seventeenth (Rome), Colonel Pease, is just leaving the Albany dock. The One hundred and twentieth (Kings-ton), Colonel Sharpe, and One hundred and twenty-ninth (Lockport), Colonel Porter, both leave camp to-morrow, the former via New York, the latter via Elmira. Others will follow as fast as railroads can transfer them.

E. D. MORGAN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 22, 1862.

Governor Tod,
Columbus, Ohio:

It appears that individuals have in different States expended money in raising unauthorized batteries of artillery, and the Department, on the recommendation of the General-in-Chief, has refused to receive them. But in view of the hardship and disappointment thus occasioned the Department has concluded to waive the objection and receive the batteries that have been raised. I will therefore accept from Ohio not to exceed six batteries of light artillery. The cannon and equipments to be furnished on proper requisition from the U. S. arsenal at Pittsburg. In this number is to be included the battery raised at Dayton.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

MADISON, WIS., *August 22, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I am very much embarrassed as to the disposition of our new levies. Our five regiments under first call are ordered into camp for Monday next. For this 5,000 men there are but 3,000 blankets provided and no shirts. Besides the above we have at least six or seven regiments full and ready for camp as soon as the temporary barracks are prepared; but there are no blankets or clothing of any kind, nor any quartermaster's stores whatever, for these troops. What shall we do with these troops? Are you able to furnish us with blankets, and when? Please advise me as fully as possible immediately. I have written and telegraphed Quartermaster-General Meigs relative to appointment of N. B. Vandyke U. S. quartermaster. A new appointee from civil life has arrived here, entirely unacquainted with the business, and thus, so far from aiding, really embarrasses us. Please refer to my communication to him on this subject and reply as soon as possible.

E. SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin.

MADISON, WIS., *August 22, 1862—11.15 a. m.*

(Received 2 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Will our Twentieth Regiment, now in camp, be ordered away in less than a week hence? If not, I wish that the colonel commanding

may be permitted to furlough some of the men for a few days. Many of them have left their grain standing in the fields, to be lost unless they can finish their harvest. Please answer.

E. SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 22, 1862.

Governor SALOMON,
Madison, Wis.:

Your Twentieth Regiment is wanted in the field immediately. Not an hour can be spared and no leave of absence can be granted. Please report the moment it is mustered in.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 23, 1862.

Hon. ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr.,
Governor of Maine:

SIR: Please inform this Department what preparations have been made in your State for the draft of militia, and whether you will be ready on the 3d of September to carry it into effect.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to other Governors of loyal States.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 23, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State:

SIR: I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary of War, to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 13th instant, inclosing the translation of a note from Viscount Treilhارد, relative to the interchange of communications between the French legation here and the consulate of France at Richmond, and requesting a favorable attention thereto. In reply, the Secretary instructs me respectfully to state that on reference to the General-in-Chief he reports that he does not think it would be practicable or proper at the present time to exchange the mails as proposed.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 24, 1862.

Colonel ELLET,
Ram Fleet (via Cairo):

The Secretary of War authorizes you to enlist men for your fleet. Men so enlisted are now in the military service they will be dis-

charged. It is thought that you can obtain negroes on the river. They generally make good river men for steamers.

H. W. HALLECK,
General in Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 23, 1862. 8 a. m.

Hon. R. YATES,
Springfield, Ill.:

I am pained to hear that you reject the service of an officer we sent to assist in organizing and getting off troops. Pennsylvania and Indiana accepted such offers kindly, and they now have more than twice as many new troops in the field as all the other States together. If Illinois had got forward as many troops as Indiana, Cumberland Gap would soon be relieved from its present peril. Please do not run us on *punctilio*.

A. LINCOLN.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Springfield, August 23, 1862. 3.30 p. m.
(Received 9.15 p. m.)

Hon. A. LINCOLN:

I have received your unjust dispatch. I have not rejected the service of any officer. The statement is false. Illinois may be behind in getting her troops into the field because you have sent your paymasters and mustering officers to Pennsylvania and Indiana first, but I assert, sir, that no State has done more in so short a time than Illinois has without aid from your paymasters and mustering officers, and I point with pride to 50,000 men now ready to go into the field, and only delayed, not by me, but for the want of blankets, guns, camp kettles, &c., which come from your depot. I regard your dispatch as unkind to me and unjust [to] your State.

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of Illinois.

We know what Governor Yates says to be true, and if your army officers were as loyal and efficient as he is you would hear less complaint. Who is your chief mustering [officer] here? Is it Colonel Morrison or General Judah?

WM. HUTLER,
JESSE K. M'ROUS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., August 23, 1862. 9.30 p. m.
(Received 1.10 p. m. 24th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General in Chief.

The War Department telegraphs Colonel Morrison that they recognize him as chief mustering officer, and all mustering officers to be made to report to him. I request to be relieved, if possible, by telegraph to-day.

H. M. JUDAH,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 23, 1862.

Governor YATES,
Springfield, Ill.:

It is the anxious desire of the Department to give the new regiments the advantage of experienced officers of their own choice. I hope you understand that any delay or refusal arises from absolute military necessity. The regiments in the field and in the face of the enemy cannot safely or justly be deprived of their officers while in that condition. When relieved from it the Department will be disposed to sanction the appointments desired.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, August 23, 1862—10.30 p. m.
(Received 2.15 a. m. 24th.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

Commissions to commissioners, surgeons, and enrolling officers were sent to each county on the 18th by mail. Enrollments are going on in many counties, but by reason of the infrequency of the mails many counties will not be ready for draft on the 3d of September. I have directed all commissioners to be present at the place of drafting on the 3d, and if not ready to continue from day to day until ready. Recognize if proper and, if you can, extend the time in this State for filling old regiments to September 10, and from commencement of drafting to September 15. This will suit much better. We have few railroads and telegraphs.

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 23, 1862—8 a. m.
(Received 11.20 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

We will have at least seventeen additional regiments ready for their arms by this time next week. Cannot the arms be sent immediately? I am pushing forward organization and muster.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 23, 1862—8 a. m.
(Received 11.25 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

We have six regiments forming, but incomplete, which can be fully organized by 1st of September, if recruiting is allowed to go on with advance pay and bounty.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 24, 1862. P. M.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have obtained an order for 3,000 accouterments from Louisville and have bought 1,000. Colonel Symington advises my agent at Pittsburg to contract for the balance. Can the Government furnish them or shall I contract?

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 25, 1862.

HIS EXCELLENCY O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

The United States have bought and are laying all the accouterments that can be produced in the country; but a few of the makers, and among the rest those about Pittsburg, have refused lately to bid, in the hope that some of the Governors of the States would bid in competition with the Government, with no possible result but to raise prices. If you come into the market it will greatly embarrass the Government. The Governors of other States have been notified that purchases of arms or ordnance stores made otherwise than through the Ordnance Department cannot be sanctioned, nor the money thus expended be reimbursed by the United States. You can see the necessity of this rule.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 25, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Our arsenal has supplied a large amount of ammunition to the troops recently sent from here; also to the troops in Kentucky, when the necessity was great within the last few weeks. We have plenty of materials on hand except lead. Our advances to the Government are heavy, and as lead is strictly cash we cannot obtain it. Cannot the Government send us 200 tons of lead, the value thereof to be credited on our account for ammunition furnished? General Ripley did last spring for us, to the manifest advantage of the service.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 25, 1862.

HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR MORTON,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

Two hundred tons lead will be shipped at once. Four thousand five hundred Kufeld rifles and 11,000 Austrian guns are ordered to you.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

*Washington City, D. C., August 23,*His Excellency Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis, Ind.

You are authorized to raise six batteries of artillery of six each for three years or the war, including those already raised by your State since the 1st day of May last.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Governor Tod, Columbus, Ohio, and Governor Springfield, Ill.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 23,

General JAMES H. LANE,

Commissioner of Recruiting, Leavenworth City, Kans.

SIR: Your letter of the 17th instant* is received, in which you state that full companies of infantry organized in Illinois and Missouri are offered to the recruiting commission to constitute a part of the regiments raised in Kansas, and make the inquiry whether the commission is authorized to furnish transportation for such companies to their respective States to the place of rendezvous. In reply you are informed that the commission is not authorized either to furnish transportation or to receive them. Officers in one State cannot in any other, nor receive companies or squads of recruits from another State.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 23,

General JAMES H. LANE,

Commissioner of Recruiting, Leavenworth, Kans.

SIR: Your letter of the 18th instant is received.* You state that the troops being raised by the recruiting commission are to understand that they will be permitted to select their own officers and company; that nevertheless Governor Charles Robinson has intimated that he will disregard the wishes of the men and commission such persons as officers as he may think proper to select. In reply you are directed to report the names of the officers selected to the Department. The Governor will be requested by the Department to commission them. Upon his refusal the President will issue commissions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 13, 1862.

General J. H. LANE,

Commissioner of Recruiting, Lawrenceville, Ky.

SIR: It has given me much satisfaction to be advised by your letter of the 18th instant that the objects of your commission are advancing beyond your expectations.* In regard, however, to that portion of your communication which contemplates the raising of two regiments of persons of African descent, you are informed that regiments of persons of African descent can only be raised upon express and special authority of the President. He has not given authority to raise such troops in Kansas, and it is not comprehended in the authority issued to you. Such regiments cannot be accepted into the service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS,
Lawrenceville, Ky., August 13, 1862 11 a. m.
(Received 2 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Colonel Seawell will not muster men over eighteen and under twenty-one years of age. This will injure us immensely in Kentucky. We cannot wait to get consent. They are subject to military duty. The rebels are enlisting thousands of such in Kentucky. I beg you will order him to muster all over eighteen. It is of the first importance to us. Major-General Wallace asks for a regiment ready to muster, but Colonel Seawell will delay it a month until the State is overrun. Governor Robinson is anxious they be mustered as I ordered. General Wright is here.

J. T. HOYLE,
Regulator General, Commanding.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 13, 1862

Col. W. SEAWELL,
Lawrenceville, Ky.

Muster all men over eighteen and under twenty-one. Do not wait for consent of parent or guardian, nor affidavit of captain. This nullifies order of yesterday.

By order of the Secretary of War,

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant General.

FRANKFORT, August 14, 1862 7 p. m.
(Received 8.45 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Great confusion has arisen in organizing our Kentucky Volunteers from the fact that authority to recruit regiments has been given to

*Letter omitted. Lane reported that he had raised three regiments of white soldiers and enough persons of African descent for two regiments.

others than the constituted authorities of the State. You will oblige me if you will order that all requisitions of the Government on Kentucky for troops will be raised under the direction of the military authorities of the State alone.

J. F. ROBINSON.

ANNEAPOLIS, MD., August 23, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

We can be ready for the draft by September 3, but as State election is the succeeding Monday it will be exceedingly inconvenient. Wish time could be postponed a week or ten days.

L. WASHBURN, Jr.

BOSTON, August 23, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

New enrollment, making draft not possible to be correctly taken so soon. We are raising nine-months' men rapidly. Six more three-years' regiments will march this month if supplies ready for them. Delay the draft without fail. Troops are now and will continue raising faster than can be cared for.

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 23, 1862.

HIS Excellency Governor ANDREW,
Boston, Mass.:

What number of arms will Massachusetts furnish to her troops?

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

(Same to Governor Buckingham, Hartford, Conn., and Governor Morgan, Albany, N. Y.)

BOSTON, August 23, 1862—7.30 p. m.
(Received 8.15 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

Fifteen hundred recruits at Camp Cameron which should move to old regiments.

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., August 23, 1862—7 p. m.
(Received 7.15 p. m.)

Major-General HALLOCK,
Commanding:

The urgency being great, I have called out a regiment mounted infantry in the service of the United States for three months. Shall I proceed? Please answer immediately.

CONCORD, N. H., August 31, 1862. 6:30 p. m.
(Received 8.30 p. m.)

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

I telegraphed you some days since for our full quota of men under
we call for 75,000 and 300,000 volunteers. We have as yet had
but little information of our quota. Will you answer?

NATHAN S. BERRY,
Governor.

CONCORD, N. H., August 31, 1862.

C. P. BECKINGHAM.

In answer to your telegram of this date, our enrollment is nearly
done. The approximate quota of the towns will be made next
day and preparation made and orders issued for the draft. We
to be ready by the 3d of September.

N. S. BERRY,
Governor.

TRENTON, N. J., August 31, 1862. 4:50 p. m.
(Received 6.15 p. m.)

Gen. C. P. BECKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Enrollment progressing. Commissioners and surgeons, rendezvous
commandants selected. Expect everything will be ready by Sep-
tember 3. Before that date it is probable the greatest part of our
quota of militia will be filled by volunteers without awaiting a draft.

CHAS. S. OLSEN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 31, 1862.

Excellency Governor MORGAN,
Albany, N. Y.

Three months' volunteers have been accepted in lieu of militia or
other persons.

C. P. BECKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 31, 1862.

Governor MORGAN,
Albany, N. Y.

Your telegram respecting Springfield rifles has been referred to
Assistant Secretary Watson, having special charge of ordnance mat-
ter under direction of the General-in-Chief. He will reply to you on
subject. I am rejoiced to see the energy with which you are push-
ing forward your troops, and need scarcely add that every aid the
Government can give will be furnished.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 23, 1862.

His Excellency E. D. MORGAN,

Governor of New York, Albany, N. Y.:

The War Department has issued all the Springfield rifles it had lately among the States, and therefore cannot issue 10,000 more to the New York troops; but if the State of New York will, as other States have done, arm her own troops with Enfield rifles, the Government will immediately reimburse the State cost and charges therefor. Infantry accoutrements suitable for Enfield arms will be procured [and sent] without delay to New York.

P. H. WATSON,

*Assistant Secretary of War.*ALBANY, N. Y., *August 23, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

The One hundred and seventeenth Regiment, Colonel Pense, passed this city last evening en route for Washington. The One hundred and twenty-ninth Regiment left Lackport for Washington via Elmira at 2 p. m. to-day.

THOS. HILLHOUSE,

*Adjutant-General.*ALBANY, N. Y., *August 23, 1862. 8 p. m.*

(Received 9.15 p. m.)

P. H. WATSON,

Assistant Secretary of War:

Ten thousand all we have upon the conditions stated in dispatch of yesterday.

E. D. MORGAN,

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 23, 1862.

Governor TOD,

Columbus, Ohio:

The Department has been informed to-day that a battery has been raised in Cleveland under your authority by Captain Shields, and that you have recently directed it to be disbanded. Although no authority was given by the Department for raising artillery, yet to prevent disappointment you were informed that the Department would accept six batteries from your State. Have you received that telegram, and do you design to disband the Cleveland battery?

EDWIN M. STANTON,

*Secretary of War.*CLEVELAND, OHIO, *August 23, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

I had given orders but for three batteries, Cleveland, Portsmouth, and Dayton. The authority you gave me by telegraph yesterday provides for these cases and saves Captain Shields.

DAVID TOD,

CLEVELAND, OHIO, August 23, 1861. 9 30 p. m.
(Received 11:20 p. m.)

General BUCKINGHAM:

I have received enrollments from seventy counties, and doubt not the remainder will be in in time to commence drafting on the 3d of September. Come here to day to review the troops and stimulate the recruiting for old regiments. Shall return on Monday morning.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

HARRISBURG, PA., August 23, 1861. 6 p. m.
(Received 6 15 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. F. BUCKINGHAM:

We are engaged in making the enrollment. Have men in every township in the State. I do not believe it is possible to make the draft as early as the day you indicate.

A. G. CURTIN.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 24, 1861. 7 15 p. m.
(Received 8 10 p. m.)

General C. F. BUCKINGHAM,
Esq., Adjutant-General.

The militia are now being enrolled. Expect to be able to draft by the 3d of September. Will volunteers be received for nine-months' service? Are the three months' men, about being mustered out of service, subject to draft?

WM. SPRAGUE,
Governor of Rhode Island.

FORT LARAMIE, August 25, 1861. 7 15 p. m.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

My department commander is in the field and I cannot communicate with him. Indians from Minnesota to Pike's Peak and from Salt Lake to near Fort Kearny committing many depredations. I have only about 2000 troops scattered on the Telegraph and Overland Mail Lines. Horsemen won't by constant patrolling both roads. If I concentrate my force to go against Indians, mail line, telegraph, and public property will be destroyed. If you cannot send reinforcements from States, will you give me authority to raise 100 mounted men in the mountains and re-enlist the Utah troops for a limited time? The troops furnish their own horses. Answer by telegraph. We have no mails at this post. I am building new post on new mail route near Medicine Bow Mountain. Will you name it either Stanton, Halleck, Baker, or Lincoln?

JAN. CRAIG.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, VT., August 22, 1862. 7. 2 p. m.
(Received 6.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Now enrollment of militia of Vermont ordered to be made by lists of lists of towns and returned to adjutant general of the State the 25th instant. Shall be ready on the 3d of September to carry draft into effect, but expect prior to that day to have quotas of to be raised by voluntary action of the people, and tendered to State authorities in lieu of drafted men. If it appears that all have not but not quite accomplished that, but could accomplish it with a few days' more time, we should be glad of that extension.

FREDK. HOLBROOK,
Governor of Vermont

MADISON, WIS., August 22, 1862. 11 a. m.
(Received 1.55 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

In reply to yours, our Twentieth Regiment awaits your order. Your call upon us to supply 5,501 men, wanted 30th of August, our old regiments, is understood to be entirely outside of the 11, called for as our part of the last 300,000 men, and that the bulk wanted for old regiments is to be drafted. Is this right; and if why is it not better to extend the time for volunteering to fill the regiments? The work is going on well, and we should fill all by volunteers for three years or the war. Have you not power to prevent subjecting to draft some classes exempt by State laws? All non-commissioned and retired firemen in the militia are exempt by State law. All active firemen and retired firemen, and all officers who are or have been commissioned in the militia are exempt by our laws. It would be a great hardship. We have a very large number of these paper officers who ought not to be exempt. Make an order if you can, or give me the power.

E. SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin

MADISON, WIS., August 24, 1862. 9 p. m.
(Received 12.20 a. m. 24th.)

Hon. C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

In reply to yours of this date, I would say that a special enrollment of militia was ordered and instructions sent out August 10, but so sections of this State have no railroads or telegraphs, and cannot be reached in less than a fortnight by mail. The returns were ordered to be made by 1st of September at furthest. It will take some time to collate returns when made. We cannot possibly carry into effect the order for September 3, but will do it as soon as possible thereafter. You do not yet give me the destination of our Twentieth Regiment.

E. SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

August 24, 1862.

Major GARDNER,

Mustering Officer, Augusta, Me.;

Mustering into service and pay the bounty, &c., to any volunteers who may have enlisted prior to the 23d instant, although they may not have reached the rendezvous or been mustered in by that date.

By order of the Secretary of War:

THOMAS M. VINCENT,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to other mustering officers.)

NORWICH, CONN., *August 24, 1862 11 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. C. P. HUCKINHAM.

I have progressed so far in preparing for a draft of militia that I intend to execute your order on the 3d of September.

WM. A. HUCKINHAM.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 24, 1862.

Governor ROBINSON,

Cantonsville, Ky.;

The condition of Kentucky heretofore has occasioned the evils you mention. All recruiting will hereafter be placed under your direction, and orders will be given to those to whom authority has been given to report to you.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., August 24, 1862.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF KENTUCKY,

Frankfort, Ky.;

The following has been received from the Secretary of War:

Ordered, That all persons heretofore authorized by this Department to raise troops for the U. S. service in Kentucky are directed to report to Governor Robinson, and hereafter all recruiting in that State will be under his supervision and direction.

T. M. VINCENT,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 24, 1862.

Governor WASHBURN,

Augusta, Me.;

The Department cannot change the order for the draft, but where from special circumstances in a State (as in respect to the election in your State) a short delay may be required the Department will not object to such change by the State Executive where it does not conflict with the public safety.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 24, 1862.

JOHN ARTHUR STEVENS,
New York:

DEAR SIR: I would be glad to have your aid as a special commissioner of this Department in relation to recruiting to fill up the old regiments from the State of New York. The period having expired to which the payment by the Government of bounty and one month's advance pay was limited, it is the desire of the Department to continue these payments to recruits for the old regiments. A list of the old regiments from New York showing the deficiency to be supplied according to the last official returns in the Adjutant-General's Office is herewith furnished you.* It is not absolutely accurate, because some of the deficiency is no doubt to be accounted for by persons absent by leave, who have gone back to the ranks since the date of the return, but it will prove an approximate basis of estimate. Absolute accuracy cannot be had, as from various causes the number fluctuates at each roll-call.

You are fully aware of the importance of filling up the ranks of the old regiments, and now that the Government bounty is stopped as to the new regiments and continued as to the old regiments, an inducement will exist to go into the ranks of the latter. I would be glad to have you visit Albany and confer with the Governor and State military authorities, and upon conference with them report to me what plan of operations will be best adapted for the immediate filling up of the regiments. In some instances officers of the Army have been detailed to recruit their regiments. The first great object is to have combined and concerted action on this subject, so that there shall be no confusion or conflict between those who are engaged in the operation. To that end, as speedily as possible, a list of the officers engaged in recruiting will be made out and directions given to conform to such general plan as may be adopted. The time for paying bounties for the recruits for old regiments has been limited to the 1st day of September, in hopes that the work might be accomplished within that period, but if necessity or the good of the service should require, it can be extended for a short period.

It is the desire of the Department in this, as in all other cases, to act in concert with the State authorities, and it therefore requests that a conference with them be had by you and report made before any specification is adopted. Until that time these general views, it is hoped, will be sufficient to guide your action in the premises.

Yours, truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ALBANY, N. Y., *August 24, 1862—12.15 a. m.*

(Received 12.45 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

Your dispatch of this date received. The preliminary preparations for the draft, under General Orders, No. 99, have been made—that is to say, two citizens have been in each town and ward associated with the supervisors and assessors. Enrollment books have been printed

* Inclosure not found.

and placed in their hands. The enrollment is going on vigorously. It cannot be completed so as to form a fair and equitable basis for the draft, which is indispensable, and the required notice given earlier than September 15.

E. D. MORGAN.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, August 24, 1862. 10 p. m.

(Received 10.45 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Can our five regiments of three months' men be mustered out in time to subject them to draft? If not there will be difficulty in filling up under reorganization. If they cannot be mustered out immediately, might not a strong detail be sent home at once to recruit for reorganization? Eighty-fourth at Cumberland, Md.; Eighty-sixth at Clarksburg, Va.; Eighty-seventh at Harper's Ferry; Eighty-eighth at Camp Chase, Ohio.

C. W. HILL,

Adjutant General of Ohio.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 24, 1862.

General JAMES CRAIG,

Fort Laramie.

You are authorized to raise 100 mounted men in the mountains and recruit the Utah troops for three months as requested in your telegram received to day. It is impossible to send you reinforcements. You will hereafter report to Major-General Halleck, General-in-Chief, for instructions when required from Washington.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 24, 1862.

Governor HUTCHINS,

Hartfordborough, Vt.:

The Department cannot give a formal extension of its order of draft, but will endeavor to accommodate to meet necessities in particular cases so far as may be consistent with the service and national exchequer. Answer is delayed to your telegram respecting officers owing to the movements now in progress which render it impossible for some days to relieve officers. Your wishes will be complied with as far as possible.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, August 26, 1862.

Major-General GRANT,

Corinth, Miss.:

The Secretary of War directs that you seize, in the name of the United States, all cotton purchased or shipped by officers or men in

the military service of the United States, and turn the same over to the Quartermaster's Department, to be sold on account of whomsoever it may concern.

II. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

(Same to Major-General Buell, Huntsville, Ala., and Major-General Curtis, Helena, Ark.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 25, 1862.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
Memphis, Tenn.:

While it is our object at present to get possession of as much cotton as possible, such contraband articles as salt, military stores, medicines, &c., must be excluded. The interior trade must be under the entire control of the military commander. I will write you more fully to-day.*

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HARTFORD, CONN., *August 25, 1862—3.30 p. m.*
(Received 5.10 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The Fourteenth Regiment, complete, just left. The Sixteenth follows Wednesday. The Fifteenth Thursday. The Seventeenth full, and can leave Friday. The Nineteenth full, and will be mustered Thursday. The Second Connecticut Battery full, and lacks forty-five horses. The Twentieth and Twenty-first Regiments nearly full, and can leave next week.

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
August 25, 1862.

Hon. R. YATES,
Governor, Springfield, Ill.:

Yours denying that you have rejected the service of an officer sent you by us is received. Of course I do not question your word, and yet what I said was based upon direct evidence, and I the more readily gave credit to it because I had previously had so much trouble between officers sent to Illinois and the State government there. I certainly cannot conceive what it was I said which can be construed as injustice to Illinois. I knew by your dispatches that Illinois had raised an unexpectedly large number of troops, and my impatience was that none of them could be got forward. I supposed, too, and know nothing to the contrary yet, that the Government had made the same provision for Illinois as for Pennsylvania and Indiana.

A. LINCOLN.

* See Series I, Vol. XVII, Part II, p. 186.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 5, 1862.

Governor YATES,

Springfield, Ill.:

You will please report all of your troops, as fast as they are ready for the field, to the commander of the department, General Wright, except the three regiments ordered to Saint Louis by General Halleck and those in the field already sent to General Grant. All others are subject to the orders of General Wright.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., August 5, 1862 12.30 p. m.

(Received 3 p. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

Enrollment lists from many of the counties which were due the 1st instant are defective, and none have been returned from several counties. I have just ordered a new enrollment of the entire State, and therefore we may not be ready for a draft promptly on the 3d proximo. I suggest no drafting would be necessary to enable us to furnish the balance required of us for the old regiments. Volunteering by companies with their own officers would be rapid, but slow when raised in squads to fill old companies. There will be but little delay after the 4th.

RICHARD YATES,
Governor.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., August 5, 1862 10.40 p. m.

(Received 3 a. m. 20th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Capt. Geo. W. Hill, mustering and disbursing officer here, has 8,100 guns here. We want them to put into the hands of our troops who are leaving the State. He says he wants authority to give them up. Please do not let us be delayed on this account. We have over 50,000 men enrolled, and not to exceed 10,000 stand of good arms, the 8,100 inclusive. When and where am I to get the balance of arms required for them?

RICHD. YATES,
Governor.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 5, 1862 11 a. m.

(Received 2 p. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

The enrollment for the draft is nearly completed. The commissioners and their deputies meet on the 1st of September at boards in the various counties to correct the rolls and determine exemptions. The draft will be made on the 15th of September. It cannot be done sooner and be made accurate and satisfactory. In view of the condition of public sentiment in Indiana and other Western States, it is of the first importance that the draft be carefully and intelligently made.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 25, 1862.

His Excellency Governor MORRIS,

Indianapolis, Ind.

Your State has responded so promptly and liberally to the call of the President for troops that the Department is willing to afford you every facility for filling your quota. You are therefore authorized to continue recruiting for your six incomplete regiments until the 1st of September. Bounty and advance pay will be allowed. Do not relax your efforts to fill old regiments. Report as soon as you can ascertain the exact number of volunteers for new and old regiments under existing calls.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

*Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.*ANNAPOLIS, MD., *August 25, 1862.*

(Received 11:50 a. m.)

Brigadier-General BUCKINGHAM,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: The enrollment is progressing as fast as possible, but it is impossible to be ready for draft in the State by the 3d of September. It will require in some parts of the State at least ten days longer time.

A. W. BRADFORD,

*Governor of Maryland.*BOSTON, *August 25, 1862.*

(Received 9:54 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

We have now recruited 13,804 men for three years under July requisition. Nothing done afterwards in Massachusetts but recruiting. Balance of quota sure. So will be militia quota if supplies are ready. I mean old Sixth Regiment of Baltimore men to march 1st day of September.

JOHN A. ANDREW

JACKSON, MISS., *August 25, 1862.*

(Received 12:50 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

We have only commenced proceedings to draft, and cannot possibly be ready before the 15th of September. Let us recruit for old regiments until that time, and we will fill them with the three-years' volunteers.

AUSTIN BLAIR,

*Chief of Staff.*SAINT PAUL, MINN., *August 25, 1862—2:50 p. m.*

(Received 11:37 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The Indian war has scattered our troops. It is impossible for the present to muster and pay them by regiments. Order the officers

who are prepared to pay, to muster and pay by companies bounty and advance pay without regard to date, and revoke conflicting orders. Answer immediately.

ALEX. RAMSEY.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 5, 1862.

MR. RAMSEY,
Saint Paul, Minn.

Are conflicting orders do you want revoked? I am aware of none. Department will not muster and pay by companies, nor will the for advanced pay and bounties be extended. It has already ad, except for recruits for old regiments.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SAINT PAUL, August 5, 1862. 2.30 p. m.
(Received 7.50 p. m.)

E. M. STANTON:

Are the volunteers or special draft for old regiments a part of total of 5,300 men?

ALEX. RAMSEY,
Governor of Minnesota.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Omaha, Neb., Terr., August 5, 1862.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

I have been informed that recruiting officers are now on the march from the First Regiment Nebraska Volunteers, now in service Arkansas. Full 400 men are needed to fill up that regiment, and a large number will be required to fill up the cavalry we in service. These recruits I shall endeavor to raise at the earliest possible moment. I would here remark that a recruiting officer called upon me yesterday with papers from General Lane asking to assist in raising a regiment of three-years' men for his use. I informed him that I thought it of more importance to raise and send recruits to the old regiments than to raise them for use, and that I must first fill up our old regiments, and then if I had the men to spare I would assist in raising men for General Lane's brigade. This recruiting officer thinks General Lane will not assent with this course; thinks that the general's order should be first; but I feel confident you will approve of my course, for I had a man sent to the old, faithful, and tried Nebraska First, worth more to the country than one mustered into a new regiment. Indeed, my own opinion is we have not the men to spare to our own old regiments and make a new one for him. If after we filled it is possible to raise more men, and I have informed General Lane, I would render him any assistance in my power. I had after raising the recruits alluded to for the old regiments and be permitted to raise a regiment, if it can be done, for one or twelve months, to be kept for a defense of our own borders. They might perhaps with propriety be stationed at Fort Kearny.

and in that case the regulars at that point could be called to a more useful field.

Our frontier people are becoming much alarmed at the news of Indian hostilities in different parts of the country, and large numbers would volunteer for the service allotted to who would not care to go beyond our borders. Nebraska had at the last general election only about 6,000 votes, and at least one fifth part of that number already in the Army, and as the drain of young men to the gold and silver has fully equaled the number who have settled in the Territory, the number of men is probably no larger now than then; so you can once see that no very large army can be raised here, but for her purposes many would turn out who really could not well go permanently beyond our own borders. I would like to have your opinion on this subject, and if you think it better to try and raise troops for general service rather than our border defense, I will immediately make the attempt after filling our old regiments. On this other point I feel confident you will say I am right in first filling up old regiments.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. SAUNDERS,
Governor of Nebraska

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 1, 1862.

HIS EXCELLENCY E. D. MORGAN,
Governor of New York:

SIR: The 9,000 Springfield rifles, the quota due to your State, were designed to arm ten regiments, and should therefore have been divided by 1000, sending for five regiments 4,500 and retaining 4,500 in New York to arm five more regiments. A regiment filled to the maximum and every man in line, only carries 950 muskets. In practice, maximum regiments never carry to exceed 300 muskets, and where 1,000 muskets are issued fully 10 per cent. of them are found to be superfluous and are commonly sold for a trifle to grogshop keepers or pawnbrokers, or are given away. In this manner large numbers of arms are lost to the Government. The sick and those necessarily detailed on special duty, as cooks, wagoners, &c., reduce the musket bears so that when maximum regiments draw their arms here they can seldom produce more than from 800 to 870 men at the arsenal to be armed. Hence 900 muskets for each maximum regiment was deemed ample. Your attention is called to these facts in order that you may take such measures as will prevent an overissue of arms. The proper return of each regiment should be transmitted to the Adjutant General of the United States, that the officers may be held to a proper accountability for all the arms and accoutrements received by the

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War

COLUMBUS, OHIO, August 23, 1862.—3.40 p. m.

(Received 3.15 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Strange as the fact may be, we are without any exemption in Ohio and that we may be able to keep the wheels of our State government

In motion I have to request that you issue an order exempting all State and county officers from draft. I further advise that there is great danger of seriously interfering with railroad transportation unless further exemptions are made of those employed in that service, and would recommend that you instruct all the commissioners to exempt from draft such employes of railroads as the several presidents thereof may state, upon honor, are indispensably necessary to the working of their roads.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 25, 1862.

Governor Tod,
Columbus, Ohio:

An order of exemption of State and county officers, so far as can be properly done, will be issued before the draft. The question as to railroad employes has been fully considered in conference with some of the principal railroad men, and it is thought better not to make an exemption from draft, but to relieve from duty such indispensable employes as may happen to be drafted. On reflection I think you will agree that this is the better course.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *August 25, 1862. 8.40 p. m.*
(Received 10.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

As the military prisoners are about leaving Camp Chase, I advise that you direct me to disband the Eighty-fifth and Eighty-eighth Regiments State Guards, retaining three companies only, to guard political prisoners; and in the same order authorize me to recruit one regiment from them for general service for three years, giving till the 1st of September to do so.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 25, 1862.

Adjutant-General Hill,
Columbus, Ohio:

The three-months' regiments cannot be relieved at the present moment.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, PA., *August 25, 1862.*
(Received 11 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Only 15,000 stand of arms were sent here. We will require 15,000 more immediately. I did not understand your answer from the State

although directed to do so by act of Legislature, because the Secretary of War requested me not, as arms would be provided and the State would be a new competitor in market. I collected and repaired the old arms in the State, and am directed to furnish them to volunteer organizations now forming all over the State. Very few of them of the caliber of the Springfield rifle. I am restrained by an act of Assembly from permitting volunteers leaving the State without arms. Will you not order 15,000 Springfield rifles here immediately, as we will send troops this week as rapidly as last week and week before, and the arms sent will run out to-morrow? I hope I make myself understood, and most of all that my fervent wish is to send troops quickly and in large numbers. Please answer to-day.

A. G. CURTIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 25, 1862.

His Excellency A. CURTIN,

Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg:

A further supply of arms were ordered on Saturday to be sent to your State. You have had your full share of Springfield arms, and with the exception of 2,700 Enfield arms for three regiments the remainder will be Austrian guns for the thirty-eight regiments now ready.

P. H. WATSON,

Assistant Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, August 25, 1862.

Governor SPRAGUE,

Providence, R. I.:

GOVERNOR: Orders have been issued in the Department of the Mississippi to give all facilities to cotton traders consistent with military police and operations, and with the rules adopted to prevent contraband trade. Government transportation is also given where not interfering with the supplying of the Army. Officers and men in the military service are not only forbidden to engage in trade, but commanding officers are directed to seize and sell all cotton purchased by them. No special authority will be given to any cotton purchaser, but all who are trustworthy will have the same facilities and protection.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief.

BATTLEBOROUGH, August 25, 1862—9.40 a. m.

(Received 10.40 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have interpreted your order of August 14, part second, that the organization only of the new regiments was required by the 22d instant. Our two new regiments have been organized for eight days, but the severe medical inspection was only concluded this morning, and the men will be ready for muster in a day or two. The regiments

are made up of superior men, and I hope there is no question about the payment of the bounty after muster, as it was an express understanding at the time of enlistment. Please reply at an early hour.

F. HOLBROOK,
Governor of Vermont.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 25, 1862.
Governor HOLBROOK,
Brattleborough, Vt. :

Your two new regiments will be accepted and allowed the pay and bounty.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

MADISON, WIS., *August 25, 1862 1.45 p. m.*
(Received 3 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

I have already twice reported our Twentieth Regiment as mustered and ready. Where shall I send them?

E. SALOMON,
Governor.

MADISON, *August 25, 1862 2.30 p. m.*
(Received 2.40 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON :

It is reported that an extension of volunteering is granted to Illinois and Indiana to middle of September. If any extension is granted, I wish [it] for this State without further asking. As I have stated, we cannot draft before that time.

E. SALOMON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 25, 1862.*
Governor SALOMON,
Madison, Wis.

Send regiments as soon as organized to Boston Barracks, Saint Louis.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HARTFORD, *August 26, 1862 5.30 p. m.*
(Received 7 p. m.)

Hon. P. H. WATSON :

I can probably furnish our troops, if necessary for the Government, 5,000 muskets, Springfield and Enfield pattern, but will want accoutrements, for which quartermaster-general will make requisition.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 26, 1862.

His Excellency Governor BUCKINGHAM,
Hartford, Conn.,

Your quota of 300,000 drafted men is 7,443. The number of volunteers called for July 2 being the same, if your volunteers for old and new regiments mustered in from July 2 to September 1 exceed this number, the excess may be deducted from the number drafted.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARTFORD, CONN., August 26, 1862. 10.30 p. m.
(Received 11.30 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Errors have been committed in making returns of our enrollment, and I would like to have the draft postponed to the 15th instant. Reply.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 26, 1862.

His Excellency Governor BURTON,
Dover, Del.,

Your quota of drafted men is 2,000. If your volunteers for old and new regiments mustered in from July 2 to September 1 exceed 1,440, the excess may be deducted from the number drafted. If you can not make the draft on the 30th day of September, make it as soon thereafter as possible, yourself taking the responsibility of extending the time.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 26, 1862.

Brigadier-General KETCHUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General

GENERAL: You have been specially assigned as assistant adjutant general to proceed to the State of Illinois to organize, muster, and dispatch to the field the volunteer troops of that State. You will proceed to that State and confer with Governor Yates and the military authorities, and take such measures as shall with least delay render available to the Government of the United States the volunteer forces there. Your powers are ample, and you will report to this Department for instructions if needed.

Yours, truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 26, 1862.

Adj't. Gen. ALLEN C. FULLER,

Springfield, Ill.:

Were lieutenants appointed for enlisting and mustering recruits in accordance with Order 75, and have they reported regularly? What hinders the prompt organization of regiments? You have eleven inspecting and mustering officers. Can the Government depend upon 50,000 volunteers for new regiments now enlisted in your State?

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 26, 1862.

His Excellency Governor YATES,

Springfield, Ill.:

Your quota of 300,000 drafted men is 26,118. The number of volunteers called for July 2 being the same, if your volunteers for old and new regiments mustered in from July 2 to September 1 exceed this number, the excess may be deducted from the number drafted. If you cannot make the draft on the 3d day of September, make it as soon thereafter as possible, yourself taking the responsibility of extending the time.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 26, 1862.

His Excellency Governor MORTON,

Indianapolis, Ind.:

Your quota of 300,000 drafted men is 21,250. The number of volunteers called for July 2 being the same, if your volunteers for old and new regiments mustered in from July 2 to September 1 exceed this number, the excess may be deducted from the number drafted. If you cannot make the draft on the 3d day of September, make it as soon thereafter as possible, yourself taking the responsibility of extending the time.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 30, 1862.

His Excellency Governor KIRKWOOD,

Iowa City:

Can we count on 18,000 volunteers for new regiments toward your entire quota of 21,140 volunteers and militia?

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 26, 1862.

His Excellency Governor KIRKWOOD,
Davenport, Iowa:

Your quota of 300,000 drafted men is 10,570. The number of volunteers called for July 2 being the same, if your volunteers for old and new regiments mustered in from July 2 to September 1 exceed this number, the excess may be deducted from the number drafted. If you cannot make the draft on the 3d day of September, make it as soon thereafter as possible, yourself taking the responsibility of extending the time.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 26, 1862.

General BLUNT,
Commanding the Department of Kansas, Leavenworth:

It has been represented to the Department that a draft of militia in Kansas may seriously interfere with the operations of the Government trains to the Western posts. The importance of preventing any interruption to army supplies is so great that if any of the employes of the trains should be drafted whose services are indispensable or difficult to be supplied, they should be discharged, and you will be authorized to do so.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FRANKFORT, KY., August 26, 1862—11 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

We are yet unadvised of the quota of Kentucky of the draft for the 300,000. Our preparations for the draft are progressing satisfactorily, and I will be obliged to you if you will direct the proper officer to communicate with the adjutant-general of Kentucky.

JAS. F. ROBINSON,
Governor of Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, August 26, 1862—11 p. m.
(Received 10.45 a. m. 27th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

General Boyle telegraphs me that an order has been made not to arm and equip regiments until mustered in. This will be disastrous to my efforts in Kentucky. Our recruiting camps are in the midst of an enemy. The presence of Government recruits is an invitation to attack. It is cruel to expose the brave fellows to attack and slaughter without any means of defense. Kentucky in September last gave her whole armament to the Government through General Anderson. Our arsenal is therefore empty. I invoke you, let Kentucky be excepted from the order. Let arms and quartermaster's stores be issued

upon requisition of our State authorities, and my word for it we will not abuse the authority, and we will rapidly fill up our levies.

J. F. ROBINSON,

Governor of Kentucky.

HEADQUARTERS,

Louisville, August 26, 1862. 4 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I am much in want of cavalry to capture or break up rebel bands forming throughout the State, and detachments from some of the not fully organized regiments are now employed in that way and doing good service. I believe General Ripley authorizes issues of arms, horse equipments, &c., only after troops are mustered into service. This works badly, as we can't arm and equip them till they are full. Would it not be proper to authorize the ordnance officer and quartermaster to issue supplies on the requisition of the State authorities to the extent of the forces to be raised in Kentucky without waiting for their muster or any special approval from Ordnance Department? I earnestly recommend such authority. The rebels are getting recruits rapidly throughout the State and it can be stopped by cavalry parties only.

H. G. WRIGHT,

Major General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 26, 1862.

HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR WASHBURN,

Annapolis, Md.

Your quota of 300,000 drafted men is 9,000. The number of volunteers called for July 2 being the same, if your volunteers for old and new regiments mustered in from July 2 to September 1 exceed this number, the excess may be deducted from the number drafted. If you cannot make the draft on the 3d day of September, make it as soon thereafter as possible, yourself taking the responsibility of extending the time.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 26, 1862.

HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR BRADFORD,

Baltimore, Md.

Your quota of drafted men is 6,000. If you cannot make the draft on the 3d day of September, make it as soon as you can thereafter, yourself taking the responsibility of extending the time.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 26, 1862.
 His Excellency Governor ANDREW,
Boston, Mass.,

Your quota of 300,000 drafted men is 19,080. The number of volunteers called for July 2 being the same, if your volunteers for old and new regiments mustered in from July 2 to September 1 exceed the number, the excess may be deducted from the number drafted. If you cannot make the draft on the 3d day of September, make it as soon thereafter as possible, yourself taking the responsibility of extending the time.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 26, 1862.
 His Excellency Governor BLAIR,
Detroit, Mich.,

Your quota of 300,000 drafted men is 11,686. The number of volunteers called for July 2 being the same, if your volunteers for old and new regiments mustered in from July 2 to September 1 exceed the number, the excess may be deducted from the number drafted. If you cannot make the draft on the 3d day of September, make it as soon thereafter as possible, yourself taking the responsibility of extending the time.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[AUGUST 26, 1862. For Ramsey to Lincoln, in regard to Indian outbreak and extension of time for draft in Minnesota, see Series I, Vol. XIII, p. 507.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 26, 1862.
 Governor RAMSEY,
Saint Paul, Minn.,

Your request to add one month for compliance with several orders of the Department in relation to volunteers and militia cannot be complied with by the Department. Other States make different pretends for similar changes. While recognizing and fully appreciating the embarrassments arising from the Indian trouble in your State, the evil would be enhanced in its proportions by changing the orders of the Department in the manner you propose.⁴

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

⁴This in reply to Ramsey of August 26 (2.30 p. m.), Series I, Vol. XIII, p. 506.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 26, 1862.

His Excellency Governor RAMSEY,
Saint Paul, Minn.:

Your quota of 300,000 drafted men is 2,681. The number of volunteers called for July 2 being the same, if your volunteers for old and new regiments mustered in from July 2 to September 1 exceed this number, the excess may be deducted from the number drafted. If you cannot make the draft on the 3d day of September, make it as soon thereafter as possible, yourself taking the responsibility of extending the time.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[AUGUST 26, 1862.—For Ramsey to Stanton, recommending muster of citizens called out to suppress Indian outbreak, see Series I, Vol. XIII, p. 597.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 26, 1862.

His Excellency Governor BERRY,
Concord, N. H.:

Your quota of 300,000 drafted men is 5,053. The number of volunteers called for July 2 being the same, if your volunteers for old and new regiments mustered in from July 2 to September 1 exceed this number, the excess may be deducted from the number drafted. If you cannot make the draft on the 3d day of September, make it as soon thereafter as possible, yourself taking the responsibility of extending the time.

By order of Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 26, 1862.

His Excellency Governor OLDEN,
Trenton, N. J.:

Your quota of 300,000 drafted men is 10,478. The number of volunteers called for July 2 being the same, if your volunteers for old and new regiments mustered in from July 2 to September 1 exceed this number, the excess may be deducted from the number drafted.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 26, 1862.

His Excellency Governor MORGAN,
Albany, N. Y.:

Your quota of 300,000 drafted men is 59,755. The number of volunteers called for July 2 being the same, if your volunteers for old

and new regiments mustered in from July 2 to September 1, except this number, the excess may be deducted from the number drafted. If you cannot make the draft on the 31 day of September, make it soon thereafter as possible, yourself taking the responsibility extending the draft.

By order of the Secretary of War

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 26, 1862.

His Excellency Governor Tod,
Columbus, Ohio:

Your quota of 300,000 drafted men is 30,858. The number of volunteers called for July 2 being the same, if your volunteers for a and new regiments mustered in from July 2 to September 1 exceed this number, the excess may be deducted from the number drafted.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, August 26, 1862. 1 15 p. m.
(Received 3 10 p. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

Lieutenant-Colonel Grier, chief of mustering, and Capt. A. B. De mustering officer, write in saying that under the order of the President, dated August 14, 1862, relating to recruiting, there is no authority to muster either officers or soldiers into the service in no organizations of volunteers after the 23d instant, and they therefore decline any for the mustering in such cases. This rule will stop the work in nearly all of our regiments, as we have had only a small supply of mustering officers, and they came late. Many of the field and staffs of the first batch of new regiments are yet to be appointed, and out of caution only a few officers were appointed for the last batch. Governor asks authority to make appointments as far as he may find necessary to organize and officer the men enlisted within the order and a direction that all such officers and men be mustered as with the order. Please reply by telegram.

C. CHAS. W. HILL,
Adjutant General of Ohio.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, August 26, 1862. 5 15 p. m.
(Received 10 50 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Hon. George E. Pugh proposes to raise an infantry regiment in Hamilton County in ten days. I deem it important to enlist him and his friends in the war, and therefore hope you will give me authority to accept it.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 26, 1862.

Governor CURTIS:

No advanced pay or bounty can be allowed to any recruits for new regiments after the period specified in the order of Department heretofore issued. If the regiments are full by the 1st of September they will be accepted, but without bounty to the recruits enlisted after the specified date. The condition of enlistments in the different States requires the order of the Department to remain unchanged.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 26, 1862.

His Excellency Governor CURTIS,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

Your quota of 300,000 drafted men is 45,321. The number of volunteers called for July 2 being the same, if your volunteers for old and new regiments mustered in from July 2 to September 1 exceed this number, the excess may be deducted from the number drafted. If you cannot make the draft on the 3d day of September, make it as soon thereafter as possible, yourself taking the responsibility of extending the time.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. F. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, August 26, 1862.—10 a. m.
(Received 11 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Mr. Meredith wrote you suggesting that an order be made to authorize the commissioners in large cities to divide into smaller districts, if necessary, to facilitate and hasten the draft, and to appoint deputies, all to be approved by the Governor of the State. Will you please to make the order, as I am now appointing commissioners and surgeons. A good intelligent man can divide a city like Philadelphia, and appoint more intelligently than the Governor. I have appointments enough. Please answer to-day.

A. G. CURTIS.

HARRISBURG, August 26, 1862.—12 m.
(Received 1.45 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I suggest that you authorize to [be] accepted regiments in Philadelphia, have men mustered in until 1st September, and instruct General Wool, commanding this military district, to consolidate all that do not reach minimum standard on that day. I am fully satisfied that many men will be saved to the service by such an order. Five of the regiments have from 500 to 650 men, and can, I think, be filled by that time. I make this request with great reluctance, as your order was made after due deliberation, but am justified by my full belief that it is justice to the public service. Please answer promptly.

A. G. CURTIS

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 26, 1863.

HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR SPRAGUE,
Providence, R. I.

Your quota of 300,000 drafted men is 2,712. The number of volunteers called for July 2 being the same, if your volunteers for old and new regiments mustered in from July 2 to September 1 exceed this number, the excess may be deducted from the number drafted.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 26, 1863.

HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR HOLBROOK,
Hartford, Conn.

Your quota of 300,000 drafted men is 4,898. The number of volunteers called for July 2 being the same, if your volunteers for old and new regiments mustered in from July 2 to September 1 exceed this number, the excess may be deducted from the number drafted.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 26, 1863.

HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR SALOMON,
Madison, Wis.

Volunteers for old regiments will be received until September 1. The exemptions from draft are according to law. They cannot be changed, but the Department can discharge any that the public service requires after the draft. Volunteers for old and new regiments counted together if reported to this Department.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 26, 1863.

HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR SALOMON,
Madison, Wis.

Your quota of 300,000 drafted men is 11,904. The number of volunteers called for July 2 being the same, if your volunteers for old and new regiments mustered in from July 2 to September 1 exceed this number, the excess may be deducted from the number drafted. If you cannot make the draft on the 31 day of September, make it as soon thereafter as possible, yourself taking the responsibility of extending the time.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MADISON, WIS., *August 26, 1861* 7.40 p. m.
(Received 9.35 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

What course shall I take where in a township no man will serve as enrolling officer and the people refuse to give their names and abandon their houses when an officer comes to enroll them? Answer.

EDWARD SALOMON,
Governor.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, August 27, 1861.

Señor Don GABRIEL GARCIA Y TASSARA, &c.:

The undersigned, Acting Secretary of State of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Tassara's note of the 21st instant on the subject of an alleged unjustifiable proceeding on the part of the military authorities of the United States at New Orleans toward the firm of Messrs. Pulg Brothers, and to inform him, in reply, that a copy of his communication has been submitted to the Secretary of War with the request that the matter may be promptly and properly investigated.

The undersigned offers to Mr. Tassara renewed assurances of his very high consideration.

E. W. SEWARD.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 27, 1861.

Governor ISRAEL WARRHURST, JR.,
Annapolis, Md.:

In answer to applications for a postponement of the time for drafting militia, the Secretary of War directs me to say that in the present exigency of the country the Department cannot postpone the time fixed by the order heretofore issued, but must leave the responsibility of any delay with those who make it; that if in any State the draft be not made at the time specified in the order of August 11, it should be made as speedily thereafter as practicable.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier General and Assistant Adjutant General.

(Same to Governors Nathaniel S. Berry, Concord, N. H.; Frederick Hollbrook, Brattleborough, Vt.; William A. Buckingham, Hartford, Conn.; John A. Andrew, Boston, Mass.; William Sprague, Providence, R. I.; E. D. Morgan, Albany, N. Y.; Andrew G. Curtin, Harrisburg, Pa.; Charles S. Olden, Trenton, N. J.; William Burton, Dover, Del.; David Tod, Columbus, Ohio; O. P. Morton, Indianapolis, Ind.; Richard Yates, Springfield, Ill.; Alexander Ramsey, Saint Paul, Minn.; Austin Blair, Detroit, Mich.; Edward Salomon, Madison, Wisc.; S. J. Kirkwood, Davenport, Iowa; A. W. Bradford, Annapolis, Md.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 23, 1863.

His Excellency Governor BUCKINGHAM,
Hartford, Conn.

Supply the 5,000 Springfield and Enfield arms as you propose. Accoutrements will be furnished by the Ordnance Department on your quartermaster general's requisition.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

MILFORD, DEL., August 27, 1863.
(Received 11 a. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

Your dispatch of the 25th instant is received. In reply I have to say that the enrolling is being made as expeditiously as possible. Several commissions have been returned, which have delayed the enrollment somewhat. At the earliest practicable day I shall direct the draft to be made—say by the 25th of September.

WM. BURTON,
Governor of Delaware.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., August 27, 1863. 3.50 p. m.
(Received 1 a. m. 28th.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

A few lieutenants were appointed under General Orders, No. 15. A part succeeded in raising their companies and the balance did not. As soon as possible I will report their names. In the meantime those who did not succeed will not be paid. In reply to the question as to what hinders the prompt organization of our regiments, I have the honor to inform you that the want of money, want of paymasters, and want of mustering officers until a very few days, and the continued want of tents, clothing, and almost everything but men, have been the principal cause of delay. The General Government can depend upon 50,000 volunteers from this State unless the thousands in our camps poorly provided for, and thousands of others, who are pressing upon us for quarters and supplies, become discouraged and demoralized.

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., August 27—2.25 p. m.
(Received 2.25 a. m. 28th.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

In your dispatch of August 5 you stated that any surplus furnished by a State above its proportion would be credited to the draft. Dispatch of the 8th you said that the quota was 26,148, but on account of excess before then furnished it would be but 9,170, to which draft of 26,148 would be total of entire quota under both calls of 35,320. On the same day said all volunteers enlisted before the draft would be credited on balance, as stated in last telegram. The same day said to my adjutant-general that all volunteers would be accepted until August 15. After that all that offered would be accepted for filling

up old regiments. On the 9th you said your telegram of the 8th was erroneous, and that it should have referred only to the militia, &c.; but the total quota for the State was not, as I understood, changed, but that in fixing the quota of volunteers the excess we had furnished would not be credited on the volunteer call, but on the militia call, leaving the aggregate under both calls, as before stated, 35,320. The State has been prevented from filling up their old regiments. The General Government having established, modified, and repealed, and again reinstated General Orders, No. 105, of 1861, under which very little has been done to fill up our old regiments, and now we are threatened with a draft for that purpose, I repeat, the State of Illinois has raised under the last two calls 50,000 volunteers for three years. I do not intend to be troublesome, but simply ask for information. How many more men does the General Government demand from this State as her just proportion, and does she require that number be drafted when they are ready to volunteer?

RICHD. YATES,
Governor of Illinois.

WASHINGTON, August 17, 1862.

HIS EXCELLENCY O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana, Indianapolis:

Six thousand three hundred Springfield rifle muskets to arm nine regiments, and 5,100 European rifle muskets of superior quality to arm six regiments, with all the necessary accoutrements, have been ordered to Indianapolis by first train. Also cavalry equipments and pistols and sabres for a regiment. We have no carbines at this time, but will have them soon.

P. H. WATSON,

DAVENPORT, IOWA, August 27, 1862. 4 p. m.
(Received 9.15 p. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

You can, I think, safely count on the 18,000.

N. H. BAKER,
Adjutant-General.

LAWRENCE, KANS., August 27, 1862.

(Via Leavenworth 10.30 a. m. 28th. Received 5.30 p. m. 28th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I am desired by a large number of citizens to tender their services to you for nine months. Will they be received?

C. ROBINSON,
Governor.

BOSTON, MASS., August 27, 1862—12.30 p. m.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Please authorize the U. S. mustering officers to muster in our militia as nine months' men, as I may request. We have thousands

of militia enlisted for nine months. Can't get a quartermaster mustered in because regiment not organized. Can't get regiment organized because no way to get stores and means to encamp. Please allow mustering and supplies to go as in volunteer regiments, at my discretion. Reply immediately.

JNO. A. ANDREW.

DETROIT, August 27, 1862.

(Received 4 p. m.)

Lieut. Col. J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The Seventeenth Regiment leaves this evening, completely armed and equipped. The commandant, Colonel Withington, will telegraph from Harrisburg for orders to be received at Baltimore. The Twenty-fourth Regiment will leave to-morrow night, and the Twentieth on Monday night. Every effort is being made to forward the balance of the troops.

H. D. TERRY,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

[AUGUST 27, 1862.—For Lincoln to Ramsey, in regard to the extension of time for draft in Minnesota, see Series I, Vol. XIII, p. 599.]

SAINT LOUIS, August 27, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: The Thirteenth Regiment of Missouri Volunteers was formed at this place by the voluntary union of certain companies recruited in Ohio with certain other companies recruited in Missouri, with the agreement between those who were to hold the field offices that Colonel Wright should be the colonel of the regiment and Lieutenant-Colonel St. James should be the lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, and it was to have the designation of a Missouri regiment. Under this arrangement I commissioned the officers of the regiment, and all appeared to move well until the lieutenant-colonel, St. James, was killed at Shiloh. Then there was put in operation a scheme for filling all vacancies in the regiment by the appointment of officers from Ohio, and finally an order was obtained (how, I will not say) for turning over the whole regiment to the State of Ohio, and it has been made to assume the designation of the Twenty-second Ohio, when the original Ohio regiment of that number was disbanded for cowardice. The Missourians in the regiment are very much dissatisfied and are anxious to be in service bearing the name of their State. Their complaints are the more reasonable because the original formation of the regiment and the combination of companies from different States was with the express understanding that the whole body should be known as the Thirteenth Missouri Volunteers. I have no spirit for this practice of grasping at fame for my own State which has been so frequently shown by Governors of other States, but I cannot quietly consent to have men of Missouri retained in a position to which they object, and in which they are less likely to render good service, if I can help

it. I would forward to you the very numerous applications which I have received asking me to do something for the restoration of the men who are from this State to the service, in the name of the State. I will not, however, burden you with the reading of those papers. They are very numerous and strongly express the dissatisfaction of the writers. I would ask that the companies mustered in Missouri be turned over to the service in a Missouri regiment either now in the field or a new regiment, as you may think proper. There are regiments from Missouri very much reduced now near the location of this, whose ranks would be filled up by turning these companies over to them. I think, sir, you will find in the mode in which this regiment was originally formed, by agreement, a sufficient reason for restoring these Missouri companies to the service as Missouri troops.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. R. GAMBLE,
Governor of Missouri.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 27, 1862.

Governor OLDEN,
Trenton, N. J.:

Please forward your regiments immediately to Washington.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 27, 1862.

Governor TAPPAN,
Columbus, Ohio:

There will be no objection to receiving the regiment proposed to be raised in Hamilton County if raised under your authority, but no advanced pay or bounty can be allowed, because that having been stopped in all the other States except for recruits in old regiments, no preference or exception can be justly made. Numerous applications from different States to continue the pay and bounty for the purpose of raising or filling up new regiments have been denied, and it would be a breach of good faith to do it in one case and refuse it in all others, and would subject the Government to deserved reproach.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, PA., August 27, 1862 - 10 a. m.
(Received 11.30 a. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

I have extended time until 15th of September to make draft. It is a large work in this State, but we can do it then. The arms ordered on Saturday have not arrived, and our regiments are ready and waiting on them. After the positive refusal of the Secretary, on my request, to give time, the exceptions made to some regiments are causing much trouble and force me to explain, which I will do and refer them all to Washington. Please say to the Secretary that the divisions asked for in Philadelphia can be made better by a prudent man than by me, and the authorities could be better selected in the

same way. The reason why I asked that the division and names be submitted to me was to prevent too many districts or too many deputies. I wish to hasten the draft by some such arrangement. If desired, we can try first without any such arrangement. I think, taking population as a basis, we are charged some 12,000 too many men for the draft.

A. G. CURTIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 27, 1862.

His Excellency Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg:

No exceptions to the rule have been made among your regiments in giving time, except to Colonel Ellmaker's. That was full to the minimum and was permitted to recruit to the maximum. Your quota of drafted men is correct.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, *August 27, 1862—3 p. m.*

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

Major Lyon, the paymaster here, hesitates about paying the volunteers for nine months the month's pay in advance. Please have him telegraphed to pay at once. Do not hesitate. If it is not done we will have trouble here and you will at Washington. Answer immediately, as the regiments can leave in the morning if paid. I regret this trouble and delay, and hope you will have it corrected at once. Send on arms. We will be out to-morrow.

A. G. CURTIN.

HARRISBURG, PA., *August 27, 1862—5.55 p. m.*

(Received 7.10 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

We have about 7,000 troops at our camp, most of them in readiness to leave in regiments, and other regiments are ordered here from various parts of the State. I ask that General Ketchum, or some officer of rank, be sent here to-night, to whom we can refer the many questions arising which the U. S. officers here are unwilling to assume the responsibility of disposing of. No arms have yet arrived. Send us as many Springfield and Minie rifles as you can possibly.

A. G. CURTIN.

PHILADELPHIA, *August 27, 1862.*

(Received 11.20 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

If it be possible to extend the time for recruiting until arrangements for drafting in Pennsylvania are completed it should be done. Many districts, in giving a little time, will secure volunteers for their entire quota and thus avoid drafting altogether. Our people are anxious to have all the time possible. Please answer.

THOS. A. SCOTT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 21, 1861.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, Esq.,
Philadelphia:

The pay and bounty will be allowed until the time of drafting for recruits for the old regiments. The distinction is made between them and the new regiments in order to fill up the old regiments. The same credit to the fullest extent is in either case given to the State, district, or township.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 27, 1861.
GOVERNOR SALOMON,
Madison, Wis.

In the case supposed in your telegram of yesterday afternoon I do not know anything better than to "let them slide."

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

MADISON, WIS., August 27, 1861. 11.45 a. m.
(Received 6.15 p. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

Your dispatch received. If it means to say that the number of troops to be raised, beginning with the call of July 2, is 23,808, and that besides this we are to have a special draft for what is necessary to fill our old regiments to maximum, I want you to understand this would amount to 29,712. You called on us July 8 for five regiments, as a part of our quota of the 300,000 volunteers; but in dispatch of August 6, in ordering the draft of 11,004 men, you expressly stated that the States should have credit for whatever surplus they had theretofore sent to the field. Our surplus was somewhere about 5,000, so that we supposed our first call provided for when we had the five regiments called for July 8 full. We have then gone on receiving and organizing volunteers, to be credited on our draft, assigning the quota of counties on the basis as above, as we understood it. Most of our counties have thus raised their quota, and very great dissatisfaction would arise if the figures given them, fully authorized by dispatches on file, are not adhered to now. What I want to know is, whether you call on us to supply 6,004 men on our first call, and give us no credit for surplus sent before July 2. I ought to have a distinct understanding on this point at once. All I ask is to fix our number definitely and justly and let me know it. Can I receive volunteers for old regiments after September 1 and until draft?

E. SALOMON
Governor of W.

MADISON, WIS., August 27, 1861. 4.3
(Received)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your dispatch received. I assure the Department make the draft on the first day possible, but what I

allowed to receive volunteers for the old regiments up to the time when I get ready to draft. Our people are ready and anxious to do this, and we cannot draft before September 15. Please answer this point favorably and definitely. I have now five regiments in camp, which might leave for the field in a week if they had their necessary equipments. They have no haversacks or canteens, and I have eight more ready for camp, for which there are no stores whatever provided. In this connection I ask attention to my letters to General Meigs and repeated dispatches to the War Department for the appointment of Mr. Vandyke as U. S. quartermaster here. The new man sent here is unacquainted with the business, and unwilling to take the responsibility to help us in this matter. We are doing all that we can and ask the prompt co-operation of the Department.

E. SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 28, 1862.

His Excellency RICHARD YATES,
Governor, Springfield, Ill.:

My telegram of August 8 was written under a misapprehension of the Secretary's views. On the 9th I corrected it, but your inferences from the latter are wrong. No orders have been given for a draft to fill old regiments. It has been said that such an order would be given; that is all. Leave that matter, then, entirely out of sight in your present proceedings. If I were with you I could explain former telegrams, but cannot in a telegram. Setting them all aside, your quota of militia is 26,148, as stated heretofore. Your quota of 300,000 volunteers is the same, making 52,296. Deduct from this all volunteers for three years, enlisted and mustered from July 2 to September 1 for old and new regiments, and the remainder is the number to be drafted. In reply to your other telegram, it is not understood here how the want of paymasters, money, and mustering officers can prevent the organization of regiments, as the companies should be complete before their duties begin and may at once be formed into regiments. To furnish tents is simply impossible, but quartermasters will supply anything that the country affords for shelter. Every nerve is strained to obtain and furnish supplies, but your promptness in volunteering has outstripped all the estimates of the Department. The entire resources of the country are being used without stint to meet the emergency. Your anxiety about it cannot exceed that of this Department.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 28, 1862.
(Via Leavenworth.)

Governor ROBINSON,
Lawrence:

Volunteers for three years or during the war are the only ones received. Volunteers for nine months are not required at present.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 28, 1862.

His Excellency Governor ROBINSON,
Governor of Kansas:

SIR: Your communication of the 20th of August, with accompanying paper forwarded by Major Eldridge, has been received. In reply I send you a copy of the authority given to General Lane for recruiting volunteers in Kansas.* The extent of that authority and how far the action of General Lane comports with it you can judge of as well as any one else. It is deeply regretted that there is any discord or ill feeling between the Executive of Kansas and the military commander and General Lane at a time when all men should be united in their efforts against the enemy, and if any way appeared by which the Department could establish harmony and unity of action it would be promptly pursued.

Yours, truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 28, 1862.

Governor ROBINSON,
Frankfort, Ky.:

I regret that the Department cannot issue quartermaster's and ordnance stores to the State authorities and before the men are mustered in. If the rendezvous are exposed to danger, the place must be changed or sufficient guard supplied by the commander of the department.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

BOSTON, *August 28, 1862—3 p. m.*
 (Received 3.10 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

In organizing nine-months' regiments we meet obstacles at every step which can be remedied by a word from you, but are otherwise insurmountable. Captain Goodhue, Eleventh Infantry, U. S. Army, U. S. mustering and disbursing officer here, refuses to muster them into service, either men or officers, until they present themselves for muster by regiments. Concerning this I telegraphed you yesterday. To-day he refuses to furnish transportation of nine-months' militia recruits to camp, and there remains no way to get them there unless they pay their fare out of their own means. We have more than 5,000 nine-months' militia ready to go into service immediately, who have abandoned their avocations, and ask only to be received at once, but are repressed and discouraged by these refusals. Why cannot the regulations as to muster and transportation of volunteers be applied also to militia? Why cannot mustering and disbursing officers be appointed by you who will co-operate heartily in the recruitment instead of inventing obstacles? If I were capable of discouragement I should be almost discouraged by the obstacles which block

* See July 22, Appendix to this volume.

my efforts at every turn. If the whole recruitment, transportation and equipment were left to the State, as last year, we should be a month ahead of our present condition.

JOHN A. ANDREW

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., August 28, 1862.

Governor ANDREW,

Boston:

If all the States were like Massachusetts and all Governors like hers transportation and everything else might be left to State authorities. It must be done to all or none. Experience of last year produced too many frightful evils to renew the experiment. If the disbanding of officers in one State trouble you so much I have eighteen times as much trouble. We must both, therefore, patiently endure what we cannot remedy. The rules will, however, be changed or modified as far as possible to cure the evils you suffer under.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 28, 1862.

His Excellency Governor MORRIS,

Albany, N. Y.

Sixty-three hundred Enfield rifles with accoutrements have been ordered to Elmira. This number is sufficient for arming seven maximum regiments.

P. H. WATSON,

Assistant Secretary of War.

COLUMBIA, Ohio, August 28, 1862. 4 p. m.

(Received 2 1/2 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Some few weeks since you authorized me to convert the Eighty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry (three months' State guards) into a three-years' force for like duty. Some considerable progress has been made in it. The recent discharge of prisoners of war at Camp Chase renders so large a force unnecessary. I have, therefore, to advise that you authorize me to retain three companies to guard political prisoners and accept the balance for a regiment of three-years' troops, with authority to fill it up with new recruits, giving me until the 10th day of September.

DAVID LOB

(4th 1/2 x 2 1/2 p. m.)

HARRISBURG, August 28, 1862. 4 p. m.

(Received 2 1/2 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Fourteen regiments of nine-months' men have already gone forward from this State. Two nine-months' regiments will leave this evening and to-morrow morning. This includes all nine-months' men.

To-morrow evening a regiment of three years' men will leave. Colonels Biddle's and Wister's incomplete regiments will be ordered here from Philadelphia on the 1st of September and completed. There will then remain in Camp Curtin, including a few companies to arrive from distant counties, companies to make six regiments, and they will be at once made up. I expect to find in Philadelphia the following regiments complete, or very nearly so: Colonels Tiffin's, Collins', Prevost's, Ellmaker's, and Heenan's. The incomplete regiments will be those of Colonels Schreyber, Davis, Adams, and Johnson, and of these I will probably make one.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, Vt., August 28, 1862. 1 p. m.

(Received 1.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The quota of Vermont for old regiments will be filled by September 1, but the men are so scattered that we cannot concentrate them by that date. I desire authority that all of this quota who will enlist prior to September I receive their bounty and premium so soon as I can present them to the mustering officer, without reference to time, which will be at the earliest moment possible, being overrun with business in getting up at the same moment our quota of nine-months' men. We shall evidently be able to furnish both the quota of three-years' and nine-months' men without draft.

FREDERICK HOLBROOK,
Governor of Vermont.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 28, 1862.

HIS Excellency Governor SALAMON,
Madison, Wis.:

Telegram of yesterday received. You are in error in estimating your quota of troops sent to the field before July 2. Instead of a surplus of 5,000 it was but about 600, and has been disregarded in all estimates. Disregard for the present any draft for filling old regiments. That is an affair distinct and separate from present proceedings, which are simply to fill your quota of volunteers and militia, amounting together to 23,808. From this number subtract the number of volunteers for three years mustered in from July 2 to September 1 for old and new regiments, and the remainder is the number to be drafted.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MADISON, WIS., August 28, 1862. 4.10 p. m.

(Received 7.45 p. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

Your dispatch received. There must be a very serious mistake in your figures relative to our quota. If 11,904 be our quota of 300,000, then our quota of the original 500,000 was 19,810. The muster rolls

here show that we had sent prior to May 30 21,653—a surplus of 4,813. The number of about 20,000 as our quota was given at Washington by the Secretary of War to my private secretary, who, as the secretary of Governor Randall, was there on military business. We have always acted on that supposition. There can be no mistake about this on our part. The muster-rolls show the men you call upon. As your construction would make us draft a large number of men from a people already discontented because they are not allowed to volunteer, please revise your figures.

E. SALOMON,
Governor.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 119. } Washington, August 29, 1862.

The following orders are published for the information and government of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 28, 1862.

ORDER RESPECTING TRADE REGULATIONS.

The attention of all officers and others connected with the Army of the United States is called to the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury concerning commercial intercourse with insurrectionary States, or sections, dated August 28, 1862.

I. Commandants of departments, districts, and posts will render all such military aid as may become necessary in carrying out the provisions of said regulations and enforcing observance thereof to the extent directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, so far as can possibly be done without danger to the operations or safety of their respective commands.

II. There will be no interference with trade in or shipments of cotton, or other merchandise, conducted in pursuance of said regulations, within any territory occupied and controlled by the forces of the United States, unless absolutely necessary to the successful execution of military plans or movements therein. But in cases of the violation of the conditions of any clearance or permit granted under said regulations, and in cases of unlawful traffic, the guilty party or parties will be arrested and the facts promptly reported to the commandant of the department for orders.

III. No officer of the Army, or other person connected therewith, will seize cotton or other property of individuals unless exposed to destruction by the enemy, or needed for military purposes, or for confiscation under the act of Congress; and in all such cases of seizure the same shall be promptly reported to the commandant of the department wherein they are made for his orders therein.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 121. } Washington, August 29, 1862.

ORDER CONCERNING SUPPLIES TO DRAFTED MILITIA.

The commissioners for drafting in each county will, on the assembling of the draft at the county seat, appoint a lance corporal for every eight men, and a lance sergeant for every sixteen men, and will make fair and reasonable contracts for cooked provisions sufficient to subsist the men until their arrival at the camp of rendezvous and twenty-four hours thereafter; copies of these contracts and duplicate bills, certified by the commissioner and by the mustering officer, will be sent to the Commissary-General for payment.

The commissioner will accompany the men to the camp, taking the control of them, providing for their transportation by railroad or steam boat when practicable, and where it is necessary to march he may provide a reasonable amount of transportation for the provisions and baggage of the men. The expenses of transportation will be paid by the Quartermaster's Department on duplicate bills, certified by the commissioner.

The chief mustering officer of each State will immediately, in conformity with the regulations of the Subsistence Department, advertise for separate proposals and make contracts for uncooked rations for each camp, and will also immediately make their requisitions on the Commissary General for funds to meet all subsistence for drafted men while they remain at camp of rendezvous.

Until companies are organized the rations will be supplied on the returns of the commander of each camp, and his receipt will be the basis for a settlement with the contractor.

After organization into companies rations will be issued on returns signed by the company commanders, and approved by the commandant of the camp.

After being organized into regiments rations will be supplied to the regimental quartermaster on regimental returns signed by him and approved by the colonel, the regimental quartermaster being charged with their distribution to the companies.

Cooking utensils and such other camp equipage and blankets as can be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department will be supplied as soon as possible by the U. S. quartermasters hereinafter named, on the requisitions of the commandants of camps of rendezvous within their respective districts, and will be issued by such commandants to the men, as follows: Each man receiving a blanket will receipt for the same, which receipt will be turned over by the commandant of the camp of rendezvous to the quartermaster of his regiment as soon as he shall be appointed, and he shall make the proper entry on his account.

Camp equipage issued before the organization of companies will be receipted for by the lance sergeant of the squad, and taken up by the quartermaster of the regiment on his return as soon as the regiment is organized. When issued after the organization of a company it will be receipted for by the captain and taken up in like manner.

It will be the duty of the officer of the U. S. Quartermaster's Department to forward to the several camps of rendezvous as soon as possible camp and garrison equipage necessary for the first organization. Arrangements now in progress will provide the uniform clothing, which will not be issued to the soldiers until the organization of regiments is completed.

As the sudden call for volunteers and militia has exhausted the supply of blankets fit for military purposes in the market, and it will take some time to procure by manufacture or importation a sufficient supply, all citizens who may volunteer or be drafted are advised to take with them to the rendezvous, if possible, a good stout woolen blanket. The regulation military blanket is 81 by 66 inches and weighs five pounds.

As all clothing, blankets, and shoes issued by the United States to its troops are charged at average cost, and no soldier who furnishes his own blanket is required to draw one, it is to his interest to supply himself and thereby avoid much discomfort, as it is impossible for the United States to supply all the troops immediately.

The camps of rendezvous in the different States will be supplied by the U. S. quartermaster, as follows: Camps in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Captain McKim, assistant quartermaster, Boston; Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey (part of), Colonel Vinton, deputy quartermaster-general, New York; New Jersey (part of), Pennsylvania, Delaware, Colonel Crossman, deputy quartermaster-general, Philadelphia. Camps near Harrisburg will be supplied by requisition upon Capt. E. C. Wilson, assistant quartermaster, at Harrisburg. Those near Pittsburg by Maj. A. Montgomery, quartermaster, U. S. Army, at Pittsburg; Ohio, Capt. J. H. Dickerson, assistant quartermaster, Cincinnati; Indiana, Capt. James A. Ekin, assistant quartermaster, Indianapolis; Illinois, Wisconsin, Capt. J. A. Potter, assistant quartermaster, Chicago; Kentucky, Col. Thomas Swords, assistant quartermaster-general, Louisville; Michigan, Capt. G. W. Lee, assistant quartermaster, Detroit; Iowa, Capt. H. B. Hendershott, Second Artillery, Davenport; Minnesota, Capt. T. M. Saunders, Third Artillery, Saint Paul. Camps near Saint Louis will be supplied by Maj. Robert Allen, chief quartermaster of the Department of the Mississippi.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 24, 1862.

Major-General Wright,
Cincinnati:

Great evils attend the issue of ordinance upon requisitions of State authorities, and it is sanctioned by no law or regulation. You must either take the responsibility of making specific requisitions yourself, for the propriety of which you will hold yourself responsible, or you should qualify your order to Lieutenant Edison to the effect that when he receives a requisition from State authority he shall first communicate it to the Department for approval before filling it.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, August 24, 1862. (Received 10:00 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I will countermand the order to Lieutenant Edison, which was in accordance with usage in many States, and what I understood to be General Halleck's views. I say, however, that unless carried out we risk the loss of many recruits from Kentucky regiments. They are being formed in districts liable to raids, and they can't defend themselves without arms, even if fully organized. I am sensible of evils to which you refer, but in the condition in which the State of Kentucky now is I am sure they are the lesser. The rebels went off bodies of recruits within thirty miles of Louisville while I was there.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Indianapolis, Ind., August 29, 1862. 11 a. m.

(Received 2.15 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

To enable us to determine the number of men to be drafted in this State it is necessary that we should know the excess of men furnished by this State over and above its proportion. We could do this if we had the actual number of three years' men called into service prior to July 2. That number is variously estimated from 500,000 to 700,000. Indiana furnished under that call over 55,000, as shown by the statement of the adjutant general, filed in your Department, and made up from the rolls in his office. Of three months' men, under the first call, she furnished 1,008, and in June she furnished 4,140 men, for thirty, sixty, and ninety days. What credit is to be made for these men, sent out in June and July? If under the first call 500,000 men were actually called out, the quota of Indiana under that call would be 20,125. This calculation takes the free States and the free persons in Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, and one-third of Virginia as the basis. If the number was 600,000, then the quota of Indiana would be 24,150. If 700,000, it would be 28,175, in addition to the quota under that call. I desire to know what credit will be allowed for the 4,140 men called out in June and July, as above stated. It is further necessary to know the number of men now required to fill up the old regiments. A number of those regiments have been filled; others are partially supplied, and the number yet required is not known here. As long as volunteers were called for we were unwilling to consider quotas, and desired no limit but our capacity to furnish men; but the idea of drafting is offensive to our people, and should not be extended so as to require us to furnish more than our proportion of the whole number called for under the several calls. It is not the fault of our people that the old regiments are not all full. Every regiment is full that has had recruiting officers here for the past three weeks.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 29, 1862. 6 p. m.

(Received 10.20 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

A mistake certainly exists in the number required to fill up our old regiments; 10,000 are more than will be required. Less than twenty regiments have detailed recruiting officers, but these have succeeded soon. Had the details been made the regiments would now be full.

LAZ. NOBLE,
Adjutant-General of Indiana.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, August 29, 1862. 8.15 a. m.

(Received 10.40 a. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I will be compelled to postpone the draft beyond September 8 because I have not yet full returns of volunteers enlisted before the

23d instant. All our new regiments will not be mustered in by September 1, owing to distance, slowness of transportation, and want of barracks and blankets, but will be as soon as they can be got together. If our quotas of both calls for 300,000 men are filled by volunteers on the 23d will the drafted men go into the old regiments? Are we not entitled to a credit for excess of volunteers now in service in the old regiments?

SAML. J. KIRKWOOD.

FRANKFORT, KY., *August 29, 1862—5.30 p. m.*
(Received 9.50 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Paymaster Larned advised me that he has instructions not to pay advance pay or bounty (\$25) to twelve-months' men. This decision if adhered to will destroy the one-year regiments now ready for muster. I beg to call your attention to your order of July 23 last authorizing John B. Temple to raise three regiments of cavalry for one year. I pray you respond as early as practicable, as the question is of vital importance to our service here.

J. F. ROBINSON,
Governor of Kentucky.

HARRISBURG, *August 29, 1862—12 m.*
(Received 1.50 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

The One hundred and forty-first Regiment, which leaves this evening, is a fine body of men from that part of the State having no military organization, and there is but one man in it that has any military knowledge whatever. This regiment is without a field officer, and it is very important that a military officer be appointed colonel. The Governor desires Maj. Henry Madill, Sixth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, and I request that in this special case the rule be departed from and the Governor be authorized to commission him. Some of the companies of the regiment come from Major Madill's county. The One hundred and thirty-eighth Regiment, Colonel Sunwalt, will leave to-morrow morning and a Bucktail regiment will leave in the evening. Two regiments will be organized and sent forward every day until all the companies are consolidated. I leave for Philadelphia to-night.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 29, 1862.

Adj. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

Your telegram received. Major Madill may be commissioned for the reasons stated. I am glad you are getting along so well, but you should remain at Harrisburg and Philadelphia until the work is done, for as soon as you leave the spot new troubles will arise. Hurry on the troops; there is reason for it.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, PA., *August 29, 1862 9.50 p. m.*
(Received 10.55 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Telegram received. It is necessary that I go to Philadelphia to-morrow, but as soon as I organize the regiments at that place and put them en route, will return to this city. Maj. Roy Stone, Thirteenth Reserve Corps, was detailed on the recruiting service. By great activity has raised one entire regiment of Bucktails, which this afternoon was organized. The major marches with the regiment, and the Governor desires to commission him as colonel. Can he be authorized to do so?

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 29, 1862.

HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR CURTIS,
Harrisburg:

Can you raise any cavalry immediately? How many regiments could you raise in twenty days?

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. HUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS,
[Corinth, Miss.,] August 29, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Independent forces can be organized here and from here east to Decatur. Shall they be accepted and received into the service? I am only in favor of it when they go into our old organizations.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

MADISON, WIS., *August 29, 1862.*
(Received 9.25 p. m.)

General C. P. HUCKINGHAM:

Your dispatch received. I had calculated on the call of 500,000 men. Not one whit had been furnished, but the Adjutant-General's records are defective. The duplicate rolls here show we had furnished before July 2 nineteen regiments Infantry and three of cavalry, twelve batteries artillery, one detached company cavalry, and one of sharpshooters, making in the aggregate 24,053 men. This is a surplus of 2,000. You have promised to credit us this, and I have so published to the people. The neglect of army officers to fill our regiments should not operate to our disadvantage.

E. SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin.

(Continued.)

SHARON SPRINGS, August 1st, 1860.

The Honorable Mr. SEWARD,

Secretary of State of the United States of America, &c.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter, dated Washington, 20th of this month,* relative to the seizure made at the consulate of the Netherlands in New Orleans and to the report on this subject which has been made by the Hon. Reverdy Johnson. I have likewise had the honor to receive the extract from the report which was annexed to your letter. I shall hasten to transmit the two documents to His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the King, with a request to furnish me with the necessary instructions, in order that I may fully answer the letter which you have just done me the honor to address to me. Meanwhile I avail myself of the power which you have been pleased to confer on me of selecting the person to whom will be delivered the sum of \$800,000 in silver by indicating the person under whose charge that sum was found; that is to say, Mr. Amédée Couturie.

As to what concerns the other articles seized I have not been able to find, either in the report of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson or in the correspondence exchanged between him and Mr. Couturie, the slightest trace of any refusal by the latter to receive back the various boxes seized. I have, however, perceived that there was a disagreement between them as to the opening of one of the boxes and as to the delivery of the eighteen bonds of the cities of New Orleans and Mobile; but I have also perceived that, very far from refusing to receive all the boxes which are mentioned in the "statement" of the consul dated the 13th of May, he asked them back in their entirety in his letter of the 24th of July, addressed to Mr. Reverdy Johnson. I have, moreover, not found in all the correspondences which I have examined, a single word of disrespect shown by Mr. Couturie toward the authorities of the United States, although he may have differed from them as to the way of understanding his duties. For instance, the Hon. Reverdy Johnson seems to have thought that it was the consul's duty to go in quest of or to send for that which had been improperly seized at his house. I cannot, any more than the consul, share this opinion. In my judgment, the least that could be done after an unwarranted seizure was to have the articles which had been seized sent back to the place in which they had been found.

After receiving your letter of the 5th of June, and finding in it an allusion to a denial of the deposit and to a refusal of information on a part of the consul at the time of the appearance of the military authority of the United States in the consulate of the Netherlands, questioned Mr. Couturie in this regard by letter of the 9th of June (which he only received in duplicate on the 26th of July). He answered me that he had not at all refused to give information, and I sent me a note supplementary to his "statement of facts" a note which I have the honor to transmit to you herewith. However, I must leave entirely to the King's Government to judge of the conduct of the consul.

Between organs or agents of different nations, it is not possible to proceed with the most perfect sincerity and good-will, and every offensive expression carefully avoided. I therefore request you, sir, to be pleased to believe that a word "outrage," which appears to have displeased you in my

of the 28th of July, was not applied, as you seem to have supposed, to all which had taken place. To "these transactions," as you phrase it, I wish; it only regarded the grave offenses committed against the law by calling him a "fellow," searching his pockets, and writing to him that he had "prostituted his flag to a base purpose." It is only these acts, sir, acts which the Government of the United States (I am happy to acknowledge) has hesitated to decline to be responsible for, that I have taken the liberty of characterizing as "outrage." It was for such acts, sir, that the King's Government (as I had the honor to represent to you in my letter of the 28th of July) flattered itself that a friendly Government would not refuse to give it ultimate satisfaction. It is a general custom, as no person better knows than you, sir, that not only grave offenses are censured, but that the authors of them are punished.

Now, when the President and Government of the United States have made their decisions conformable to the conclusions of the excellent report of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, according to which the 280,000 seized by order of Major-General Butler was an amount of silver legitimately delivered on deposit to the consul of the Netherlands; now, when the good faith of the consul is acknowledged; now more than ever is flagrant the insult offered, according to the orders or with the approval of Major-General Butler, to the consul of the Netherlands, to whom, in answer to his just complaint, he wrote or caused to be written the letter of which I find myself compelled to transmit to you herewith a copy.*

It is with great regret that I come back to this letter, for you will do me the justice, sir, to believe that everything which can exasperate is as far from my sentiments as from my intentions. To conciliate is one of my most cherished duties, but I cannot sacrifice the dignity of international relations, and I respectfully request you to be pleased to consider again whether it is just that the author of such a letter should remain in official relations with foreign consuls.

In your letter of the 20th of this month you have been pleased to remark that the Government of the United States does not concern "that the dissatisfaction with Major-General Butler's precipitancy and harshness in the transactions concerned was among the causes for transferring the administration of public affairs at New Orleans to General Shepley." You have been pleased to bring to mind that you had previously made known to me (in your letter of the 5th of June) that "the President has also appointed a military governor of the State of Louisiana, who has been instructed to pay due respect to all consular rights and privileges;" but, as various newspapers in the United States have continued to make mention of new orders or new regulations of Major-General Butler relative to confiscations or penalties imposed on citizens of New Orleans, and as one, namely, the New York Times—a journal which, if I mistake not, is generally respected and valued—has published in its number of Tuesday, the 20th of this month, two letters of Major-General Butler—the first to the consul of France, in answer to an official letter that the latter had addressed to the assistant military commandant of New Orleans; the second to the consul of Spain, concerning a quarantine imposed on a Spanish frigate; one dated on the 14th and the other on the 16th of this month—it would seem that Brigadier-General Shepley has not accepted

the appointment of which you have done me the honor to speak to me; that Major-General Butler yet acts as military governor, and that foreign consuls are still in official connection with him. If this supposition is erroneous, if the letters published in the *New York Times* are apocryphal, you will much oblige me, sir, by having the goodness to apprise me thereof; for it cannot, I think, be indifferent to the King's Government to know whether the consul of the Netherlands (Mr. Couturie or another) would remain or not, in case of having official connections with Major-General Butler.

In conclusion, sir, neither the King's Government nor the royal legation have any motive for sustaining beyond justice either Mr. Couturie or any other Netherlandish consul; and whether it be a question of Mr. Couturie or of another functionary of the Netherlands whose conduct shall be censurable, no personal consideration will ever restrain the Royal Government from listening to the sentiments of its own dignity and from the consideration due to foreign governments; it will hasten always to remove from service every person who shall have seriously violated his duty or gratuitously offended an authority or functionary of a friendly Government.

I have the honor, sir, to renew to you the assurances of my high consideration.

ROBERT VAN LIMBURG

[The above—Translation.]

NOTE.]

NEW ORLEANS, *Express* 11, 1861

The second paragraph of the communication of the Secretary of State of the United States to the minister of the Netherlands, dated the 5th of June last, is thus conceived: "The statements," &c.

In his letter of the 9th of June the minister, referring to this passage, says to the consul: "I invite you to write to me about it."

A few lines are sufficient to explain all.

Mr. Couturie is a wine and liquor merchant. His stores and countingroom are at No. 31 Grayson street. The Netherlandish consulate, where the silver and all the articles seized and carried off by order of General Butler were found, was on premises No. 109 Canal street. The localities are distinct, and the distance which separates the two establishments is near about equal to that between the White House and Willard's Hotel at Washington.

On the 10th of May last, at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Couturie was at the consulate. Hitherto he had not been a participant of the lamentable acts which were going down to history. Hearing a voice in the office say that a Federal officer had come for him, Mr. Couturie, he stepped forward, saying that he was Mr. Couturie, consul of the Netherlands. The Federal officer exhibited no order from General Butler; he put no question concerning the articles which might be found in the keeping of the consul; he asked no information or explanation on any subject, but confined himself to saying and doing what has been stated in the report of the consul.

These are the preliminary facts, plainly reported; the rest was stated in the consular report. Mr. Couturie asserts that if information of the character of that spoken of in the communication of the Secretary of State had been asked of him in the name of General Butler, or on the part of any other established authority, he would have hesitated to furnish it, because no reason or cause can be imagined for referring it, since acts of deposit were recorded in the books of the consulate.

Mr. Couturie would have done, assuredly, with an earnestness at least equal, before the very lamentable occurrence of the 10th of May, what he did a few days afterward of his own motion.

These preliminary facts being thus set forth in relief, there necessarily flows therefrom the conclusion that Mr. Couturie has not incurred the slightest blame of having exaggerated to himself the privileges and immunities of the Netherlandish consul and consulate. And if any mention has not hitherto been made of the absence of previous demand for information on the part of General Butler concerning the articles deposited in the consulate, it is because a report is naturally only a narrative of facts which have actually taken place. Negative facts cannot find a place in it sometimes, except by way of explanation, elucidation, or justification.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., August 30, 1862. 11.30 a. m.

(Received 7.20 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

I find here a want of system and a want of supplies; no tents for the troops. As soon as practicable I will systematize matters and bring order out of chaos.

W. SCOTT KETCHUM,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 30, 1862.

His Excellency Governor MORGAN,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

In reply to your telegram of yesterday the Secretary of War directs me to say that the Department has no interest nor inclination to dispute with State authorities concerning their respective quotas, and that having furnished the best information in its power in relation to the fair proportion, it remains with the Governor of each State to furnish the troops at his pleasure. That, however distasteful a draft may be in Indiana, it is a mode of defending the Government authorized by law, required for the national safety, and strongly urged by Governors and citizens of many States, and is not an arbitrary exaction of the Department. He therefore leaves the matter to your patriotism and discretion.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 30, 1862.

His Excellency Governor KIRKWOOD,
Davenport, Iowa:

If your quota of 600,000 men, viz, 21,140, is filled by volunteers, enlisted between July 2 and September 1, there will be no draft unless ordered hereafter. The order for a draft to fill old regiments has not yet been issued, but only a notice of such draft.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 14, 1862

Major-General WRIGHT,
Cincinnati, Ohio

You are mistaken in regard to the usage of issuing ordnance stores. But upon your representation that the service requires such issues in Kentucky your order to Captain Edson need not be countermanded, and he will be instructed to make issues upon the requisition of the State authority in accordance with that order.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 14, 1862

Governor ROBINSON,
Frankfort, Ky.:

The twelve-months' recruits in Kentucky will be allowed the \$25 bounty and advance pay, and instructions will be given the disbursing officer accordingly. Yielding to the peculiar exigency in your State, I shall also authorize ordnance stores to be issued on requisition of State authorities by Captain Edson, but request that care be taken to avoid double issues, and also to see that the arms issued are properly disposed of. The disposition of the Department is to afford you every possible aid.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 14, 1862

His Excellency Governor ROBINSON,
Frankfort, Ky.:

Your quota of drafted men cannot be fixed until we know the number of volunteers you have furnished since July 1. Please advise how many you have and will probably have by the 15th of September.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKENHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 14, 1862

His Excellency A. W. BRADFORD,
Annapolis, Md.:

SIR: In reply to your letter of 28th instant* I am directed to say that no order has yet been issued for a draft to fill the 1st Maryland, but only a notice of such draft. It may be made and a new draft now ordered is made. The peculiar situation of your State is reported by the Secretary, and in view of it no more direct orders have been issued. The draft of militia ordered for September I will see that it is made.

* Omitted.

for many more. Should it prove by order to fill the old regiments
your remark will receive due consideration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 30, 1862.

Mayor OGDYKE,

New York:

General Pope fought a great battle yesterday with the combined
rebel forces at Centerville on the field of the battle last year. The
enemy were driven at all points and large number of prisoners cap-
tured. He renewed the battle this morning and the fight is still going
on. The loss in killed and wounded is very heavy. Volunteer sur-
geons will be much needed. Please forward all you can, directing
them to report to the Surgeon-General.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

(Same to Governor Andrew, Boston.)

MANCHESTER, OHIO, *August 30, 1862.*
(Received 11.45 p. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

By postponing the draft until the 15th of September I think I can
fill our regiments in the field, and thus furnish Ohio's quota without
recorting to draft. Shall I do so?

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

PHILADELPHIA, *August 30, 1862--8.50 p. m.*
(Received 9.15 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

I have completed the organization of four regiments. Provost's
and Tiplin's will leave for Washington to-morrow, and Collis' and
Ellmaker's will leave on Monday. Heeman's and Biddle's will be
ready to start on Tuesday. Winter's incomplete regiment of Buck-
tails I will send to Harrisburg on Monday, there to be completed.
This includes all the volunteers in this city. The regiments of Collis
and Provost only have arms. There are no arms at the arsenal. A
weekly delivery is made by Mr. Ames of about 1,000.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, *August 30, 1862.*
(Received 11.15 a. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

We have had applications for authority to raise cavalry, but, there
being no regulation from the War Department, have declined receiv-
ing companies. I think we can safely undertake to raise three regi-
ments within the time indicated by your dispatch.

A. G. CURTIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 10, 1862.

His Excellency Governor CURTIN,

Harrisburg, P.

You are authorized to raise three regiments of militia within twenty days. Advance pay and bounty will be paid on the 1st of September.

By order of the Secretary of War

C. P. BUCKINHAM,

Brigadier-General and Inspector-General of Militia.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 10, 1862.

His Excellency Governor SALAMON,

Madison, W.

This Department has no desire to make capital from the States, nor to dispute with State authorities about their jurisdiction to be drafted. It furnishes the best information on the subject, and leaves the rest to the patriotism and discretion of the States. No doubt is entertained of your desire to bring your State up to the full measure of her duty in defending the Government, and your personal ability, therefore, in accordance with your published notice, the State militia will be sanctioned by this Department.

By order of the Secretary of War

C. P. BUCKINHAM,

Brigadier-General and Inspector-General of Militia.

MADISON, Wis., August 10, 1862.

RECEIVED - AUG 10 1862

General C. P. BUCKINHAM:

Your reply entirely satisfactory. We shall do our best duty to Government. I notice that volunteering for our regiments is still going on in New York and elsewhere. In reply to your letter of the 7th I have been told that volunteering for our regiments is going on all the 22d, and for old regiments September 1. I hear several that we cannot get ready to draft for a fortnight and some say we are delayed to be allowed to keep on receiving volunteers for our regiments till we get ready to draft. Why cannot this be done, and in it our best for Government?

E. SALAMON,

MADISON, Wis., August 10, 1862.

RECEIVED - AUG 10 1862

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Please order without a moment's delay a supply of ammunition, say 75,000 rounds each of .58 and .69 caliber, from the Arsenal at Indianapolis, I think. I have sent all I had to Indianapolis and the localities in this State. State threatened by Indians. Need for weapons. Please give no authority to use the troops in camp if necessary for the purpose.

E. SALAMON,

Madison, Wis.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., August 31, 1862. 2 p. m.

(Received 1.30 a. m. September 1.)

HON. EDWIN M. STANTON:

Colonel Morrison has no money to pay either premium or bounty, and Lieutenant Hill has only \$1,000 to pay premium and \$5,000 to pay bounty. Notes of \$1 and \$2 required to pay premium. Eight regiments ordered to be paid with funds found here. Money required at once.

W. S. KETCHUM,
Acting Inspector-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 31, 1862. 3 p. m.

(Received 7.30 p. m.)

HON. C. P. HUCKLEBACH:

In your telegram of August 5 you state that the whole number of troops sent by the several States will be estimated and apportioned, and any surplus furnished by a State above its proportion will be credited to the draft. It does not appear from any information which has reached me that this has been done, so far as Indiana is concerned. In your telegram of August 9 you fix our quota of 300,000 militia at 21,250, and in telegram of August 10 you state that the quota under call of July 2 will be the same, making 42,500 altogether, and that the militia quota is without reference to the force already sent into the field. In a subsequent telegram to the adjutant-general of Indiana the quota to fill up old regiments was stated to be 22,200, which, if not filled up by volunteers by September 1, the Secretary of War, in his order of August 11, says shall be filled by special draft yet to be ordered. My application for information, August 29, was not designed to controvert any decision made in your Department, and ought not to be so construed. I desired information that would enable me to know our just proportion under the draft, and only alluded to the distaste to Indiana to drafting, which I presume exists everywhere, to show my reason for asking that information. What I claimed was that in determining our quota we should be credited with the surplus volunteers furnished above our proportion, which you stated in your telegram of August 5 should be done. In subsequent telegrams I understood you to say it will not be done. The draft system is intended to operate equally among the States, so that each may furnish its relative proportion. If under any call Indiana has furnished more than her proportion, should she not be credited with the excess? This is all I ask. We not only desire, but will insist on furnishing our full quota, and ask no exemption from the common burden. Our draft will be made on September 15.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

ALBANY, August 31, 1862.

HON. E. M. STANTON:

The One hundred and twenty-second Regiment left Syracuse for Washington, via Albany, at 10 a. m. to-day. We hope to give you at least ten additional regiments this week.

THOS. HILLHOUSE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 31, 1862.

General HILLHOUSE,

Albany, N. Y.:

Your telegram received, and I am glad of the promise of ten regiments during the week. They are much needed, for the exigency is pressing.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, September 1, 1862.

Major-General GRANT,

Corinth, Miss.:

You are authorized to enlist in Tennessee into old regiments.

H. W. HALLACK,

General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., September 1, 1862.

Brig. Gen. W. SCOTT KETCHUM,

Springfield, Ill.:

Make requisitions for such ammunition as you need upon Major Callender, Saint Louis Arsenal; Lieutenant Edson, Louisville depot of ordnance stores, or Captain Sturm, of ordnance depot, Indianapolis, as may be most convenient. Be particular to specify the different calibers of the muskets for which you want ammunition and the number of rounds of each caliber. The scabbards will be forwarded immediately.

P. H. WATSON,

Assistant Secretary of War.

[SEPTEMBER 1, 1862.—For Butler to Stanton, referring to enlistments of volunteers (white and colored) at New Orleans, see Series I, Vol. XV, p. 559.]

BOSTON, September 1, 1862—1.55 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

In obedience to your telegram, received 5 o'clock Saturday p. m., eleven surgeons started immediately. Thirty more left Massachusetts yesterday, all regularly detailed by our surgeon-general, under your order, and all surgeons of high character and ability; also nine car-loads hospital stores left here last night.

JOHN A. ANDREW,

Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

*Washington City, D. C., September 1, 1862.*Governor ANDREW, *Boston:*

Thanks for your humane provision of surgeons. As the battle-field remains in possession of the enemy, only a portion of the wounded can be provided for, so that you need not send any more.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 1, 1862.

HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR TAYLOR:

The order for time of drafting cannot be changed by this Department. If you postpone it you must take the responsibility. This has been the rule with all the States.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1, 1862.

(Received 2 p. m.)

HON. E. M. STANTON:

My presence in this city was absolutely necessary. As it is I find great difficulty in sending forward the troops. Had I attended to the expenses offered I doubt whether a regiment would have been ready for several days to come. Provost's regiment left at 3 a. m. and Collier's at 8 a. m. These two are armed. Tappin's will leave at noon and Ellmaker's at 4 p. m. Heeman's will leave to-morrow afternoon. These three regiments are unarmed. Hiddle's may not get off until Tuesday evening. This regiment will be armed from Frankford Arsenal. Winter's incomplete regiment goes to Harrisburg to-day, and this disposes of all the volunteer regiments in this city. I shall return to Harrisburg to-morrow.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, September 1, 1862—10, 20 a. m.

(Received 11 a. m.)

HON. E. M. STANTON:

Unless I am authorized to appoint additional or assistant commissioners and surgeons in Philadelphia and several counties it will be impossible to be ready for draft in season. Please authorize it. I have selected the very best men in the several counties as commissioners, and will nominate them to you bodily to act as provost-marshals, in accordance with General Orders, No. 99. Please signify your approval and they can be announced in an order.

A. G. CURTIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 2, 1862.

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER,
Commanding, &c., New Orleans:

GENERAL: I inclose herewith for your information copies of several communications addressed by the Department of State to the diplomatic representatives of Great Britain, France, and the Netherlands in this city, growing out of the conflict between the military authorities and the consuls of those countries at New Orleans.

Yours, truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

(Same to Brigadier-General Schooley, Military Governor of Louisiana.)

[Inclosure No. 1.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, June 12, 1861.

Hon. WILLIAM STUART, &c.:

SIR: Having been informally apprised that Mr. Coppel, Her Britannic Majesty's acting consul at New Orleans, had deemed it advisable to relinquish his official functions in consequence of a letter addressed to him by Major-General Butler, issued, it is presumed, through some misapprehension, I do not think the facts of the case justified General Butler in writing that letter. I will thank you, therefore, to request that gentleman to resume his consular character, the supposed cause of the abandonment of which is regretted. The Secretary of War has been requested to issue proper orders upon the subject to General Butler.

I have the honor to be, sir, your very obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1861.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday, informing me that you had learned that Mr. Coppel, the British acting consul at New Orleans, had relinquished his official functions in consequence of a letter written to him through some presumed misapprehension by General Butler, and requesting me to instruct Mr. Coppel to resume his consular character, inasmuch as you do not think the facts of the case justified the general in writing that letter, and as the supposed cause of Mr. Coppel's abandonment of his consulate is regretted. It will be my duty to take the earliest opportunity of submitting this note to Her Majesty's secretary of state for foreign affairs. Under the circumstances, however, which you describe, I shall take upon myself to authorize Mr. Coppel to resume his official functions.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

W. STUART.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, August 29, 1861.

Hon. WILLIAM STUART, &c.:

SIR: In the matter of the seizure in New Orleans of certain sugars, made by the order of Major-General Butler and claimed by certain Greek, English, and other foreign merchants, I have the honor to state that the same, under the authority of the President, was investigated by the Hon. Reverdy Johnson during his recent mission to New Orleans, and that he has reported to this Department that the sugars should be restored. This report having been approved by the President, directions will be given to the major-general or to the commanding officer of the United States at New Orleans to restore the sugars to the claimants. A copy of so much of Mr. Johnson's report as relates to the transaction is herewith inclosed for you information.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration, sir, your obedient servant.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[Inclosure No. 4. Translation.]

LEGATION OF FRANCE IN THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, August 8, 1862.

The Viscount Treilhard presents his compliments to Mr. Seward, and has the honor to communicate to him the papers hereto annexed, referring to a Frenchman whose funds are held in custody in consequence of a conflict of authority between Mr. Reverdy Johnson and General Butler.

(Translation.)

CONSULATE OF FRANCE AT NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, July 24, 1862.

Count H. MERCIER,
*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of France in the United States, Washington:*

MR. MINISTER: I have the honor to send you the two papers inclosed herewith, relating to the affair of Mr. Edouard Dupasseur.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson, to whom this affair has been submitted, has given the opinion that the funds deposited were the legitimate property of Mr. Dupasseur, and should be restored to him; but this withdrawal was again prevented by a formal order from General Butler, who has refused to give a reason therefor.

This new decision in the withdrawal of the funds belonging to Mr. Dupasseur may occasion to him considerable injury, in consequence of the loss of interest and of the possible depreciation of the specie both in gold and silver.

Be pleased, Mr. Minister, to accept the assurances of my high consideration.

COUNT MEJAN.

P. S. The funds referred to belong to MM. Edouard Dupasseur & Co., and not to Mr. Dupasseur alone.

[Inclosure. Translation.]

NEW ORLEANS, *July 24, 1862.*

Count MEJAN,
Consul of France at New Orleans:

SIR: On the 14th of April last we purchased of the Orleans' Bank an amount of coin amounting to \$716,100, which we settled for by our drafts, at four months' sight, upon sundry bankers in Paris and upon our house in Havre.

With your consent we deposited this coin at the consulate of France, and caused the bill of sale of the bank, receipted for by the cashier, to be sworn to at your chancellery as French property. About one month since we were summoned, in your presence, to appear before General Butler, who interrogated us upon this purchase of coin. We replied to him that we had only intended making a purely commercial transaction, advantageous to us because it offered us a profit of from 3 to 4 per cent., and that, as he had appeared to suspect, this money was in no way intended to purchase arms in Europe, but really to pay the drafts which we had drawn against it. We added, furthermore, that we had never run the blockade, nor made any contract with the Confederate Government or with its officers. General Butler requested us, and also yourself, not to take this coin from the consulate until the arrival of the Hon.

Reverdy Johnson, the commissioner of the United States, who was to settle the matter, to which we acceded.

Last week we were interrogated by the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, who made a record of our answers. We communicated to him and gave him copies of the letters addressed to our different bankers and to our house in relation to this transaction, and also as to its entry in our books; we added thereto a statement of facts, of which you will find inclosed a true copy. We went this morning to see Mr. Reverdy Johnson and to ask him for his decision. He replied to us that he had no authority to release this coin here, but that immediately on his arrival at Washington he would make his report—a report which, according to his own words, he left us to infer would be favorable. We asked him at the same time why General Butler had prevented us from withdrawing this coin from the consulate. He replied to us that he did not know.

Such are the facts, Mr. Consul, which we take the liberty to relate to you, asking the favor of you to have the goodness to submit them to the ambassador of France at Washington.

We protest in the most solemn manner against any insinuation or suspicion whatever which should tend to have the Government of the United States to suppose that this coin is destined to any other object than the one of covering the drafts which we have drawn to meet it. We repeat that we have only intended to make a purely commercial transaction, and cannot account for the reasons which have caused its seizure.

We beg you to insist with the ambassador that this coin be returned to us immediately, for not only does any delay in its transmission seriously injure our interests, but further exposes us to the dangers inherent to the state of war and the complications which may arise therefrom.

We have the honor to be, count, your very obedient servants,
E. DUPASSEUR & CO.

[Sub-inclosure.]

Edouard Dupasseur, one of the claimants, makes the following statement under oath, to be submitted to the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, commissioner of the United States:

On the 21st day of April last I sold to the Citizens' Bank the following drafts, viz:

| | Francs. | |
|---|---------|-----------|
| On Ad. Marcouard & Co., Paris | 280,000 | |
| | 260,000 | |
| | 240,000 | |
| | 220,000 | |
| | <hr/> | 1,000,000 |
| On B. Fould & Co., Paris | 280,000 | |
| | 260,000 | |
| | 240,000 | |
| | 220,000 | |
| | <hr/> | 1,000,000 |
| On Thaller & Henrotte, Paris | 280,000 | |
| | 260,000 | |
| | 240,000 | |
| | 220,000 | |
| | <hr/> | 1,000,000 |
| On Dupasseur, Lecoq Frères & Co., Paris | 800,000 | |
| | 280,980 | |
| | <hr/> | 580,980 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | 3,680,980 |

Three million five hundred and eighty thousand nine hundred and eighty francs, producing, at the rate of exchange of 5 francs the dollar, \$710,100, payable in specie, which I received in payment from the bank, as follows:

| | |
|---|----------|
| 6,480 Mexican doubloons | \$85,488 |
| 800 South American doubloons | 12,320 |
| Sovereigns, 20 franc pieces, 10 guineas, pound sterling | 3,388 |
| American gold | 35,000 |
| Silver dollars | 520,000 |
| Total | 710,100 |

Being a French subject, I deposited said coin at the office of the French consul for safe keeping, and had the invoice made to me by the bank sworn as French property.

The drafts I gave to the bank were drawn at four months sight, and by special agreement were not to be accepted until this coin was shipped, so [as] to give me ample time to pay the same out of the proceeds of the coin. The operation was purely a commercial one, and perfectly safe and sound for me. I expected and still expect, when the coin is shipped, to make 3 to 4 per cent., depending in great measure on the price of silver in Europe at the time of the arrival of this specie.

The operation as regard to the bank was equally advantageous, firstly, in placing their coin in Europe; secondly, in giving at the rate of exchange of this, say, a handsome profit from 10 to 12 per cent., while liquidating at the same time their liabilities.

I do further swear and declare that I have never been running the blockade, or making any description of contract whatever with the Confederate Government or any of its officers, for the purpose of supplying it with arms or ammunition of war. On the contrary, I have always maintained a perfect neutrality, as I was bound to do as a French subject.

I remain, very respectfully,

EDOUARD DUPASSEUR.

(Four copies conforme.)

(Translation.)

MEMORANDUM.]

JULY 31, 1862.

The consul of France at New Orleans, acting in conformity with the French ordinances on the subject, has received at recent times a certain number of deposits of specie, made with him by French subjects. He could not fail, in conformity always with such ordinances, to exhaust, before receiving said deposits, all possible means of information for attaining the fullest and most circumstantial knowledge about the character and origin of these deposits. Those means being exhausted, he would be exposed to severe rebuke from his Government by declining to receive those deposits in his chancery, which would have been equivalent to refusal of protection to them, and in effect, the exceptional circumstances in which New Orleans is at present temporarily placed, sufficiently explains why some Frenchmen ought to wish to place their valuables in a sure deposit and under the protection of the flag of their country.

Mr. Mejan has been called before General Butler, who has interrogated him on the subject of these deposits.

Without denying their existence he has refused to give any details in respect to them, because he did not recognize what right General Butler could have to interrogate him, and because, in complying with

his request, he would have been faithless to the trust which his countrymen had placed in him and would place himself in contravention of the precise terms of the consular convention of 1854. Those especially of article 3, according to which the papers in the consular chanceries cannot in any case be searched. General Butler then told him that if he would not give his word of honor not to allow any deposit of any importance to be taken away he would send a guard to watch the consulate. In this dilemma Mr. Mejan, desiring to continue to act in the most conciliatory spirit but forgetting that he was subscribing to an obligation which he had no right to assume, and thereby placing himself in a most delicate position toward his countrymen, whose funds he had no power to detain when they should come to demand them again, gave this word of honor.

Mr. Mejan has in a later communication expressed to General Butler his regret at having pledged his word. It is of consequence that he should be promptly relieved, and Mr. Reverdy Johnson could receive, in this particular, instructions from the Government of the United States, and end in a spirit of conciliation an incidental matter from which very serious difficulties might result to the consul of France in relations with his countrymen, and entanglements, to be regretted, with the authorities at New Orleans.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, August 9, 1862.

Viscount TREILLHARD, &c.:

Mr. Seward presents his compliments to Viscount Treillard and has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the papers which accompanied his note of yesterday in regard to a Frenchman whose funds are held in custody in consequence of a conflict of authority between Mr. Reverdy Johnson and General Butler. In reply Mr. Seward begs leave to inform the Viscount Treillard that no decision can be arrived at in the case until the report of Mr. Reverdy Johnson, who is daily expected here, shall have been received.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, August 29, 1862.

Viscount TREILLHARD, &c.:

SIR: You have already been informed that the complaint made by your legation to this Department concerning a request or requirement made by Major-General Butler, commanding at New Orleans, upon Count Mejan, the French consul there, that he would retain \$716,196 which he said was deposited with him by Messrs. Duparcque & Co., was by me referred to the examination of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, who had been appointed by the President as a commissioner for this Department.

I have now the honor to inform you that Mr. Johnson has performed the duty confided to him and has submitted his report thereupon. I think it proper to furnish you with so much of Mr. Johnson's report as relates to that transaction, and I have to say that it has been approved by the President. In accordance with the conclusion of the report I have the honor to advise you that an answer will at once be given to Major-General Butler, the acting military

authority at New Orleans, to relinquish all claim on behalf of the United States upon the funds in question, so that Count Mejan will be at liberty to pay it to whomsoever may be entitled to receive the same.

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to you, sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

WILLIAM H. STEWARD.

(Enclosure No. 4.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, August 20, 1862.

Mr. ROBERT VAN LINDFURD, &c.:

SIR: The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, who, as you have heretofore been informed, was appointed by this Department a commissioner to proceed to New Orleans and investigate, among other affairs, the transaction which occurred there affecting the consul of the Netherlands and certain subjects of the King of the Netherlands, under the direction of Major General Butler, has performed that duty. He submitted his reports concerning the same and they have been approved by the President.

I have thought it not improper to furnish you, for the information of your Government, a complete copy of so much of those reports as relates to the transactions hereinabove mentioned.

As a result of the approval of Mr. Johnson's proceeding in the premises, I have now the honor to inform you that the \$800,000 in coin which was taken by Colonel Sledge under direction of Major General Butler, from the possession of Amédée Couturie, the consul of the Netherlands at New Orleans, and which was claimed to have been deposited with him to the use of Messrs. Hope & Co., of Amsterdam, and which is more particularly described in the correspondence which has heretofore taken place between yourself and this Department, will be restored by the major-general or other U. S. officer commanding at New Orleans to either Mr. Couturie the consul of the Netherlands, or to Mr. Forstall, as the agent of Messrs. Hope & Co., or to the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, whichever of them you may designate. I refer the designation of it to yourself, because your Government has intervened in regard to the transaction, whereby its consent to the designation has become necessary, and it will, of course, be conclusive.

Secondly, I proceed to speak of the articles of property other than coin, described specifically by part No. 2, in a statement of the said consul, Mr. Couturie, dated May 13, 1862, and which was submitted to this Department by you, as follows:

One tin box (to which we give the name of bank box in this city), looked containing:

First. Ten bonds of the consolidated debt of the city of New Orleans, per \$1,00 each, making the nominal value of \$10,000.

Second. Eight bonds of the city of Mobile of the value of \$1,000 each, the nominal value of which is \$8,000, claimed by Mr. Couturie to have been deposited with me on the 12th day of April last by Edmund J. Forstall, esq., in the capacity of agent and as the property of Messrs. Hope & Co.

Third. Divers papers, being titles and deeds, the consular correspondence of Mr. Couturie and his executor. No. 3. Six other tin boxes marked with the name of Amédée Couturie, containing private deeds, silverware, &c., which boxes are claimed to be the property of divers persons for whom he was acting as agent.

Fourth. Two or more tin boxes, the property of the Hope Insurance Company, & the city of New Orleans, which occupied a portion of the premises in which the consulate was located.

The extract from Mr. Johnson's report will show you that under his direction all this property would have been delivered to Mr. Conturie if he had not declined to accept it for reasons specified by him in a letter to Mr. Johnson. Upon his thus declining the eighteen bonds were delivered by Major-General Butler, under Mr. Johnson's directions, to Mr. Forstall, agent for Messrs. Hope & Co. A copy of his receipt for the same is herewith transmitted to you, and the original will be handed to you or given to whomsoever you may indicate. The other articles named in said statement No. 2 will be delivered, by Major-General Butler or other officer commanding at New Orleans, to Mr. Conturie, unless you shall designate some other person to receive them.

In your note of the 28th of July last you informed me that your Government shared the satisfaction which you had expressed when on a previous occasion I announced to you that the President and Government of the United States viewed the conduct of the military authorities at New Orleans, in regard to the transactions in which Mr. Conturie, the consul of the Netherlands, was concerned, as a violation of the law of nations, and that they disapproved of it, and disapproved the sanction which had been given to it by Major-General Butler. You added, however, that your Government flattered itself that the United States would go further, and that in the view of the Government of the Netherlands the gravity and publicity of the outrage (as you were pleased to call these transactions) demand that the Government of the United States give public evidence of its regret, for example, by manifesting by some public act its dissatisfaction with Major-General Butler.

You further add that the Government of the Netherlands, considering, until proof is made to the contrary, that Mr. Conturie, its consul, has acted in good faith, expects that the Government of the United States will not refuse to do likewise, and that it will please consequently to invite the consul, who, on the avowal of the American Government itself, has been very ill-used, to resume his consular functions.

I cannot avoid thinking that these requests were made by your Government under a mistaken idea that the United States, for some reason, desired in some way to cover or conceal from the world the proceedings which they have taken in regard to these questions. If this be true, your Government has fallen into a serious error. The whole of these proceedings have been direct, frank, and unreserved. The United States, as you are aware, did not only express their regret for the transaction, and their dissatisfaction with General Butler in the premises, in the language you have quoted, but they also sent an agent to ascertain the extent of injuries which were complained of, to the end that they might promptly be redressed, and that restitution might be made. That redress has now been made, and that restitution, ordering immediately upon the facts on which it depended, having been established. Moreover, you were advised in my former communication that, simultaneously with the appointment of Mr. Johnson as commissioner, Major-General Butler was relieved of his functions as military governor of New Orleans, and Brigadier-General Slocum was appointed military governor of that city. The military authorities were at the same time directed to invite Mr. Conturie to resume his consular functions. Their proceedings fully appear in the official correspondence which has taken place between yourself and this Department. This correspondence is not a private

not a public one, which your Government is at entire liberty to promulgate without reserve whenever it shall please to do so, and whether your Government shall think proper to so promulgate it or not, it will, according to our national habit, be communicated without any reservation to Congress on their assembling here on the first Monday of December next. Nor is it at all a matter of reserve on the part of this Government that the dissatisfaction with Major-General Butler's precipitancy and harshness in the transactions concerned were among the causes for transferring the administration of public affairs at New Orleans to General Shepley.

It is very true, sir, as you remark, that Mr. Contario has been very ill used, and upon that ground General Shepley will be directed to invite him to resume his consular functions at New Orleans, if, indeed, he has not done so already under previous instructions. But I must, nevertheless, accompany this invitation with the declaration that, in the judgment of this Government, Mr. Contario has acted throughout the transactions which have been reviewed, and even throughout the investigation of them which has taken place, in a manner that was very indiscreet, and calculated, though, I presume, not intended, to embarrass the relations between your country and our own, and that unless his conduct hereafter shall exhibit more of consideration for the authority of the United States it must not be expected that the President will be content with his remaining in the consulate at New Orleans.

I trust, sir, that your Government will be satisfied that the United States have resolved the questions which have been discussed in a spirit not merely of good faith, but also of friendship and good will, toward their ancient and esteemed friend, the Netherlands.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, sir, the assurance of my very high consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September 3, 1862* 1 a. m.

(Received 3.30 a. m. 3d.)

General HALLECK:

The order to muster only at regimental rendezvous is destroying our regiments. They cannot be moved from points where recruited, and unarmed, without danger of capture. The camps at Russellville and Henderson have 600 men each of the same regiment. They were promised pay and bounty. The failure to fulfill is demoralizing them, and I am advised that they are on the verge of mutiny. If you will order your mustering officer to muster them I will advance the money.

J. F. ROBINSON,

Governor of Kentucky.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., September 3, 1862.

HIS EXCELLENCY ISRAEL WASHBURN,

Governor of Maine:

SIR: In reply to yours of the 28th ultimo,* urging several considerations why the quota of men to be drafted from your State should be

* Omitted.

reduced, I am directed to say that these considerations are fully appreciated by the Department. They have been urged by other States, and part of them by still more. The following is an extract from a reply made a few days since in a similar case:

The Secretary of War directs me to say that the Department has no interest nor inclination to dispute with the State authorities concerning their respective quotas, and that having furnished the best information in its power in relation to a fair proportion, it remains with the Governor of each State to furnish troops at his pleasure. " * * " He therefore leaves the matter to your patriotism and discretion.

You will see from this extract the position held by the Department on this subject.

Not having any specific data upon which to base any change in the quota assigned to your State, it can only leave the whole matter to your "patriotism and discretion."

It may not be out of place to say that of the troops sent into the field by the loyal States before the 1st of July the number sent by Maine was over 4,000 short of her proportion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. P. HICKINGHAM,

Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Baltimore, Md., September 2, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

SIR: In several of the counties of this State the enrolling officers are menaced with personal violence and are applying to me for protection. Many are consequently declining to act and others acting in constant fear of the loss of life or property. In one case the grain stacks of the enroller have been fired. It seems to me, therefore, to be essentially necessary that a small military force should be placed at once at the disposal of the provost-marshal of the State to enable him to afford the necessary support to the enrolling officers. I do not think that the whole force required need exceed 500 men. For several days past the necessity of some such provision has been obvious, and with the view of procuring it I sent for the provost marshal on the morning of the 30th ultimo. After conferring with him in reference to the particular points where such a force was most wanted, I addressed a letter to Major-General Wool calling his attention to the necessity of such a provision and respectfully requesting him to detail some troops for the purpose. I inclose herewith a copy of that letter, to which I have not yet received any reply. The provost marshal reported to me in the course of the same day the particulars of his interview with General Wool, a copy of which I also inclose. Having failed to receive any response from General Wool, and inferring from the tenor of his remarks to Mr. Mel'hill that he declines to accede to my request, I submit the subject to your consideration. It is with reluctance that I trouble you with a matter of this kind when I know you are engrossed with subjects of far greater importance; but, believing that the enrollment cannot be completed in Maryland without such a military assistance, and that we owe it to the safety of the officers engaged in it to provide them such a support, I have no resort to the

commander of this department declining to supply it but to bring the subject to your attention.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
A. W. BRADFORD,
Governor.

(Inclosure No. 1.)

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Baltimore, Md., August 30, 1862.

MAJ. GEN. JOHN E. WOOL,
Commanding Eighth Army Corps:

SIR: Information from various parts of the State convinces me that the draft of militia about to be made, as well as the enrollment now in progress, cannot be satisfactorily accomplished unless the enrolling officers are supported by a sufficient military force. Threats of personal violence, as I am informed, are repeatedly made, and many of the enrolling officers are declining, chiefly, as I believe, in consequence of such threats. I have conversed with the provost-marshal on the subject, who is ready to act promptly; but it is necessary that he should be provided with a sufficient provost guard. We have agreed upon the counties to which it is most important that such a force should be now sent, and none of them would require more than a company some of them less and the provost-marshal will make known to you the particular places requiring such a force and the number that will suffice. I would therefore most respectfully request that from some of the troops at your command you will detail, with as little delay as possible, a sufficient force for the object I have indicated.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
A. W. BRADFORD,
Governor.

(Inclosure No. 2.)

OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL,
Baltimore, August 30, 1862.

HON. A. W. BRADFORD,
Governor of Maryland:

SIR: I presented your letter to General Wool this morning. He asked me its contents. I told him its purport. He said, "I have no soldiers; I am sending them all away." I asked him if he would reply to you by letter. He replied, "I answer all my letters." I said, "Then you will reply to the Governor in writing." He said, "Yes," but did not read your letter whilst I was present.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

J. L. McPHAIL,
Provost-Marshal, Maryland.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 2, 1862.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL STRONG,
New York:

You are specially assigned to the duty of forwarding troops and recruits from New York to this city. You will report daily your operations.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *September 2, 1862*—10 a. m.
(Received 2.25 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I leave for Cincinnati this morning, where I will remain until quiet is restored.

D. TOD.

HARRISBURG, *September 2, 1862*.
(Received 9.45 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

There ought to be twelve commissioners and surgeons in Philadelphia, giving 50,000 population to each. Unless the number is increased the draft cannot be made there in season. General Orders, No. 99, states that Secretary of War will appoint provost-m Marshals to compel attendance of drafted men on nomination of Governor. I suggested the men I have appointed commissioners to be appointed marshals for that purpose. Order No. 121, just received, seems to assign the duty to commissioners. If provost-m Marshals are still to be appointed I would name the commissioners. Answer about Philadelphia.

A. G. CURTIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
September 2, 1862.

Maj. B. H. HILL,

Superintendent Recruiting Service, Wheeling, Va.:

The organization of the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Regiments Virginia Infantry is authorized to be completed. Advance pay, bounty, and premium will continue to be paid to recruits for them until September 20. In artillery companies muster the maximum number of officers and non-commissioned officers.

By order of the Secretary of War:

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MADISON, WIS., *September 2, 1862*—10.15 a. m.
(Received 2.50 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

There is very great apprehension in the northwestern and central portions of this State on account of Indians. Appeals are daily made to me for arms and ammunition. Families are leaving their homes for fear of the wandering bands. I am well satisfied that these Indians have been tampered with by rebel agents. The people must be protected. Prevention is better than cure. I have furnished to different localities all the State arms—some 800—that we have, and must send more. More arms must be forwarded immediately, as only about 8,000 stand have been sent, and we have fully 13,000 men assigned to new regiments formed and forming. Send a supply without delay. I telegraphed for ammunition August 30 to you. Has any been sent? Our Lake Superior settlements, surrounded by large numbers of Indians, are entirely defenseless. One or more companies should be sent there.

at once with arms for the people. Will the Government attend to these matters, or give me authority to act for the best? I shall need to call for transportation on the Government officers. Please answer. The call is urgent. With a judicious and speedy distribution of arms and ammunition it will be necessary to keep very few of our troops in the State—perhaps one regiment, and this for a short time—as I am organizing home guards.

E. SALOMON,
Governor.

GENERAL ORDERS, 1—WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 121. Washington, September 3, 1862.

The Hon. Joseph Holt has been appointed by the President Judge-Advocate General of the Army, with the rank of colonel. He will enter upon his duties without delay.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE, MD., September 3, 1862—12.30 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The Governor of this State has called on me for troops to enforce an enrollment of the militia. I informed him, through Provost-Marshal McPhail; I have not had time to reply to him by letter. My command occupies my attention day and night. I have more than 100 stations which claim attention, besides other onerous duties. I have not men to spare at this time for the purposes required by the Governor. It would take half my command to perform what he and McPhail require. Governor Curtin has called on me for men to enforce enrollment. If a State cannot enforce its own laws without U. S. soldiers we may as well give up at once. The odium ought not to be thrown on the U. S. troops; there is no necessity so for doing. If the State of Maryland cannot enforce enrollment let it be put under martial law. I do not want men who are to be forced into the service. We have now more treason in the Army than we can well get along with. This is no fiction.

JNO. E. WOOL,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 3, 1862.

Governor ROBINSON,
Louisville, Ky.:

The War Department declines to change the regulation in regard to mustering. Nearly every State is making the same application, and it would be impossible to supply mustering officers for separate detachments. If soldiers are ready to mutiny before they reach the rendezvous for mustering, they would be of little use afterward.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., September 5, 1862.

His Excellency H. R. GAMBLE,

Governor of Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.

SIR: In reply to yours of August 27, relative to the transfer of the Thirteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteers and asking that the companies mustered in Missouri be transferred to a Missouri regiment, I am directed to say that this transfer was made in conformity with General Orders, No. 18, current series, which was made without any reference to this case. The order is certainly reasonable and proper. It is impossible to make the transfer asked without producing confusion in the records of the regiment and injury to the interests of the service.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., September 3, 1862.

Hon. A. SAUNDERS,

Governor of Nebraska.

SIR: In reply to yours of 28th ultimo I am directed to say that your views concerning the paramount necessity of filling up the old regiments coincide with those of this Department. It is not considered desirable to raise a regiment for home service as you suggest, and can not, therefore, be authorized.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

*Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.**TRENTON, N. J., September 3, 1862. to a m.**(Received 12 m.)*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

The call made upon the State for three-years' men is full. The 1st regiment leaves the State this week. The call for militia, over 10,000 is full and ready to move when mustered and equipped. No draft necessary. It is my wish to have these troops accepted as nine-month volunteers if possible. Answer.

CHAS. S. OLDEN,

Governor of New Jersey.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., September 3, 1862.

His Excellency Governor TOL,

Columbus, Ohio:

List of provost-marshals received. The Secretary does not propose to appoint so many. No more than two have been appointed to State hitherto. He suggests six for Ohio—say one at Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Portsmouth, Steubenville, and Columbus each, or in those parts of the State.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MADISON, Wis., *September 3, 1862* 6.50 p. m.

(Received 10.10 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Please answer my dispatch of September 2 relative to provision against Indian disturbances. We must have some ammunition. Order some sent here by express, if possible, from Indianapolis. We have not a cartridge. Please answer.

E. SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, September 4, 1862.

MR. ROBERT VAN LIMBURG, &c.:

SIR: I have had the honor of receiving Your Excellency's note of the 30th of August, in which you designate Amedée Couturie, of New Orleans, as the person who shall receive the \$800,000 of coin which was taken from that person by direction of Major-General Butler, and which it has now been decided by this Government as a lawful deposit with him made by the agent of and for the account of Messrs. Hope & Co., of Amsterdam.

I have the honor further to state that instructions will be immediately given by this Government to Major-General Butler, or General Shepley, Military Governor at New Orleans, or other authorities there having possession of the coin, to deliver the same to the said Amedée Couturie and take his acknowledgment for the same.

I regret that I do not find in your note a designation of any person to receive other articles which were taken from Mr. Couturie by direction of Major-General Butler, and which this Government has decided shall be delivered to such person as you shall designate, as you were informed by a note written by me to Your Excellency on the 20th day of August last.

Having submitted your note to the President, I am authorized to say that he accepts, with entire satisfaction, the explanation of the sense in which the word "outrage" was used in your previous communication of the 28th of July, and that your remarks are entirely liberal and generous.

In regard to the transfer of the administration of civil affairs at New Orleans from Major-General Butler to General Shepley, you admit that I wrote you on the 5th of June last that the President made a military governor of the State of Louisiana, who had been instructed to pay due respect to all consular rights and privileges. You then call my attention to the point that certain newspapers among which is the New York Times, so late as the 26th of last month published letters and other documents showing that Major-General Butler was still exercising civil functions at New Orleans so late as the 14th and the 16th of August, and you ask me to state whether these facts are authentic.

I find not the least difficulty in answering this inquiry. The commission to General Shepley as military governor of Louisiana has been already issued and forwarded to him at New Orleans when he communicated the fact to you on the 5th of June last. Postal and commercial communications with New Orleans had been entirely cut off by the civil war for a year previous to the capture of that city by Major-General Butler, and they had not been at all restored when my

letter to you was written. There was a considerable and unavoidable delay of the commission on its way to General Shepard. When it reached him at New Orleans he thought it necessary, in view of the military situation existing there, to come to this capital for conference with the Government, and for other purposes, before assuming the functions to which he was invited. Having done so, he returned to New Orleans and assumed the trust to which he had been appointed at a day later than the 16th of August, and he is now executing the same.

I need not say these delays unavoidably resulted from a novel situation of affairs, and were not looked for nor even foreseen by the President. After this explanation it does not seem important that I should remark at present on the other topics discussed in your note. I shall, however, cheerfully recur to them if it shall seem necessary when you shall have favored me with the expected views of your Government concerning the general subject embraced in our correspondence, once as it is affected by the communication I had the honor to make to you on the 20th day of August last.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, sir, the assurance of my very high consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., September 1, 1862.

Governor ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr.,

Augusta, Me.:

SIR: Recruiting for old regiments will continue, and advance pay and bounty will be paid until further orders.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Governors Nathaniel S. Berry, Concord, N. H.; Frederick Holbrook, Brattleborough, Vt.; William A. Buckingham, Hartford, Conn.; John A. Andrew, Boston, Mass.; William Sprague, Providence, R. I.; E. D. Morgan, Albany, N. Y.; Andrew G. Curtin, Harrisburg, Pa.; Charles S. Olden, Trenton, N. J.; William Burton, Dover, Del.; David Tod, Columbus, Ohio; O. P. Morton, Indianapolis, Ind.; Alexander Ramsey, Saint Paul, Minn.; Austin Blair, Detroit, Mich.; Samuel J. Kirkwood, Davenport, Iowa; A. W. Bradford, Annapolis, Md.; F. H. Polk, Wheeling, Va.; H. R. Gamble, Saint Louis, Mo.; James F. Robinson, Louisville, Ky.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., September 1, 1862.

His Excellency O. P. MORTON,

Governor of Indiana:

Every minister who has pastoral charge of a church or congregation shall be exempt from military service by draft.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(The same to His Excellency David Tod, Governor of Ohio.)

INDIANAPOLIS, *September 4, 1862.*

(Received 3.45 p. m.)

Gen. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War;

DEAR SIR: I hope you will see that the six batteries you ordered are forwarded immediately. I am in haste for them. Send me 5,000 and of arms if possible.

O. P. MORTON,

Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., September 4, 1862.

Governor MORTON,

Indianapolis, Ind.:

The guns for your batteries are on the way, if they have not reached you already. The gun carriages reached Saint Louis last night. Three complete batteries were to be shipped to-day at Saint Louis.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

*Secretary of War.*CINCINNATI, *September 4, 1862. 11.15 p. m.*

(Received 10 a. m. 5th.)

Gen. E. M. STANTON:

The Austrian rifleman here now of the most worthless character, the regiment to which they were issued one week ago has already returned over 400 as utterly worthless, and the best cannot be depended on. Competent men have examined them and say they are not worth 2 apiece, taking the average. The men have no confidence in them whatever, and it is a very great hardship that men should have to go into the battle with them. I do not want to go into the market to buy guns, but I am unwilling to send our men into the field with such guns.

O. P. MORTON,

Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., September 4, 1862.

Governor KIRKWOOD,

Des Moines, Iowa:

You are authorized to commission any officers that you deem qualified for the service, being yourself responsible to your own people if you place them under command of unfit officers.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

*Secretary of War.*DAYTON, IOWA, *September 4, 1862. 3.45 p. m.*

(Received 8.17 p. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

Upward of 31,000 volunteers have enlisted in Iowa under last calls for new regiments, and probably 1,500 for old regiments.

N. B. BAKER.

NEW YORK, *September 1, 1862*
(Received 12.35 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SIR: Will you consent that General Frémont and General Mitchel, each or either, shall organize in this State a separate corps of 50,000 composed of citizens of this and other States, and allow the men received to be counted as part of the quota of the State from which they come upon some of the calls for troops heretofore made by the President? If you consent, we shall hope to induce the general to undertake the organization.

GEORGE OPDYKE,
Chairman National War Committee.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *September 1, 1862* 2 p. m.
(Received 11 p. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

Recruiting for old regiments is progressing satisfactorily. For the want of suitable accommodations at this point for the recruits, I have ordered the recruits to report at the camp of rendezvous nearest their location. Colonel Grier is rather too old for the duty thrown upon him.

DAVID TODD,
Governor.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *September 1, 1862* 11.45 a. m.
(Received 2 p. m.)

General BUCKINGHAM:

The provost-marshals named were intended as assistants. There should be one in each county where drafting is to take place. Will these assistants be appointed by the Secretary of War, the six provost-marshals, or by myself?

DAVID TODD,
Governor.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *September 1, 1862* 4.40 p. m.
(Received 10.50 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

Twenty new Ohio regiments have gone to the field; three of them not quite full. Some of them had to leave before they could be mustered or paid. Several others nearly ready, and will have twenty ready to go in a few days.

CHAS. W. HILL,
Adjutant General of Ohio.

HARRISBURG, *September 1, 1862.*

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

Have you arms for the three regiments of cavalry? Officers are making of carbines, sabres, pistols, &c., and I wish to answer if the Government wants any. Will horses be purchased in this State? I wish to have answers to questions on these subjects.

A. G. CURTIS

HARRISBURG, *September 4, 1862.*
(Received 10.35 a. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

I desire you to send me authority immediately to enlist an Irish regiment at Pittsburg for General Corcoran. All arrangements are made for that purpose, and I am confident the regiment will be ready in twenty days, if that time is given. A regiment of the same kind having been ordered in Philadelphia, it would seem to be eminently proper that one should be raised in Pittsburg of the same kind.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 4, 1862.

Governor SALOMON,
Madison, Wis.:

In order to justify this Department in sending ammunition to Wisconsin some satisfactory evidence should be furnished of a reasonable necessity. None has yet been received that there is any Indian force in that State.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 5, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State:

SIR: The Secretary of War directs me to respectfully acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 4th instant, and to state that in conformity with the request therein made Major-General Butler has been instructed to restore to Amedée Couturie, of New Orleans, the coin taken from his possession that officer claimed as the property of Messrs. Hope & Co., of Amsterdam.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *September 5, 1862.*
(Received 2.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Sixty-one regiments reported. Twenty-three mustered, nine gone, four armed and under orders, ten waiting for arms. I armed two regiments with captured arms, and expect to arm more in the same way. Only 4,600 guns here; invoiced, but not arrived, 28,000.

W. SCOTT KETCHUM,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 5, 1862.

His Excellency O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana, Indianapolis:

The United States is buying all the good arms in the market, both in this country and in Europe, at fair prices. Some of the holders

are refusing to deliver, in the hope that the Governors of the States will come into competition with the United States in the market and raise the price. Not a gun more could be purchased if all the Governors were in the market and the price doubled. We expect in the course of a week to receive from Europe a large number of good arms, now absent, and to buy quite a large number now in market, of which Indiana shall promptly receive her full proportion.

P. H. WATSON,
President, *Secretary of State*.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 1, 1862.

His Excellency Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis, Ind.

My telegram of August 26 gives your full quota. No draft has yet been ordered to fill old regiments. Let your attention be confined to the number stated, viz, 42,500 in all. I hope your volunteers for old and new regiments will equal this number and relieve you from draft under present orders.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 2, 1862.

Adjt. Gen. N. B. BAKER,
Davenport, Iowa.

See my telegram of August 26. If you place in the field 15,000 under last calls for volunteers and militia you need not draft.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 2, 1862.

His Excellency ISAAC WASHBURN,
Governor of Maine, Augusta, Me.

Sir: In reply to yours of the 2d instant* inquiring whether the action of examining surgeons in cases of disability of drafted men will be final as regards such disability, I am directed to say that surgeons have no right to reject men. They simply certify to the physical condition of the man. It is for the commissioners to judge of the sufficiency of the reason for which exemption is claimed. Commissioners should be instructed to reject no one who can fight and do other military duty.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

* Omitted.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 5, 1862.

HIS EXCELLENCY ISRAEL WASHBURN,
Governor of Maine, Augusta, Me.:

SIR: In reply to yours of the 2d instant, inquiring whether volunteer companies and regiments raised in lieu of drafted men will be organized on the basis of General Orders, No. 15, of 1861, I am directed to say that the act of July 17, 1862, provides "that the militia when so called into service shall be organized in the mode prescribed by law for volunteers."

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 5, 1862.

GEORGE ODYSSEY, Esq.,
Mayor of New York:

Your telegram of yesterday has received consideration of this Department. General Mitchell, having been assigned to command the Southern Department, must immediately join his command. Raising volunteers in New York has been assigned to the Governor of that State, who is faithfully performing his duty, and there appears to be no reason for interfering with him. To authorize military officers of high rank to raise and organize army corps would be productive of military disorganization. This Department, therefore, cannot consent that any major-general shall organize a separate corps.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 5, 1862.

HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

The Ordnance Department will have arms for the three Pennsylvania cavalry regiments by the time they are recruited. The United States is buying all the serviceable arms in market offered at a fair price. If you go into the market in competition you will raise the price, but not a single additional arm will be procured.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, September 5, 1862.—5.20 p. m.
(Received 6.45 p. m.)

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War:

I have never purchased any arms, and do not wish to now. I only intended to inquire if the Government was prepared to arm cavalry, and to refer persons having arms to sell to it.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor.

MADISON, Wis., September 15, 1862. 12 54 30

(Received 1.30 p.m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Your dispatch received. As Executive of the State you must allow me to be the judge of the necessity for ammunition. There are thousands of Indians in the interior of our State. I am positively advised of the presence of emissaries among them from other tribes, and there is good reason to believe these emissaries to be in the interest of the rebelson Lake Superior. There are thousands more of Indians. The people are agitated by the account of the Minnesota troubles. They are organizing for their own defense and calling for arms and ammunition. Your delays are cruel. Delegations are here daily asking for help, and I cannot help them. I again beg that a supply of ammunition, principally of caliber .58, be sent me by express the first moment possible. If we are prepared we shall have no trouble. If not we may have it any day.

E. SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 2, 1862.

Governor SALOMON,
Madison, Wis.:

You are entirely mistaken in supposing that you are the exclusive judge as to whether arms and ammunition of the General Government are to be sent to your State. The President must be the judge. You have not until now stated any fact for the judgment of the President, but contented yourself with giving imperious orders. The Department has borne, and will continue to bear, them patiently, and will act upon any facts you may communicate. Orders have been given to send ammunition. The arms it appears you have asked.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 126, } *Washington, September 6, 1862.*

1. The following is the organization of regiments and companies of the Volunteer Army of the United States:

1. *Regiment of infantry (ten companies).* One colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 adjutant (an extra lieutenant), 1 quartermaster (an extra lieutenant), 1 surgeon, 2 assistant surgeons, 1 chaplain, 1 sergeant-major, 1 regimental quartermaster-sergeant, 1 regimental commissary-sergeant, 1 hospital steward.

Company of infantry. One captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 first sergeant, 4 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 musicians, 1 wagoner, and 64 privates minimum, 82 privates maximum.

2. *Regiment of cavalry (twelve companies or troops).* One colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 majors, 1 surgeon, 1 assistant surgeon, 1 regimental adjutant (an extra lieutenant), 1 regimental quartermaster (an extra lieutenant), 1 regimental commissary (an extra lieutenant), 1 chaplain, 1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 1 commissary-sergeant, 2 hospital stewards, 1 saddler-sergeant, 1 chief farrier or blacksmith.

Company or troop of cavalry. One captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 1 commissary sergeant, 5 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 teamsters, 2 farriers or blacksmiths, 1 saddler, 1 wagoner, and 78 privates.

There being no bands now allowed, the chief trumpeter authorized by law will not be mustered into service. If any have been so mustered they will upon receipt of this order be mustered out.

The law does not authorize musicians for companies. To remedy this defect two musicians may be enlisted for each company. They will be rated and paid as privates.

3. *Regiment of artillery (heavy batteries).* One colonel, 1 lieutenant colonel, 1 major for every four batteries, 1 adjutant (not an extra lieutenant), 1 quartermaster (not an extra lieutenant), 1 chaplain, 1 sergeant major, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 1 commissary-sergeant, 1 hospital steward.

Battery of artillery. 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 4 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 musicians, 2 artificers, 1 wagoner, and 122 privates.

To the above organization of a battery, one first and one second lieutenant, two sergeants, and four corporals may be added, at the President's discretion.

The field officers, chaplain, and regimental staff commissioned and non commissioned will not be mustered or received into service without special authority from the War Department. As a general rule, artillery will be called for and received by batteries, thus rendering the field and staff unnecessary.

II. Chaplains must meet the requirements of section 8 of the act of July 17, 1862, as follows:

No person shall be appointed a chaplain in the United States Army who is not a regularly ordained minister of some religious denomination, and who does not present testimonials of his present good standing as such minister, with a recommendation for his appointment as an army chaplain from some authorized ecclesiastical body, or not less than five accredited ministers belonging to said religious denomination.

After chaplains are appointed, under section 9 of the act of July 22, 1861, they must be mustered into service by an officer of the Regular Army, and thereafter borne on the field and staff roll of the regiment.

Mustering officers before mustering chaplains into service will require from them a copy of the proceedings on which the appointment is based. The said copy, if found conformable to the requirements of the law, will be indorsed by the mustering officer, and by him forwarded to the Adjutant-General's Office for file with the muster-in roll.

III. The foregoing organization must be strictly adhered to by all concerned. Commanding officers of departments, armies, and army corps will, without delay, direct an inspection to be made of their commands to ascertain if the regiments and units thereof conform to this organization, and all deviation from it will be promptly corrected. Supernumerary officers, if any, will be mustered out of service from the date of receipt of this order. Reports of the inspection will be forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

No commissioned officer or enlisted man of any grade in excess of the legal organization will be recognized. And any commander who may acknowledge or receive as in service any such officer or enlisted man, will be brought to trial for neglect of duty and disobedience of orders. No person acting in the capacity of a supernumerary will under any circumstances be permitted to receive pay and allowances

from the Government, and paymasters making payment to each soldier, numeraries will be held individually accountable for amounts so paid.
By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., September 6, 1862. 11 A. M.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

Has the order of Marshal Millward to railroad companies, as published yesterday, been duly authorized? How are people along the various lines to travel in pursuit of business, as there is no officer at many places to grant such passes as the orders seem to indicate as necessary? It will cause much trouble if enforced as we now understand it. For instance, within the first twenty four miles of Philadelphia on our line we pass through part of four counties, and no officer in either of them at railway stations to provide the great number of business people residing there, but doing business in the city, with passes. This trouble will arise all over the State. Please advise.

THOS. A. SCOTT,
Vice-President

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 6, 1862.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, Esq.,
Philadelphia:

I know nothing of any order by Marshal Millward; have authorized none and have directed him to revoke it. Please send me a copy.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., September 6, 1862. 1 P. M.
(Received 2 P. M.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Your message received. The following is a copy of order as issued.

THOS. A. SCOTT,
Vice-President.

NOTICE—TO RAILROAD COMPANIES

The following circular has been sent to the officers of the various railroad companies in this city in reference to persons passing over the railroads without a proper pass:

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Philadelphia, September 1, 1862.

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE RAILROAD:

Your attention is called to the following extract from the orders and instructions of the War Department. You will be held responsible as aiding and abetting the evasion of the law if you allow any person to pass over your line. I have such information by citizens of this district that I am strictly responsible.

Very
Very

WM. MILLWARD,
U. S. Marshal.

Extract from order of War Department dated August 8, 1862:

"11. Any person liable to draft who shall absent himself from his county or State before such draft is made will be arrested by any provost-marshal, or other United States or State officer, wherever he may be found, within the jurisdiction of the United States, and conveyed to the nearest military post or depot, and placed on military duty for the term of the draft; and the expenses of his own arrest and conveyance to such post or depot, and also the sum of five dollars as a reward to the officer who shall make such arrest, shall be deducted from his pay."

And also to the instructions of the War Department of August 11, 1862:

"Second. Any person detained may be released by giving bond to the United States, with sufficient security, in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned for the performance of military duty, if he should be drafted, or the providing of a proper substitute."

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 6, 1862.

Marshal MILLWARD,
Philadelphia:

You have not been authorized by this Department to make any order respecting railroads. If you have made any you will revoke it immediately, and are directed to make no orders or arrests under color of any authority of the War Department unless you are first expressly directed to do so by me.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

OMAHA, NEBR., *September 6, 1862. 4.30 p. m.*
(Received 6.05 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

You must permit us to raise part or full regiment of militia cavalry and infantry for nine months. Do this, [and we] will defend this entire border against Indians and relieve all troops now in Territory.

A. S. PADDOCK,
Secretary and Acting Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 6, 1862.

Hon. Excellency Governor OLDEN,
Trenton, N. J.:

There are arms in the Washington Arsenal for the ten regiments from your State. Can you send the troops here to be armed, thereby saving the time and expense of sending the arms to New Jersey to be brought directly back?

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

ALBANY, N. Y., *September 6, 1862.*
(Received 4.40 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

One hundred and nineteenth New York, Colonel Peissner; One hundred and twenty-third (Salem), Colonel McDougall; One hundred and twenty-eighth (Hudson), Colonel Cowles; One hundred

and thirty-fifth (Yonkers), Colonel Morris, pass through New York to-day. One hundred and twenty fourth (Washington), Colonel Ellis; One hundred and twenty seventh (Statens Island), Colonel Gurney, pass through New York to-morrow. One hundred and thirty first New York, Colonel Turnbull, leaves on Monday. In addition to the above, One hundred and sixteenth (Buffalo), Colonel Chapin; One hundred and fourteenth (Norwich), Colonel Smith, leave Thursday to-day via Harrisburg. One hundred and twelfth (Lancaster) Colonel Drake; One hundred and thirtieth (Portager), Colonel Fullerton, leave to-morrow and Monday via same route. All the above will be armed and equipped. Several regiments will be ready to leave New York immediately succeeding Monday, 8th instant. I have no equipments for them. See my letter of 4th instant.*

E. D. MORGAN,

Dear Sir,

HARRISBURG, September 6, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

My DEAR STANTON: The State is being armed to help you. You have about 13,000 of our guns at Washington. They were of the best kind, and went with our regiments to Washington. They are needed here instantly. A special messenger has been sent for them, but the formalities of vouching may occasion delay. Pray, if that be so, dispense with the formalities and send the arms at once. If there should be any mistake the State will account for them.

In haste,

Always faithfully, yours,

W. M. MEREDITH

This will be handed you by General Irwin, who is entirely reliable

BRATTLEBOROUGH, VT., September 6, 1862. (Received 4 15 p. m.)

(Received 4 15 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The Tenth Vermont Regiment left for Washington at noon to-day, and the Eleventh Regiment is to move for Washington at 11 a. m. to-morrow. Allow me most earnestly to request that these noble regiments have their present inferior guns exchanged for the best you have before they are called to any active service. The regiments richly merit it and I feel that I ought to urge

FREDK. HOLBROOK,

Governor of Vermont.

MADISON, WIS., September 6, 1862. (Received 11 p. m.)

(Received 11 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War;

Your dispatch received. If you will read my dispatch of 2d care-fully you will see that the tone of your last dispatch is entirely unjustifiable. I have for four days begged for ammunition. I gave all the reasons possible in a telegraphic dispatch, in my first one going

into all details possible. I have seized no arms whatever. Your own Department has charge of the Indians, and should know there are thousands of Indians legally and actually in this State. I do not propose to wait until butchery commences, as in Minnesota, but to arm people for defense, and thus enable them to take care of themselves, so that our troops can leave for the South and the East. I invite your attention again to my dispatch, and shall appeal to the President, as you suggest. I wish authority to use some of the new troops raised here, if necessary, to protect our people. See my former dispatch.

R. SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin.

ARSENAL, September 7, 1862. 5 p. m.
(Received 6.40 p. m.)

Hon. P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War:

I am now sending to the depot the arms for Governor Curtin, and shall hope to get off not less than 7,000 this evening. The packing is the only thing which delays, as it would destroy the arms to go loose in the cars. The remainder shall be forwarded with all possible dispatch. We have had our hands more than full to-day.

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Lieutenant Colonel, Commanding.

SPRINGFIELD, September 7, 1862. 11.20 a. m.
(Received 12.20 p. m. 80h.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The Governor orders regiments into the field, therefore I report when notified. Matters progressing harmoniously. One regiment gone to Cairo. Thirty regiments mustered; seventeen armed. Twelve dispatched on 31st ultimo. I suggested small Treasury notes to pay bounty. None received.

W. SCOTT KETCHUM,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON CITY, September 7, 1862.

Mr. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War:

I heartily thank you for the generous sympathy which you expressed to me this morning for the struggling Union men of Kentucky. I will leave this evening to return and do all in my power to assist in driving the rebels from my native State, and you can aid us greatly by forwarding as fast as possible arms, directed to the Governor of Kentucky, and to be deposited either at Cincinnati or Indianapolis. When I left there were six or seven regiments of cavalry and three or four of infantry organized, but there were no arms for them and no officer to muster them in. Major Senwell is too old and too slow. He does not do as much business in a week as he should do in a day. Lars Anderson, of Cincinnati, has two sons in the army, one a colonel commanding a regiment and the other an acting aide of General Nelson. I recommend the latter as an additional mustering-in officer with

Major Sewell. At all events let us have an active, capable young man who will do the work speedily. We wish our State delivered of the rebels at the earliest day. Whilst they are there the work of demoralization will go on, and the longer they stay with no ceasing rapidity. What we want, to make short work with them, is an active and dispatchful mustering-in officer and 12,000 complete sets of additional arms, 6,000 of which to be cavalry and 6,000 infantry arms of the very best classes and quality to be had. Send them in three installments of 4,000 each—one immediately, one in two, and one four weeks. If you have not the best quality and class, send the best you have; and if you have not all we want, send what you have. Time and events are hurrying us, and by giving your immediate and energetic attention to the requests of this letter you will receive the gratitude not only of me, but of the Union men of Kentucky.

Very respectfully, yours,

GARETT DAVIS.

SAINT LOUIS, Mo., *September 4, 1862. 12.15 p. m.*

(Received 12.45 p. m. 8th.)

His Excellency President LINCOLN:

Col. Clinton B. Fisk has raised the first new regiment. I wish you would authorize him to raise a brigade, to be commanded by himself.

H. R. GAMBLE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., September 7, 1862.

His Excellency Governor OLDEN,

Trenton, N. J.:

In reply to your telegram of the 3d instant, nine months' men can only be received as militia. Organization same as volunteers. No bounty or advance pay. Supplied as soon as possible.

C. P. HICKSHAM,

Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., September 7, 1862.

His Excellency Governor CURTIS,

Harrisburg, Pa.:

You are authorized to raise two more regiments of cavalry.
By order of Secretary of War:

C. P. HICKSHAM,

Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., September 7, 1862.

Governor HOLBROOK,

Brattleborough, Vt.:

Your regiments shall have the best arms the Government have on hand upon their arrival or before they go to the field.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
September 7, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SIR: I have the honor to ask your attention to the frightful state of disorder existing in the arrangement for removing the wounded from the field of battle. The scarcity of ambulances, the want of organization, the drunkenness and incompetency of the drivers, the total absence of ambulance attendants are now working their legitimate results—results which I feel I have no right to keep from the knowledge of the Department. The whole system should be under the charge of the Medical Department. An ambulance corps should be organized and set in instant operation. I have already told before you a plan for such an organization, which I think covers the whole ground, but which I am sorry to find does not meet with the approval of the General-in-Chief. I am not wedded to it. I only ask that some system may be adopted by which the removal of the sick from the field of battle may be speedily accomplished, and the suffering to which they are now subjected be in the future as far as possible avoided. Up to this date 600 wounded still remain on the battle-field in consequence of an insufficiency of ambulances and the want of a proper system for regulating their removal in the Army of Virginia. Many have died of starvation; many more will die in consequence of exhaustion, and all have endured torments which might have been avoided. I ask, sir, that you will give me your aid in this matter; that you will interpose to prevent a recurrence of such consequences as have followed the recent battle—consequences which will inevitably ensue on the next important engagement if nothing is done to obviate them.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM A. HAMMOND,
Surgeon-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 8, 1862.

Commodore C. VANDERBILT,
New York.

The Vanderbilt is to be fitted out for cruising in the West Indies to run down the privateers that our Navy cannot catch. You are authorized to fit her up as well and as speedily as possible for the service. As she will have to sail under naval colors, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, Captain Fox will correspond with you about fitting her out and arming her. The Navy are very anxious to obtain the aid of the Vanderbilt, for without it they cannot maintain the blockade against the Nashville, Ovieta, No. 200, and other fast vessels.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 8, 1862.

Instructions to U. S. marshals, military commandants, provost-marshals, police officers, sheriffs, &c.

The quota of volunteers and enrollment of militia having been completed in several States, the necessity for further measures to increase the

orders of the War Department in respect to volunteers and drafting no longer exists. Arrests for violation of these orders and for disloyal practices will hereafter be made only upon express warrant, or by direction of the military commander or Governor of the State in which such arrests may be made, and restrictions upon travel imposed by those orders are rescinded.

L. C. TURNER

Adj. Gen. U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., September 8, 1861.

General KETCHUM,
Springfield, Ill.:

Your telegram received. Small Treasury notes will be forwarded.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., September 8, 1861.

His Excellency ISRAEL WASHBURN,
Governor of Maine.

SIR: In reply to yours of the 6th instant* I am directed to say that the number of volunteers from your State for three years enlisted prior to July 2 appears from the records in the Adjutant General's Office to be 13,076. The last muster-roll, however, is dated December 3, 1861. Any troops sent to the field between that date and July 2 should be added. Errors may and probably do exist in the returns made to this Department, and it is intended that there shall be no controversy between it and State authorities on the subject of furnishing troops. The best information in possession of the Department is furnished to the Governors to enable them to fix their quotas, and then the whole matter is left in their hands, with a confident reliance on their patriotism and discretion that the honor of each State shall be fully protected in sharing the sacrifices and burdens of the war.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. F. BUCKINGHAM,

Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ALBANY, September 8, 1861. *U. S. A.*

(Received 11 p. m.)

Hon E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

General Gillmore telegraphs from New York the Adjutant-General of the Army directs that the artillery companies be transferred to the infantry. There are 2,500 men enlisted as artillerymen in the Eighteenth Senatorial District of the State on the presumption that the Government would require an additional force of these kind. They are now being organized into companies and battalions. The

* Omitted.

change the condition of the enlistments would be attended with serious if not insurmountable difficulties. With this explanation we await the decision of the Secretary of War.

THOS. HILLHOUSE,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 8, 1862.
Adjutant-General HILLHOUSE,
Albany:

You will go on organizing the artillery as you propose without regard to the order you mention, which was given without my authority.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 8, 1862.
SIMEON DRAPER,
New York City, N. Y.:

SIR: The Secretary of War directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, in which you state that you have information that a number of deserters now in Canada are desirous to return to their regiments on assurance of being permitted to do so without suffering the penalty due to their crime. In reply the Secretary instructs me to inform you that on reference to the Adjutant-General he reports as follows:

It has been the rule rarely departed from to make no terms with deserters. If they return and surrender themselves unconditionally, clemency is often extended to them, but no promises should be given them, or pledge of any sort. The crime is too serious in its consequences to be made light of even for the sake of securing the return to the ranks of a few effective men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, VT., *September 8, 1862—11 a. m.*
(Received 12.40 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

On the 18th of August I made requisition on General Ripley for arms and accouterments for five regiments of nine-months' troops, being the quota of Vermont under last call, and on 1st of September telegraphed him on the subject, but have no reply. These troops will be ready in all this week to come into camp. Here they will all be volunteers. They are now located about the State in accounted and organized companies. We need the arms at once, and we are promptly and heartily responding to your call for troops. I trust we shall promptly have arms. When will they be sent here?

FREDK. HOLBROOK,
Governor.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 1, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SIR: I inclose for your information the accompanying extract from a dispatch to this Department from the Legation of the United States at Rome, dated the 10th of last month, and commended to your attention the subject of it, viz, an offer on the part [of] Col. Don Francisco Vallo, late of the Spanish infantry, of a regiment of 2,000 men, chiefly Catalans, for the service of the United States.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

(To be sent.)

U. S. LEGATION,
Rome, August 22, 1862.

Hon. W. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that Col. Don Francisco Vallo, late of the Spanish infantry, has called upon me with an offer of a regiment of 2,000 men, chiefly Catalans, for the service of the United States, being only desirous of being assured that he would be repaid the passage money by the bounty, &c.

I have not hesitated to assure him that on presenting his men at any military post in the United States he would receive the same terms as other recruiting officers, but that the Government could not recognize enlistments abroad as such. That by making an agreement with his men to that effect he could claim on this account as much of their bounty as was necessary to repay the expenses of their passage, and that there was no doubt that the Government of the United States would continue the present organization of the troops as far as was consistent with the Regulations of the U. S. Army.

* * * * *

Yours, most respectfully,

W. J. STILLMAN,
U. S. Legation, &c.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 2, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SIR: I have the honor to submit a translation of a communication which has been received at this Department from his excellency, Mr. Tassara, the minister from Spain, preferring complaints alleged by Spanish subjects against Major-General Butler's administration of the quarantine laws at New Orleans, and to call your attention to allegations in effect of a envious discrimination to the prejudice of Spanish vessels trading at New Orleans. This Department does not doubt that Major-General Butler is acting with perfect justice and impartiality. But it is bound to acknowledge that the Spanish Government seems to be acting in a very conciliatory and liberal spirit toward the United States. I will thank you, therefore, to transmit a copy of Mr. Tassara's communication, together with a copy of this letter, to Major-General Butler, and to ask him for such detailed

explanations of the subjects as will enable me to give a full and satisfactory answer to the Spanish minister.

I would submit also for General Butler's or General Shepley's consideration the expediency of allowing the Spanish tobacco ships mentioned by Mr. Tassara their clearances as soon as may be compatible with the public health.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[Enclosure—Translation.]

LEGATION OF SPAIN IN WASHINGTON,
Washington, September 3, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State of the United States, &c.

The undersigned, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Her Catholic Majesty, deploras to find himself under the necessity to again call the attention of the Honorable Secretary of State of the United States upon the arbitrariness of which, in regard to quarantines, the Spanish vessels at New Orleans are being subjected.

The transport ships of war of the Spanish Navy, *Plata* and *María Gabarte*, coming from Havana, in ballast, have arrived at New Orleans, for the purpose of taking on board a part of the tobaccos which the Spanish Government has purchased in that city, and notwithstanding the health of their crews has been most excellent during the voyage, a quarantine of thirty days to both has been imposed without regard to the time of passage.

The consul of Her Majesty had officially addressed himself to General Butler to know if the serious injuries which would arise from so extraordinary detention could be avoided, but up to the departure of the mail of the 23d of August no attention had been paid to his remonstrances.

It must be observed (held in mind) that at the same time that these hard quarantines are imposed upon the Spanish vessels North American vessels coming from the same place are being admitted without any detention whatever, and also some foreign vessels, who observe it (the quarantine) during only two or three days.

In the note which the undersigned addressed to the Honorable Secretary of State on the 7th of August last, respecting the quarantine of the *Cardenas*, mention was made of three vessels, to wit, the *Marie Felicité*, a French vessel, the English schooner *Virginia Antoinette* and the North American steamer *Ronoko*, which, although coming from Havana, had been treated with less severity.

To these cases may now be added the ship *Wild Cat*, coming from Matanzas, which was detained but for two days, and the ship *Stateman*, from the same port, which was admitted after eight days.

In a correspondence which has taken place between General Butler and the commander of the Spanish war steamer *Blasco de Garay*, in relation to the severity of provisions on board this vessel, and in which the question of quarantine has been incidentally treated, General Butler says the following:

The question of the duration of the quarantine and of the operations which are to be made to preserve us from contagion I have submitted to the judgment of the proper medical officers of the Lazareto.

I have never interfered by my order with his disposition. If he thinks that in a given case ten days suffice, ten days shall be imposed; if forty in another, it shall be forty, and if in another one hundred days it must be one hundred. I think, however, that the medical officer can make a difference with regard to the duration of the quarantine between a vessel which has only touched at San Havana and another which has loaded and taken her crew on board there. This must be borne in mind in order to explain the difference of the duration of the quarantine.

Above all it must be observed that, as is public and notations, the state of New Orleans, in point of salubrity, is not today better, if indeed it is not already worse, than that of the island of Cuba; but setting apart this consideration, and even admitting the differences which General Butler establishes either himself directly or the medical officer of the Lazaretto, who fixes the duration of the quarantine, it is very singular that the *Pinta* and the *Maria Galante*, as previously to the *Cardenas*, which arrived at New Orleans in the most satisfactory state of salubrity, a quarantine of thirty days should have been systematically imposed upon them, while to other vessels, under other flags which, at most, could come under the same conditions, it has not been deemed necessary to impose them one of more than two days. Furthermore, it must be remarked that one of those vessels, the *Pinta*, had had a passage of twenty-one days when she presented herself at the Lazaretto.

The undersigned therefore finds himself under the necessity of addressing himself in the most formal manner to the Honorable Secretary of State, requesting him to be pleased to inform him what are the rules which, with regard to quarantines, obtain in New Orleans, and especially the difference which appears to be intended to establish with respect to Spanish vessels.

In the present case the circumstances even arises that the *Pinta* and the *Maria Galante* are the vessels which, with the knowledge of the Government of the United States, have come to take on board quantities of tobacco, which, to the injury of the Spanish exchequer, have been for a long time detained in New Orleans, and the Honorable Secretary of State will judge whether he should or should not give the order, already too late, that they be immediately dispatched. In any event he must understand that in the island of Cuba the most rigorous reciprocity will be observed with regard to the vessels of the United States which may arrive at those ports.

To use the phrase of General Butler: "If it is thought that in a given case ten days suffice, ten days will be imposed; if forty in another, it shall be forty, and if in another one hundred, it shall be one hundred." the same in the island of Cuba as at New Orleans.

In the correspondence with the commander of the *Blasencio Garay* and in other communications to the consul of New Orleans, General Butler expresses himself in terms of the greatest friendship toward the Spanish nation. His acts, however, are in contradiction with his words, and neither the Government of Spain nor the undersigned, in consequence of the responsibility which he has therein, can see with indifference the unjustifiable arbitrariness with which the Spanish vessels are being treated in New Orleans, particularly the contrast being so great between this conduct and that which is being observed toward the vessels of the United States both in Cuba and in Spain.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to request to the Honorable Secretary of State the assurance of his most high consideration.

GABRIEL G. TASSARA

BOSTON, *September 9, 1862—5 p. m.*
(Received 5.05 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Please allow nine-months' men to be mustered by companies; then I can combine companies into regiments. This will hasten organizations, and is very important.

JOHN A. ANDREW.

ALBANY, N. Y., *September 9, 1862.*
(Received 3.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Troops should not move now without arms, ammunition, and cartridge-boxes. Have orders been given to Captain Crispin and Major Whiteley?

E. D. MORGAN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 9, 1862.

His Excellency Governor MORGAN,
Albany, N. Y.:

The accoutrements have been forwarded to-day from New York to Elmira, as you requested. Major Whiteley has been directed to supply accoutrements on your requisition for any regiment actually organized and armed. The reason of this limitation is that for about three weeks our supply of accoutrements will be less than the demand, and must be issued where most needed. After that we shall have an abundant supply and they will be issued freely.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

(Translation.)

NEW YORK, *September 10, 1862.*

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State of the United States of America, &c.:

SIR: I have had the honor to receive the letter, under date of the 4th of this month, through which you have been pleased to inform me that instructions would be given immediately to return to Mr. Amedée Couturie the \$800,000 in coin. With respect to the question of ascertaining to whom the other articles seized at his house should be restored, I have the honor to request you, sir, to be pleased to cause them also to be returned to Mr. Couturie, whom I have invited to receive them, as well as the \$800,000.

I beg you, sir, to be pleased to accept my thanks for the explanations which you have been pleased to give me with respect to the protraction of the civil functions of Major-General Butler in New Orleans, and from them I am inspired with the hope that the justice of the President and Government of the United States will hereafter exempt the foreign consuls from official relations with him. I would be happy to be enabled to thank you for it, and to find in it a new bond for the maintenance of the relations for so long a period sincerely friendly between our two countries.

I have already communicated your last letter to the Government, the King, from whom I await further instructions, which, meet with favorable dispositions on the part of the Government of the United States, will enable us, I trust, to terminate this deplorable affair in such a manner as we both had hoped we should at our first interview upon this subject.

I have the honor, sir, to renew to you the assurances of my high consideration.

ROBERT VAN LIMBURG.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, September 30, 1862.

Messrs. HEWITT, COOPER & Co.,

New York.

GENTLEMEN: This Department deems it highly important to procure a supply of gun-barrel iron of American manufacture, possessing the essential qualities of sufficient tenacity, evenness of texture, easy welding, and proper hardness and density, in as high a degree as the Marshall iron, now imported from England, and hitherto used exclusively at the National Armory. You state that you have ascertained that you can produce at your manufactory in New Jersey an adequate supply of barrel iron which possesses the before named essential requisites, and wanting only the ornamental qualities of freedom from specks and high silvery luster which characterize the Marshall iron, and you offer to manufacture and sell to the United States 2,000 tons of such iron of the standard shape and size now in use at the National Armory, at 8 cents a pound, delivered in New York. I hereby request you to make 2,000 tons of iron of the quality before mentioned, and deliver the same as fast as the public service may require, it being understood that you are not to receive pay for any iron not fully equal to the standard of quality before described, nor for any excess of waste or of defectiveness beyond the proportion which has resulted in working the Marshall iron. It is further understood that if you shall succeed in producing any portion of the 2,000 tons of iron with the essential qualities before named, and in addition as free from specks and as high and silvery luster, and capable of as fine finish as the Marshall iron, for such portion of the 2,000 tons you shall receive the same price as paid for the Marshall iron. The object of this Department in giving this order is to hold out to you as a known responsible party with great experience, enterprise, science, and means, an adequate inducement to undertake the production, if possible, of a domestic supply in sufficient quantity of a quality of iron indispensable to the public service, so as to render this country independent of the supply from abroad, which at any moment might be interrupted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, September 14, 1863.

Maj. A. B. DYER,

Superintendent of Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass.

SIR: On learning that Mr. Hewitt was about going to Europe to procure an additional supply of gun-barrel iron of the Marshall

brand, the Secretary of War sent for him to come to Washington, and after a full discussion of the subject decided it to be better to defer his visit to Europe, and any further orders for foreign gun-barrel iron, until the result is known of a full and complete trial of the Trenton iron, which it is understood you have recently undertaken. If a supply of iron can be had in this country which is equal in all essential qualities to the Marshall iron, and inferior only in freedom from specks and a high silvery luster when polished, we may well dispense with these merely ornamental qualities for the sake of rendering ourselves independent of foreign nations for the supply of an article so important as gun barrel iron. Moreover, if it is probable that such an article can be procured at home, it is the plain duty of the Government to encourage its production and to raise it to the exclusion of the foreign article. The Secretary of War is highly gratified to learn that you have so opportunely undertaken a series of experiments to determine whether Trenton iron can be used to fabricate gun barrels, and he desires you to prosecute the experiments to completion without delay and report the result to this Department. He further desires that in conducting experiments and estimating results you will seek mainly to develop the useful qualities of the iron, treating freedom from specks, silvery luster, susceptibility of high polish and other merely ornamental qualities as entitled to little or no consideration, provided the essential useful qualities of sufficient tenacity, evenness of texture, easy welding, and proper hardness and density are present. The Secretary of War is the more desirous that a full trial should now be made of the Trenton iron because he is convinced that the daily increasing experience of Cooper, Hewitt & Co., their liberal expenditure of means, and the enterprise, science, and skill which they command, stimulated by their high public spirit and patriotism, will soon overcome every obstacle to the production of American gun-barrel iron of a quality equal, if not superior, to any now made by any foreign nation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., September 10, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State:

SIR: The Secretary of War directs me respectfully to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 9th instant, submitting a correspondence which has taken place between the minister of Spain and your Department, touching a complaint made by him of oppression and exactions by Major-General Butler upon the Spanish house of Messrs. Arrendano Brothers, at New Orleans, and requesting that copies of the correspondence may be sent to Major-General Butler and Governor Shepley for such explanations as will enable your Department to answer the complaint in question.

The Secretary further instructs me to say that your request will receive due and prompt attention.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 10, 1862.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commanding, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: The Secretary of War directs me to transmit herewith a copy of a letter, dated the 9th instant, received from the Department of State, together with a copy of the translation of the Spanish minister's communication, to which reference is therein made.*

In view of the complaints alleged by the minister from Spain against the administration of the quarantine laws at New Orleans, the Secretary of War requests that you will as early as practicable submit to this Department full explanations of the questions involved, and at the same time, as suggested by the Secretary of State, consider "the expediency of allowing" the Spanish tobacco ships mentioned by Mr. Tassara their clearances as soon as may be compatible with the public health.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 10, 1862.

Señor Don GABRIEL GARCIA Y TASSARA, &c.:

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Tassara's note of the 2d instant, preferring complaints alleged by the Spanish consul at New Orleans against Major-General Butler's administration of the quarantine laws there, in the cases of the *Pinta* and *Maria Galante*, transport ships of war of the Spanish Navy.

In reply the undersigned has the honor to inform Mr. Tassara that a copy of his communication has been sent to the Secretary of War, with the request that he would cause the subjects involved to be promptly investigated.

So far as this Government knows, or has any reason to believe, Major-General Butler's administration of the quarantine laws has been impartial in regard to all vessels of whatever nationality. Certainly the Government will allow no invidious discrimination, and least of all, a discrimination to the inconvenience of the Spanish vessels, and Major-General Butler and Governor Shepley will immediately be so instructed.

The undersigned avails himself of the occasion to offer to Mr. Tassara renewed assurances of his very high consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, September 10, 1862.

Maj. Gen. HENRY W. HALLECK,
Commander-in-Chief Army of the United States:

GENERAL: In reply to your letter of the 23d of August, directing an immediate investigation of the charges against Charles Heidsieck, and a report of the cause of his arrest and detention, I beg leave to submit the following:

Soon after my coming to this city it became a matter of necessity to

* See pp. 528, 529.

allow a boat to ply between this city and Mobile, for the purpose of bringing flour, the property of this city, which had been purchased by the Committee of Relief and stored there. It was one of the expressed and published conditions that no information or passengers should be conveyed between the two places.

To evade and violate this condition Charles Heldsieck was permitted by the agent to smuggle himself on board the boat, in the pretended capacity of barkeeper or under steward, and made several trips between the cities, carrying letters and papers and bearing communications between rebels and their sympathizers in the two cities, besides carrying on a contraband trade in wines. After the exigency ceased and the boat was stopped running a permit and a flag of truce were given to a small boat to bring over the city agent, who had gone there to settle up the affairs of the agency. On the return of that boat Heldsieck again smuggled himself on board, under the pretense of being the bearer of dispatches from the consul of France at Mobile and the consul of France at New Orleans, which meant that he brought some hundreds of letters, partly under cover, to the consul of France at New Orleans.

The above facts being established by his own confession to me, as well as by information from others, I directed his confinement at Fort Jackson, where the exigencies of the public service require me to confine some 500 Union soldiers to guard that important point. The health of the *sai disant* barkeeper was exposed to the same dangers, and no other, than the Union officers and soldiers were; but learning that cases of yellow fever had occurred at quarantine near by, I caused Heldsieck and the other prisoners not confined at hard labor to be removed to Fort Pickens; but upon the intercession of his friends here, and the assurance that this barkeeper of a steam-boat was a gentleman of the highest respectability and honor, I offered to discharge him upon the condition that he should immediately leave for France, whose protection he has claimed, which I trust that every other man who behaves as he does will do.

I know of no other fact which would be of interest to the commanding general.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 10, 1862.

HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR ANDREWS,
Boston, Mass.:

Companies of nine-months' men may be mustered into the service separately, but must be attached to some regiment as mustered, in order to perfect muster rolls.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 11, 1862.

MAJ. GEN. B. F. BUTLER,
Commanding at New Orleans, La.:

SIR: The Secretary of War directs me to transmit to you the inclosed copies of a correspondence which has taken place between

the minister of Spain and the Department of State touching action in regard to the house of Messrs. Ayendano Brothers at Orleans, and to request such explanations as will enable the Secretary of State to answer the complaint in question.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON,
Executive Secretary of War

(Inclosure)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 9, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your information a correspondence which has taken place between his excellency the minister Spain and this Department touching a complaint made by him oppression and exactions practiced by Major-General Butler upon Spanish house of Ayendano Brothers at New Orleans. Will you me the favor to remit copies of the correspondence to Major-General Butler, and also if you think proper to Governor Shepley, and to for such explanations upon the subject as will enable this Department to answer the complaint in question?

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD

(With Inclosure No. 1)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 9, 1864

Señor Don GABRIEL GARCIA Y TASSARA, &c.

SIR: The note which your excellency addressed to me on the 31 of August last, during my absence from this city, has only just been received. It prefers a complaint by your Government made behalf of the Spanish house of Ayendano Brothers at New Orleans for severities and exactions alleged to have been committed there Major-General Butler while in the military command of that city. More especially it alleges that, without sufficient cause or ground General Butler exacted of the aforesaid house, under threats of violence, a bill of exchange for £1,000, equal to \$2,000.

This complaint is a very grave one. The President, of course, not prepared to believe that it is justly made. You may, however, without hesitation, assure your Government that an investigation it will be made with the least possible delay, and that ample redress will be promptly given if Major-General Butler shall fail to justify his proceedings in the transaction.

This Government is above all things desirous to direct its proceedings in suppressing the present insurrection in such a manner as do no wrong to individuals, and especially to the subjects of friendly nations.

The present seems to be a proper occasion for me to inform you that Brigadier-General Shepley, who some time ago was appointed Military Governor of Louisiana, has now resumed that office and charged with the conduct of civil affairs in that State.

It may sometimes happen that differences of opinion may arise between this Government and that of Spain upon the merits of complaints made by the subjects of Spain against the American authorities, or complaints made by citizens of the United States against the

authorities of Spain. In view of such a possibility, I beg leave to suggest the expediency of establishing a joint commission for their settlement, to be composed of commissioners mutually agreed upon by the two Governments. A similar proposition has been made by the United States to Great Britain, and it is understood that there is a probability of its acceptance.

I avail myself of this occasion to offer to you, sir, a renewed assurance of my very high consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

(Circular No. 2. Translation.)

LEGATION OF SPAIN IN WASHINGTON,
Washington, September 11, 1862.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State of the United States, &c. :

The undersigned, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Her Catholic Majesty, has had the honor to receive the note of the Honorable Secretary of State of the 9th instant, in reply to that of the 3d from this legation, remonstrating against the outrage committed in New Orleans upon the Spanish house of Ayendano Brothers.

The case is in truth serious, and the undersigned hopes that, as the Honorable Secretary of State assures him, the Government of the United States, once convinced of the ground of the remonstrance, will hasten to do justice. The appointment of the new Governor of Louisiana will, without doubt, contribute to the settlement of affairs in New Orleans.

The Honorable Secretary of State adds in his note:

It may sometimes happen that difference of opinion may arise between this Government and that of Spain upon the merits of complaints made by the subjects of Spain against the American authorities, or complaints made by citizens of the United States against the authorities of Spain. In view of such a possibility, I beg leave to suggest the expediency of establishing a joint commission for their settlement, to be composed of commissioners mutually agreed upon by the two Governments.

The undersigned will submit this proposition to his Government. To do so, however, with a full understanding, he would request the Honorable Secretary of State to be pleased to inform him whether the proposed commission should comprehend the settlement of all the claims pending between the two Governments, or only that of some of them—such as those recently arising in New Orleans. The Honorable Secretary of State knows very well that, with a view of carrying into effect a general settlement, there was concluded some time since a convention at Madrid which subsequently was not approved by the Senate of the United States. Furthermore, the Government of Her Catholic Majesty will always be prepared to do all that may contribute to adjust those differences and to strengthen the relations between the two Governments.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to the Honorable Secretary of State the assurance of his most high consideration.

GABRIEL G. Y TASSARA.

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Annapolis, September 11, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War :

SIR: The loyal population of our State, excited by current events, are manifesting a strong desire for immediate militia organization,

and their great anxiety is to be able to procure arms. Unfortunately we have but very few at command. Although the purpose of those proposing thus to organize looks chiefly to domestic emergencies, yet those emergencies are just now so intimately connected with the national cause that it would seem to be important in every aspect that we should avail ourselves of the spirit now aroused, and arm as many as possible of our loyal people. In the hope that you may be able to spare us infantry arms and equipments, say, for 1,000 or 5,000 men, I have requested General Shriver to bear you this, and if you have that number or less in any of the arsenals or depositories which can be spared, I would respectfully but urgently request your authority to receive them, and we would at once provide for their transportation and delivery.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. W. BRADFORD.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *September 11, 1862 10.30 a. m.*

(Received 12.15 a. m.)

Hon. W. M. STANTON:

In my efforts to popularize volunteering I have been compelled to appoint many officers who I fear are unfit for their positions. This difficulty can be cured only by an examining board. Please organize one for my regiments in Kentucky at as early day as possible.

DAVID TOD.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., September 11, 1862.

Governor Tod,
Columbus, Ohio:

I am pretty much of your opinion about some of your officers, and will try to do them justice by a board.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., September 11, 1862.

His Excellency ANDREW G. CURTIS,
Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.

SIR: The application made to me by your adjutant-general for authority to call out the militia of the State of Pennsylvania has received careful consideration. It is my anxious desire to afford, as far as possible, the means and powers of the Federal Government to protect the State of Pennsylvania from invasion by the rebel forces, and since, in your judgment, the militia of the State are required, and have been called upon by you, to organize for home defense and protection, I sanction the call that you have made, and will receive them into the service and pay of the United States to the extent that they can be armed, equipped, and usefully employed. The arms and equipments now belonging to the General Government will be needed for the troops called out for the national armies, so that arms can only be furnished for the quota of militia furnished by the draft of 3-months' men, heretofore ordered. But as arms may be supplied the militia under your call, these, with the 30,000 in your arsenal,

will probably be sufficient for the purpose contemplated by your call. You will be authorized to provide such equipments as may be required, according to the regulations of the United States service, which, upon being turned over to the United States Quartermaster's Department, will be paid for at regulation prices, or the rates allowed by the department for such articles. Railroad transportation will also be paid for, as in other cases. Such general officers will be supplied as the exigencies of the service will permit.

Yours, truly,

A. LINCOLN.

BRAITHERBROUGH, VT., *September 11, 1862* 5 p. m.

(Received 6.15 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War;

Recruits required for old companies Vermont cavalry will soon all be raised; also, two new companies as authorized by law for addition to cavalry regiments, approved July 17, 1862. Our difficulty is this: That the laws of Vermont authorize and require all military companies to elect their company officers. In this view cannot you allow these two additional companies of cavalry to elect their officers? Will you authorize mustering and disbursing officers for Vermont to pay these companies advance pay and bounty, same as to other three-years' troops? Please answer.

F. HOLBROOK,

Governor of Vermont.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., September 12, 1862.

LAFAYETTE C. BAKER:

You are hereby appointed special provost-marshal for the War Department, and are authorized to exercise the powers and do and perform the functions pertaining to that office during the pleasure of the President.

You will report to the Secretary of War for instructions.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

DES MOINES, IOWA, *September 12, 1862* 10 a. m.

(Received 4.40 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

We have now twenty-two regiments of infantry. I ask as a special favor of the Department permission to furnish a battery of artillery.

SAM'L J. KIRKWOOD.

ALBANY, *September 12, 1862* 11 p. m.

(Received 1.40 a. m. 13th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

SIR: I respectfully request authority to accept volunteers for nine-months' service to count [on] the call for drafted militia.

E. D. MORGAN.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
New York, September 11, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: From information received at this office, I have reason to apprehend at any moment the visit to this port of one or more rebel iron-clad war steamers from Europe. To meet the danger, we have only ungarrisoned forts, mounting a less number of guns than is desirable, and not one of them rifled.

I have written to Governor Morgan, requesting that one of our city militia regiments (about 200 strong) be detailed to man the forts. The Governor promises to give the matter immediate attention, and I presume will accede to my suggestion, or otherwise provide for manning the fortifications.

The proper order from your Department to the Governor might expedite matters. I have also conferred with Brig. Gen. Harvey Brown, commandant in our harbor, on the subject.

I now apply to you for whatever aid you may be able to afford us in the way of strengthening our defenses, especially by sending us, if you can, additional guns, some of them rifled, for the fortifications.

A few experienced gunners also would be very desirable, if not indispensable, to instruct the inexperienced men who will occupy the forts.

I regret to have to trouble you with this matter at the present time when the enemy is in the vicinity of our capital, but the safety of New York is of too much consequence to the Union to allow of your not fully appreciating the propriety of this application.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE O'DYKE,

Mayor.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 11, 1862.

Mr. ROBERT VAN LIMBURG, &c.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 10th instant, in which, after referring to the restoration of \$800,000 in coin to Mr. Aimé Gontarle, you request me to cause the other articles seized at his house also to be restored to him, and to state in reply that the Secretary of War will be accordingly asked to give directions in the proper quarter to that effect.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, September 13, 1862.

Maj. Gen. E. D. MORGAN,
Albany:

GENERAL: The Secretary of War directs that a garrison of one company each be placed in Forts Richmond and Schuyler, New York Harbor.

By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *September 13, 1862* -10.30 a. m.

(Received 12.40 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Will you accept three battalions of light cavalry of four companies each, making a regiment in all, for service during the war? Most of the companies would desire to furnish their own horses, and it is thought that the organization can be completed in twenty days or less. Such a force is much needed for service on our border in Kentucky, and also in Tennessee.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., September 13, 1862.

Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis:

The Department would accept the three battalions of cavalry mentioned in your telegram. The horses would be received upon passing inspection at an appraisement by the Quartermaster's Department. It has proved a bad arrangement for cavalry to own their own horses; they do no work, and are apt to take an early start.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., September 13, 1862.

Governor KIRKWOOD,
Des Moines, Iowa:

This Department will accept a battery of artillery from your State if organized in twenty days from this date. The ordnance will be supplied by the Department when the company is ready.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Louisville, Ky., September 13, 1862—5 p. m.

(Received 8 p. m.)

Honorable Mr. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War:

I am in the office of the Governor of Kentucky. He desires to know if any of the arms—12,000—promised for Kentucky have been sent. To whom and where. Please answer to the Governor.

GARRETT DAVIS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, September 13, 1862

Hon. GARRETT DAVIS,
Louisville, Ky.:

Before your recent visit to Washington and since May last there have been delivered to the authorities of Kentucky 12,618 muskets

and rifles, 1,380 carbines, 1,500 revolvers, 5,000 sabres, and 7,50 horse equipments. Since you left we have sent to Governor Robinson, care of Lieutenant Edison, Louisville, 1,000 muskets and 1,00 revolvers with accoutrements.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, EXECUTIVE DEPT.,
Boston, September 11, 1862.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

SIR: I beg leave to call your attention to a communication sent to you recently by the Governors of the sea-board States (a copy of which is herewith inclosed) in regard to the inequality of the militia draft among the States, caused by withholding any allowance for men sent into the naval service.

The Hon. T. D. Elliot, member of Congress, and the Hon. Isaac C. Taber, mayor of New Bedford, are authorized to confer with you upon this subject.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant
JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts.

[Inclosure.]

Boston, August 20, 1862.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: We unite in respectfully but most urgently presenting to your attention the inequality of the distribution of the militia draft among the States, caused by withholding any allowance for men sent into the naval service. The New England States have many thousand of volunteers in the National Navy, belonging chiefly to their sea-coast counties, which are nevertheless to be subject to the same draft as the counties of the inland States. So great is this inequality that if the draft is to be vigorously imposed on some of our sea-ports without making this allowance it will absorb the whole population of those towns within the limits of military age.

ISRAEL WASHINGTON, JR.,
Governor of Maine.
NATHANIEL S. HERRY,
Governor of New Hampshire.
JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts.
WILLIAM SPRAGUE,
Governor of Rhode Island.

Boston, August 29, 1862.

Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut, adds his name to the telegram addressed to you to-day.

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, *September 13, 1862.*

General BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Secretary:

There are 20,000 long English Enfield rifles which can be had of parties here at day's notice. They will pass Government inspection. If the Government wants them, please say what it will give. Please notify at once.

WM. SCHOULER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., September 13, 1862.

General WILLIAM SCHOULER,
Adjutant-General, Boston, Mass.:

Ascertain at what price the Enfield rifles can be purchased. Let me know.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, September 13, 1862.

Col. WILLIAM SCHOULER,
Boston, Mass.:

What kind of Enfield rifles are the 20,000 now in Boston? Are they hand-made Birmingham guns or machine made by the London Arms Company? The Government is purchasing all that class of guns that can be had at a fair price, but such arms differ in quality and value. This lot is probably worth about \$16 each.

P. H. WATSON,

Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., September 13, 1862.

His Excellency Governor MORGAN,
Albany, N. Y.:

Volunteers for nine months will be accepted in lieu of drafted men, but without bounty or advance pay.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

*Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.*COLUMBUS, OHIO, *September 13, 1862—1.50 p. m.*

(Received 4.20 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Governors Curtin and Yates have invited a meeting of the loyal Governors, to which I have of course assented. It will probably take place early next week at Pittsburg or Altoona. Have you any suggestions to make?

D. TOD,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 11, 1862.

Governor TOB,
Columbus, Ohio:

I have no suggestion to make in respect to the meeting mentioned in your telegram and hope its counsels may be wise and productive of good.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 130. } Washington, September 11, 1862.

I. The attention of all officers, and especially of commanders of departments and army corps, is called to the absolute necessity of reducing the baggage trains of troops in the field. The mobility of our armies is destroyed by the vast trains which attend them, and which they are required to guard. This evil requires a prompt remedy. Officers will hereafter be allowed to carry into the field only the ordinary mess-chest and a valise or carpet-bag. No trunks or boxes will be permitted in the baggage trains. Privates frequently carry carpet-bags and boxes in the regimental wagons. This must be immediately stopped. Inspectors, quartermasters, and wagon-masters will see that such articles are ejected from the wagons and cars where found; and regimental and company officers who permit these abuses will be reported, through the proper channels, for dismissal from service. Commanders of departments and army corps will direct frequent inspections to be made of baggage trains, and especially of officers' baggage, and see that this order is strictly enforced in their respective commands.

II. Another cause of the increase of trains is the carrying of sutlers' goods in regimental or quartermaster wagons, under the guise of quartermaster and commissary stores. Hereafter any officer or wagon-master who permits this abuse will be duly punished, and the sutler whose goods are so carried will be placed without the lines of the army and his appointment revoked.

By command of Major-General Halleck:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

ALBANY, N. Y., September 14, 1862.
(Received 3 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

It may be necessary to put a portion of our State militia in a situation to render assistance at a moment's notice. Please direct Major Thornton to deliver as required, upon my requisition, arms and ammunition. He has a large supply of ammunition, and 2,000 or 3,000 Muzzle-lock muskets, which he is now altering to percussion.

E. D. MORGAN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 15, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State:

SIR: The Secretary of War directs me respectfully to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 13th instant, inclosing the translation of a note from the Dutch minister, advising you that he had invited Mr. Amedée Couturie to receive the articles other than the \$800,000 in coin seized at his house by the military authorities in New Orleans. The Secretary further directs me to say that your request, that instructions be issued in accordance therewith in the proper quarter, has been complied with.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 15, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. F. BUTLER,
Commanding at New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: The Secretary of War directs me to inform you that he has been advised by the Secretary of State that the Dutch minister has invited Mr. Amedée Couturie to receive the articles other than the \$800,000 in coin seized at his house by the military authorities of New Orleans, and to request that you will accordingly cause the same to be delivered to Mr. Couturie.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

[Enclosure.]

All matters have been delivered to Mr. Couturie except small box of papers, which have been delivered to their owner, and the matter adjusted, I believe, to his satisfaction.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 15, 1862.

Governor BUCKINGHAM,
Norwich, Conn.:

Please forward the Second Connecticut Battery and any other troops you have as quickly as possible.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NORWICH, CONN., *September 15, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The Twentieth and Twenty-first Regiments went forward on Wednesday. The Nineteenth, Colonel Wessells, left to-day, which is one

regiment over our quota for three years. Will forward the battery and nine-months' men with little delay.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 13, 1862.

Governor BUCKINGHAM,
Norwich, Conn.

Accept my thanks for your telegram. Will you draft or give volunteers, and when? A battle and victory on our side between Hagerstown and Harper's Ferry took place yesterday. Details not yet received.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HARTFORD, CONN., September 13, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Most of our quota will be volunteers. A draft has been made to fill the deficiency.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor.

LEAVENWORTH, KANS., September 15, 1862, at p. m.
(Received 8 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

SIR: It is of vital importance that a battalion of mounted men be raised in this State for nine-months' service. Authority for this is asked, with the conditions that the men furnish their own horses and receive no bounty or advance pay.

Respectfully,

J. H. LANE,
Commissioner of Recruiting.

HEADQUARTERS ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Louisville, Ky., September 15, 1862, 12.15 p. m.
(Received 3 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I thank you sincerely for your prompt reply to my telegram of Saturday.* I am compelled to trouble you again. Three battalions, composing parts of regiments—the Sixth, Tenth, and Eleventh Cavalry—being recruited, were full, having each the requisite number of men. They were not mustered because of the want of mustering officers. Meantime they were ordered into service by U. S. officers, and have each lost in killed and wounded and prisoners several men, reducing them below the standard. The mustering officer now fears to muster them in because of the deficiency. This is very cruel and unjust to both officers and men. In the present great peril to our

* Relating to a supply of cavalry horses. Omitted as of no historical value.

cause we need the services of all our soldiers. They have been reduced below the standard by no fault of theirs. I pray you, my dear sir, to order the muster of all battalions or regiments which, being full, were reduced by the casualties of war before muster. I will undertake to see that no advantage shall be taken of this privilege if granted. An immediate reply is respectfully solicited.

JAMES F. ROBINSON,
Governor of Kentucky.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 16, 1862.

Governor ROBINSON,
Louisville, Ky.:

It is not only right that troops who have been in actual service should be mustered in as if their ranks were full, but also that the families of those who have fallen should receive the same benefit as if there had been an actual muster. Orders will accordingly be given to the mustering officer to muster in all who have been in actual service as of the date in which they entered actual service. This I understand to be the wish expressed in your telegram of this date. Accounts have just reached us of a great battle and brilliant victory over the rebels near Hugesstown by our forces against General Lee.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 15, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

We have guns, &c., for ten batteries and can fill them [in] a very short time. Will you give orders for the purchase of the horses immediately?

O. P. MORTON,
Governor.

BOSTON, MASS., September 15, 1862.
(Received 4.10 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Obliged to postpone draft again, both by slowness of supplies and partial incompleteness of enrollment. Troops come in faster than camp supplies. Authorize me to postpone to October 1 at discretion. We are doing well. People hearty.

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor.

ALBANY, N. Y., September 15, 1862—11.50 p. m.
(Received 9.10 a. m. 16th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Seven regiments are ordered to move via Elmira on or before 23d instant. Arms and accoutrements are there for only three regiments. Will you now order 3,000 arms and sets of accoutrements there?

L. D. MORGAN.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, September 17, 1862

(Received 10 p. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

Assistant Adjutant General

I have postponed the draft until the 1st of October, by which time I expect to raise Ohio's quota in full by voluntary enlistment. It is important, however, that the pay and bounty be continued to the recruits for both new and old regiments until that time. Can this be had?

DAVID TOLD,

Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT, U. S. MILITARY RAILROADS,

Washington, September 26, 1862.

Major-General HALLOCK:

GENERAL: Since my interview with you this morning I have been giving some thought to the subject of our conversation and have concluded to venture some suggestions.

As at present informed, the Department of Military Railroads, excepting perhaps for the immediate vicinity of the capital, is without a head. If you or the Secretary of War should desire to be informed as to what roads are in possession of the United States, how far they are in operation, by whom operated, what their condition, what the amount of rolling-stock, what prices are paid for materials and supplies, whether a judicious economy or a lavish expenditure characterizes their operation, it would be impossible to procure any direct information on any of these subjects, and abuses of great magnitude may exist without the power of discovering them.

To procure information, put it in shape to be readily accessible, secure system and uniformity in administration, correct abuses, and promote efficiency, the following arrangements appear to be proper:

First. The construction and transportation on the military railroads of the United States to be intrusted to a distinct bureau or department under control of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States.

Second. The head of the department to be an aide to the General-in-Chief with the rank of brigadier-general.

Third. All the military railroads of the United States to be brought under a uniform organization.

Fourth. Regular reports to be made to headquarters of the miles of road in operation, condition of roads, amount and condition of rolling-stock, requirements in construction and transportation, expenditures, lists and pay of employes, purchases specifying prices in detail and embracing such other particulars as the chief of the department may prescribe, from which reports and abstracts can be prepared exhibiting the comparative economy of operation.

Fifth. The present director of military railroads to be an officer in the department of construction and transportation of U. S. military railroads and as such to have the direction under the chief of the department of all matters appertaining to the office details. He shall make such reports as may be required from time to time and shall examine, and prepare abstracts from all reports made to the officers in charge of U. S. military railroads.

The above will give a general idea of the proposed arrangements, the details of which can be rendered more complete. It will harmonize perfectly with Colonel McCallum's duties and position and will be satisfactory to him.

Very respectfully submitted,

H. HAUPT,

Boston, September 16, 1862.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War:

The rifles, if not exceeding 25,000, part each London and Birmingham, price \$16.50. They are to pass inspection or no sale. Answer what I shall do.

WM. SCHOULER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 16, 1862.

Col. WILLIAM SCHOULER,
Boston, Mass.:

The Government will take the guns at the price named if they are imported and delivered within one week at Boston and pass inspection.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, September 16, 1862—1 p. m.
(Received 4.20 p. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

The Eighty-fourth, Eighty-fifth, and Eighty-eighth, all three-months' regiments, are at Camp Chase awaiting their pay, to be mustered out, and, although proper requisitions were made, not a dollar of money here to pay them. If you have any regard for me, let me beg your prompt interference.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 16, 1862.

Governor TOD,
Columbus, Ohio:

Your telegram to General Buckingham in respect to pay of three-months' regiments received. It is impossible to pay faster than money can be had from the Treasury. I have more millions now in the Treasury unanswered than you would like to hear of. I can scarcely get money enough to pay the bounty. Pray do not be impatient for a delay that cannot be helped.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., September 16, 1861.

His Excellency DAVID TOD,
Columbus, Ohio;

Advance pay and bounty will be paid to volunteers for old regiments indefinitely, but not for new regiments.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., September 16, 1861.

Hon. J. H. LANE,
Leavenworth, Kans.;

In reply to your telegram of yesterday requesting authority to raise a battalion of mounted men for nine months, I am directed to say that authority cannot be granted.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 132. } Washington, September 17, 1861.

I. Ordered, That medical purveyors be required to give bond in the sum of \$75,000.

II. The following regulations have been adopted to govern the allowances to officers under sections 1 and 2, act of July 17, 1862, "To define the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the Army:"

1. When forage in kind cannot be furnished by the proper department, officers entitled to forage may commute it for the number of horses specified in section 2 upon the certificate of the quartermaster, when there is one, or of the commanding officer when there is no quartermaster, that forage in kind cannot be furnished. When the officer is on detached duty, his own certificate to the fact, with the additional statement that there is no commanding officer or quartermaster serving with him, will entitle him to the commutation.

2. Officers on leave of absence are not entitled to forage or to commutation therefor.

3. Officers of the Army and of volunteers detailed for duty in the Engineers or other branches of the staff are not, as a matter of course, entitled to the pay, emoluments, and allowances of cavalry officers; but, when ordered by the proper authority to be mounted, and when so mounted at their own expense, they are entitled.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,

Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., September 17, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State:

SIR: Your note of the 9th instant, with the communication from the U. S. legation at Rome, relative to the offer of Col. Don Fran-

also Valle of a regiment of 2,000 men, chiefly Catalans, has been referred to the General in Chief, who reports as follows:

I cannot see that any action of the military authorities can be had on the within proposition. No troops can be raised abroad; they can come to the United States only as emigrants, and on arriving here can only be organized and received into service in the manner prescribed by law.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 17, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SIR: I transmit herewith a copy in translation of three notes addressed to this Department on the 28th of June, 7th of August, and 26th of August last, respectively, and have the honor to request that you will cause an investigation to be made of the facts in connection with the occurrences to which the minister refers as having taken place in the month of June last at New Orleans on the arrival and departure of the Spanish steamer Cardenas and the U. S. steamer Roanoke. An early report of the result of the investigation would be acceptable.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[Enclosure No. 1—Translation.]

SPANISH LEGATION,
Washington, June 28, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State of the United States.

The undersigned, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Her Catholic Majesty, has the honor to call the attention of the Honorable Secretary of State to occurrences, intimately connected together, in which very lately the Spanish consul at New Orleans has interposed.

In consequence of the proclamation of the President of the United States declaring the port of New Orleans to be open, the Spanish steamer Cardenas left the Havana for that place on the 31st May last with freight and passengers, arriving at her destination on the 4th instant without her passage being hindered either at Port Jackson or at the lazaretto, and, on the other hand, without having had from the consul of the United States at the Havana any notification whatever about quarantine.

But after a short time she received an order to go back to Port Jackson, which she did, but not till after landing her passengers, about which no difficulty was made.

In this situation the Spanish consul sent on the 10th to General Butler a communication remonstrating against the order, founding it on the old sanitary legislation of the State of Louisiana, according to which quarantine was not imposed on vessels coming from Cuba unless the usual proclamation had been issued, and vessels from such ports were considered as infected, and vessels from such ports without notice of the proclamation were considered as infected.

The consul added that in this case, besides the circumstance of the vessel having commenced her voyage at a period earlier than that expressed by the said regulation for the application of the provisions it contains, might be alleged the favorable opinion of the Board of Health, such opinion being that the Cardenas had arrived in the best condition, and that there was no reason for sending her back (unless something new had turned out on board), as is shown by the circumstance that she had been allowed to land her passengers.

Mr. Callejon notices another peculiarity, to wit: That the captain was not notified how long he should remain in quarantine; on this account calling the attention of General Butler to the losses which were accruing by such unexpected detention, since, besides the risk of spoiling the cargo, which consisted of fresh fruits, there was a scarcity of provisions, they having been provided only for the time reckoned upon for the passage, and there being no means of renewal where they were at the time.

Not having received any reply, the consul on the 12th sent another dispatch, of which a copy is annexed, transcribing literally that of the 10th and placing afresh, in prominence, the considerations which militated in favor of the Cardenas.

He concluded by stating that on that date expired the term of ten days which, in the greatest strictness, it had been usual to impose on vessels coming from Cuba, and that, for this and other reasons which had been stated, it was hoped orders would be given for the admission of the steamer.

The measure taken with the Cardenas appears the more arbitrary as it makes a contrast with the course pursued with the North American steamer Roanoke. That vessel, after touching also at Havana, had been also admitted at the port of New Orleans without, like the Cardenas, being obliged to return to the Port Jackson to perform quarantine. This consideration, without doubt, is only secondary in presence of the graver incident, to which the clearing of the Roanoke for the Havana gave place, between General Butler and the Spanish consul.

Differing from the case of the Cardenas from the Havana, the Roanoke sailed from New Orleans after the 1st of June, a date at which, according to all instructions and practices of the Spanish consulate at that port, the state of public health is noted on the papers, and on clearing her it was the consul's duty to note that he could not give her a clean bill of health. The consignee replied that he would not take the paper which was given to him if it did not fix the number of days of quarantine which should be imposed on her at Havana, to which the consul rejoined that those which were to be imposed on the Cardenas not having yet been fixed, and there having always been observed strict reciprocity between New Orleans and the ports of Cuba, it was not possible for him to do it; that probably the same number of days would be imposed on the Roanoke as would be imposed on the Cardenas.

The consignee went to see General Butler, and the consul being called by that authority, he required of him that he should issue to the Roanoke a clean bill. The consul refused to do so; a conversation ensuing, in which, according to an official communication before him, the undersigned finds himself under the necessity of calling the attention of the Honorable Secretary of State to the following points:

First. An order of General Butler to the consul of Spain conceived in these terms:

The consul of Spain will bestow to the steamer *Romoko* a clearance like that which at this season of the year would be given to any vessel whose (detached) complement of crew might raise a question (disputa) of good health.

Second. The threat of the same General Butler to the same consul of Spain to ship him off on the *Cardenas* and send him to the Havana.

Third. The intimation made by the same General Butler to the same consul of Spain to tell the Captain-General of Cuba that he would give him much pleasure by not sending any more Spanish vessels to New Orleans.

As respects the order itself, the Secretary of State knows that General Butler has no power to give orders to a foreign consul in matters of such exclusively consular attribution as the clearing of a vessel for a port of his nation, and that the consul could only regard it as not received. In regard to the terms in which it is conceived, it could be deduced from them that the (detached) crew list of the *Romoko* at the time raised no question of health, which would add more weight to the requisition of General Butler.

Fortunately, from the communications of the consul, it seems to follow that it was not so. For every reason, even if the crew of the vessel was enjoying full health, the consul was under obligation to note upon the clearance the state of public health at New Orleans, without, in so doing, doing anything else than to issue to the *Romoko* "a clearance like that he would give at this season of the year to any vessel which might leave New Orleans after the 1st of June."

It was General Butler who pretended that under his command this year a new thing should be done.

As for the threat of sending the consul of Spain to the Havana because he refused to issue the clearance which was required of him—that is to say, for complying with the sanitary regulations of Cuba—General Butler might have been able without doubt to carry it into effect by a great abuse of power, and the consul himself might have believed himself compelled to leave his post under the force of such unsuitable and unreasonable language.

The undersigned, nevertheless, always desirous to maintain perfect harmony with the Government of the United States, approves the conduct of Mr. Callejon, it being, as is true, that, legally and internationally speaking, his continuance in New Orleans depends on higher authority than that of the military authority of that department.

Respecting, finally, the other expressions which were to be transmitted to the Captain-General of Cuba, General Butler is doubtless ignorant that the Governors of the provinces of Spain have no power to hinder the dispatch of Spanish or foreign vessels, in accordance with the laws, and seems to be ignorant that the commander of the military departments of the United States have not, either, the authority to hinder the vessels referred to, and lawfully dispatched, from being received in the ports of his country open to commerce, as is that of New Orleans.

Lastly. At the interview cited Mr. Callejon asked that some reason should be given for the quarantine of the steamer *Cardenas*, and that General Butler postponed reply, the matter remaining in the same condition as before.

Under these considerations the undersigned doubts not the Honorable Secretary of State will disapprove of the conduct of the commanding general at New Orleans, entertaining the right to expect, that in relation to the steamer *Cardenas*, if perchance not already

done, she be released from a quarantine which in any case would already be too long, and having besides damages which the illegal act done to her may have occasioned; and fixing the rules to which vessels coming to New Orleans must be liable, with due reciprocity in the island of Cuba and least prejudice to commerce.

In what relates to the *Rennock*, and the conversation with the consul of Spain, that that authority be made to understand that he must respect the sanitary regulations of the island of Cuba; that he treat with more consideration the consuls of friendly nations, and refrain from expressions which are not suited either to give security to trade or to maintain friendly relations between the authorities of that island and those of the United States.

The undersigned avails of this occasion to renew to the Honorable Secretary of State the assurances of his highest consideration.

GABRIEL G. Y. TASSARA.

JUNE 12, 1862.

General BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,

Commander-in-Chief of the Department of the Gulf

GENERAL: On the 10th instant I sent to you the communication which I copy to the letter:

In virtue of the decree of the President of the United States opening this port to general commerce from the 1st June forth, the Spanish steamer *Cardenna* left the Havana for this port on the 31st May last with freight and passengers, duly cleared by the American consul at that point. The said steamer arrived without any change, at the wharf here on the 4th instant, in the afternoon, without any hindrance being offered either at Fort Jackson or at the Lazaretto, and the captain being entirely ignorant that vessels coming from Cuba would be subject to quarantine, but shortly after his arrival a direction of yours ordered him to go back to Fort Jackson to remain there until further order, and the captain complied therewith. I understand the object of this order to be to compel the steamer *Cardenna* to perform due quarantine; but as the captain had informed me that neither here nor there has he been informed of the time which he must remain at that point, and that the Board of Health organized by the State of Louisiana, to which I have resorted, has informed me that such board has no authorized agent at the Lazaretto, for which reason, doubtless, no notice has been taken either at that point or at this port, and that in the opinion the steamer *Cardenna* has not only come to this port under the best conditions for not undergoing the penalty imposed, but ought to come up, because nothing new has happened on board, and she had been allowed to land thirty or more passengers. I fear the steamer *Cardenna* may experience longer detention than is proper, and losses and damages consequent upon it, such as the loss of the cargo of fruit, to which it may greatly conduce, the increasing wages of forty-three seamen which make the crew, and want of provisions for these people, as she only had in stock enough at Havana for the time it might take to come to this port.

The regulation of health which was adopted at the Lazaretto by the aforementioned State Board of Health only imposed ten days quarantine on arrival from Cuba, reckoned from the day of sailing, when the vessel had no sickness on board, and even such time was preceded by proclamation by the Government declaring what points were held to be infected, admitting to free pratique vessels which had been cleared without notice of it.

On the steamer *Cardenna* nothing new occurred during the passage, either among passengers or crew. The American consul at Havana gave her no notice, and, as shown to you, she received none at Fort Jackson or the Lazaretto, for these reasons, and considering that nothing new has occurred to this date, and that on this day the ten days' quarantine are completed, which the aforesaid Board of Health has established for vessels coming from Havana, I hope you will deign to give your orders that the said steamer *Cardenna* be admitted to free pratique, whereby there would be entire conformity of action with what is the practice in the island of Cuba toward American vessels.

Relying on the impartiality and right, I do not do from the grant of

as mentioned, and in hope on your of the Queen of Spain has good for saving the steamer *Cardenna* in occasion, and considering that

the steamer *Romero* from New York and Havana has been admitted to free pratique. At the same time I ask you to be so good as to make known to me the regulations which will have to be observed hereafter at the Lazaretto on this river by vessels coming from points which may be considered as infected, and their designation, as just especially affects Spanish commerce. Unless you decide this very shortly it will be understood that in all points of view the measure taken with the Spanish steamer *Cardenas* is unjust.

First, Because she left Havana at a date earlier than that which the old legislation of this State pointed out as obliging vessels coming from thence to perform quarantine.

Second, Because that legislation has not been modified by you before or since.

Third, Because no notice having been given, nor time fixed for which she should remain under supervision, it is not known if she should stay or go back to her destination, which condition of uncertainty is very damaging, as you are aware, not being able to renew her supplies at that point, nor to receive the least assistance nor parties enabled to give it, in case of necessity; and fourth, that besides the thirty and more passengers who were permitted to land, free entry has been allowed the American steamer *Romero* from New York and Havana, and I cannot believe that there be a distinct legislation for each nationality.

For all these reasons, and being a matter which does not admit of delay on account of the very serious damages those interested in the Spanish steamer *Cardenas* are suffering, and intending to render an account to my Government of this act which I do not think agrees with the justice and impartiality which I have a right to expect from you, I ask you again to deign reply as soon as possible to my said communication, so that Spanish commerce may know what to expect, and not suffer fresh surprises which may prejudice its interests.

JUAN CALLEJON.

[Inclosure No. 2. Translation.]

SPANISH LEGATION,
Washington, August 7, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State of the United States:

For the better clearing up of what occurred to the steamer *Cardenas*, as referred to in your communication at large of the 28th of last month, the undersigned, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Her Catholic Majesty, has the honor to inclose a copy of the protest made before the Spanish consul at New Orleans by Captain Burguero.

From the said document it follows, among other things, that the steamer being compelled to return to Fort Jackson, as was done on the 5th June, did not receive a visit from the physician until the 18th, and only on the 24th was she permitted to enter the port—that is to say, twenty five days after her departure from the Havana. In this interval the brigantine *Mario Pedellé*, which arrived, leaving the same port on the 13th June, obtained permit to ascend the river on the 24th. On the 13th the English schooner *Virginia Antiochette*, also from Havana, whence she sailed on the same day as the *Cardenas*, anchored in sight of Fort Jackson, and on the 18th obtained the like permit as the French brig *Mario Pedellé*, and lastly the mail steamer *Romero* arrived on the 10th and went up to port without detention.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to reiterate to the Honorable Secretary of State the assurance of his highest consideration.

GABRIEL G. V. TASSARA.

[8th Inclosure. Translation.]

At the city of New Orleans, on the 25th day of June, in the year 1862, before me, Don Juan Callejon, consul of Her Catholic Majesty at this place and its dependences, appeared Don José Ramon Burguero, of

the matriculation of Coruña, captain of the Spanish steamer Cardenas, the latter of Havana, accompanied by two witnesses, that declaration should be made, and deposed that on the 31st day of May, of 1862, he departed from Havana with his vessel on the coast for this port, and with the regular clearance from the Spanish authorities and from the consul of the United States at the Havana, pursuing his voyage with fair weather until the 3d of June, on which, at 5 o'clock in afternoon, he came in sight of the light house at the Pass à l'Ouvre of the Mississippi River, and proceeded up the stream. It was 8½ of the same evening he came to the outpost of the customhouse where, in normal times, note was taken of the place whence sailed, the cargoes of vessels, and from whence advices were sent by telegraph to the consignees thereof. There he stopped the engine, blew the steam whistle, and seeing that no one was coming near him, followed up the river to Forts Jackson and Saint Philip, where also he slowed and stopped the engine, blowing the steam whistle as before. No one gave any hindrance to his passing, and the steamer followed her course to the Lazaretto, where he repeated the same doings as he had done at the customs station and at the forts. No one replied, but an officer called Dikman, of the U. S. Army, and who probably belonged to that detached post, asked of the captain the favor to take him up to the city, favor which the captain allowed, and at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 4th arrived here at this place and made fast to one of the wharves. Before getting through with this work the vessel was invaded by a crowd of people from the city. Even at 6 o'clock there had not come on board any authority to receive her. Then the captain notified the consignees of the Cardenas, Messrs Ayendano Brothers, and agreed with them to present himself on the following day, as it was no longer within business hours at the customhouse or at His Majesty's consulate. But at 8 o'clock at night an officer came on board, accompanied by the aforementioned Captain Dikman, and after having the townspeople who had come on board go ashore he asked the captain in a rough way if he had permit from the commander at the forts to pass up. The captain answered in the negative, relating to him at the same time the circumstances already narrated. Then the officer, whose name is Stafford, wrote an order by which he directed that the Cardenas must go down and anchor below the two forts until otherwise ordered; while order is not given here because destroyed a few moments after being made by the same person who wrote it, who gave it to the captain verbally, ordering the debarkation of the passengers, firing up, and going away immediately.

This was not possible, and by force of entreaty the captain got permission for the supercargo of the Cardenas, which individual spoke English, to accompany him to one of the officers to present him to General Butler, commanding general of the department, and stated him that, never having been at this port, the captain was ignorant of the usages here established; that he had stopped upon entering the river, on passing by the forts, and on reaching the Lazaretto, and that no one hindered him from passing on, nor made any signal to him; that if at either of those points he had received orders to stop he would have respected and obeyed them, that, worn out to the practice, having boilers in bad condition, and both empty, he could not depart immediately; that it was not just that the interests of the charterers of the vessel should suffer for the neglect of the commander at the forts; that as for the passengers, following the old

custom, they had landed without the captain's knowledge, and that he could not seek through a city unknown to him some thirty-five persons, but that it was to be expected that they would come to get their passports and baggage. He delivered to the supercargo the register, the manifest, and a bag of letters sealed up by the American consul at Havana, the captain giving him special instruction that if the general insisted on his going off he should state to him that he had no provisions or pilot; that he required six hours at least to fill the boilers and get up steam, and that he would hold the general responsible for any damage that his order might occasion.

The supercargo went off with the officer, and at 10 at night came back, accompanied by him, and bringing back the letter bag and papers, which he took, and complaining that he had not been able to make his statements because General Butler refused to listen to them, with strong threats forbidding him to utter a word. It being then necessary to go in compliance with the order the supercargo had received from the mouth of the general in person, and desirous to shelter himself from responsibility, the declarant had an interview with his consignees, who accompanied him in search of the undersigned consul of Her Catholic Majesty, whom they could not find owing to the unseasonableness of the hour. At 2 in the morning appeared the pilot, who had been ordered to be got through the aid of one of the passengers, and the Cardenas left immediately thereafter. On the 5th day at 7 o'clock in the morning she anchored at two miles to the east of Fort Jackson, and the captain sent the supercargo to the fort to ask the commander if he gave him permission to go up, to which he answered that he had the general's order not to permit the Cardenas to go up, nor communicate with any one until fresh orders; and from some remarks of the commander the captain arrived at the conclusion that he had been sent there to perform quarantine; to his great surprise, because, neither in the conversation held with the officers, nor in that had with the general, was anything said about sanitary regulations. There the Cardenas remained waiting, shut off from communication, for the visit of the health officer, without provisions and in a difficult position for obtaining them. The said health officer did not come until the 18th day, and found there were no sick on board, but could not fix for the captain's declarant the term of quarantine, nor did he receive any communication from the authorities which would fix it.

On the 12th of June the brigantine *Marie Felleté* arrived from the Havana, and on the 21st obtained leave to go up the river.

On the 13th day arrived the schooner *Virginia Antoinette*. Captain Stela and on the 18th obtained the same leave as the French schooner *Marie Felleté*. The English schooner *Virginia Antoinette* had left the Havana on the same day with the Cardenas. On the 10th arrived the United States mail steamer *Roanoke*, also from the Havana, and went up immediately to the port without performing the slightest quarantine. On the 18th, and by special favor, the Cardenas was permitted to pass the forts and to anchor in front of the Lazaretto. On the 23d the captain obtained permission to come to the city, but not the vessel. She did not receive any until the 24th, on which she came up to the port of New Orleans on the 25th, after her departure from Havana.

What is written was read to the captain declarant, and after confirming the same and made oath that he had told the truth in every particular, he added that considering the procedure of the military

authorities of New Orleans in regard to the Spanish steamer Cardenas under his command to be unjust; considering that the vessel had a crew, every one in the best of condition of health, and that she was sent to quarantine for an indefinite time and without receiving a visit from the health office until thirteen days after her arrival; considering that this causeless detention has produced great losses to the owners and flitters out of said Spanish steamer Cardenas, among others that of a cargo of fresh fruit, of which she brought a large quantity, and which it was made necessary to throw overboard because it was in a state of putrefaction; considering that said authorities have acted with notorious injustice in detaining the steamer Cardenas while they permitted the coming up to the port of vessels proceeding from the same place with the said steamer, even imposing on the last a shorter quarantine than on the Spanish, or not subjecting them to any, as happened with the American steam mail packet Roanoke; by these presents, one, twice, thrice, and in the most public, formal, and solemn manner, he protested against, &c.

(Certified.)

(Inclosure No. 4. Translation.)

LEGATION OF SPAIN,
Washington, August '86, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State of the United States

In continuation of the business of the Spanish steamer Cardenas, the undersigned, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Her Catholic Majesty, has the honor to transmit annexed to the Honorable Secretary of State of the United States copy of the proceedings, sustained by documents, by which Don Jose Maria Morales, president of the Cuban General Steam Navigation Company, shows that the damages occasioned to them by the long detention of said vessel at New Orleans, in consequence of the unjustifiable orders of General Butler, amount to the sum of \$16,347.

In pressing this claim the undersigned entertains the confidence that the Government of the United States will admit its justice by indemnifying the owners of the Cardenas for the losses they have suffered.

The undersigned avails of this occasion to reiterate to the Honorable Secretary of State of the United States the assurance of his highest consideration.

GABRIEL G. A. PASSARA.

(Translation.)

HAVANA, July 30, 1862.

Most Excellent CAPTAIN-GENERAL, SUPERIOR CIVIL GOVERNOR:

Don José Maria Morales, president of the Cuban General Steam Navigation Company, with all due respect, shows to you that on the 18th of this present month arrived at this port from New Orleans the Spanish merchant steamer Cardenas, the property of the said company, and under command of their captain, Don José Ramon Burguero. This vessel was cleared here for that port on the 31st of May last past, carrying freight and passengers, with all the formalities and requirements necessary on the part of our authorities, and with the intervention of the consul of the United States at this place in all that concerned certificates to documents.

On the 4th day of June, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the said vessel reached New Orleans, made fast to one of its wharves, and landed all the passengers in the best condition of health, without any impediment whatever made by the vessels of war and forts of that place.

At 8 o'clock the same night an order of the Government was made known to the captain to cast off from the wharf and drop down and anchor below the forts, reminding him that he had entered the port without having asked leave of the commanders of said forts; and although Captain Burguero presented himself to General Butler, commandant general of the department, with the intention of stating to him that, never having been in that port, he was ignorant of its settled usages; that notwithstanding he came to, on passing before the forts and on arriving at the lazaretto, nobody prevented him from going on; that if any signal had been made to him to stop he would have obeyed it, and that it did not appear to him to be just that the interests of his owners and freighters should suffer by the negligence of the commanders of those forts. The said General Butler having refused to listen to his reasons, and threatening him with sinking his vessel if he did not immediately comply with the order which had been given him, Captain Burguero, desiring to secure himself from responsibility, and to guard at the same time the rights of the owners against the heavy damages which he foresaw would follow upon such a strange order to go into quarantine when there had not been a single sick man on his ship, and to guard also the rights of some freighters who had shipped fruits which surely would rot and be thrown overboard, as in fact took place, went at once without delay, accompanied by his consignees, MM. Ayoudano Brothers, before Her Majesty's consul resident at New Orleans to extend the protest, which in form most solemn, he incloses to you, that you may thereby inform yourself of its contents and lay it before Her Majesty's Government in order to obtain just reparation and indemnification of the losses and damages which have been caused to those interested in the vessel, and to some freighters, by the effect of the measures which were so inopportune and so unjustly taken with the steamer Cardenas to cause her to suffer from twenty-two days of quarantine, with such rigor as to challenge attention, as exercised only with that vessel, perhaps because she was Spanish, whilst the going up to the port was allowed to other vessels coming from the same place as the Cardenas, or subjecting them only to lighter quarantine, or none, as occurred with the American mail steamer Rouse-oke which arrived from Havana a few minutes before the Cardenas.

If to such arbitrary action is added the strictness with which the authorities of the port acted on the day of the departure of the said steamer Cardenas, an exact and general search being made on board, without passing over the letters passengers were carrying with them, which were opened and read in the presence of all, Your Excellency and Her Majesty's Government will not do less than admit that there is just ground to claim from that of the United States what may satisfy the dignity of ours, and the injured interests of our subjects, damaged by the effect of the incomprehensible orders of General Butler, because, from the many interesting details which are shown by the protest to deduce the injustice and oppressiveness of the penalty imposed on the steamer Cardenas, making her, without cause, perform twenty-two days' quarantine after the vessel had received on board, on passing one of the forts, an officer of one of the detachments which garrisoned them, who asked the favor of being carried to the city, and after having been landed, together with thirty-five passengers that she brought from Havana, and finally after having been in full and complete communication and contact all the evening of the 4th of June with the crowded population of New Orleans, which through curiosity came to visit the vessel.

The Cuban General Steam Navigation Company, considering that the round voyage of the steamer Cardenas could not exceed fifteen days, supplied their vessel with necessaries and provisions for that time, bearing in mind the scarcity and dearth of provisions in New Orleans, in order not to delay their vessel in port more time than was purely needful to take in cargo and passengers. That is to say, three or four days; but as it could not enter into their calculations that twenty-two days of quarantine would be imposed upon her, it cannot be brought in question, but that for a short time, while undergoing that quarantine, the captain was obliged to have recourse to the city to provide himself with necessary food, having had to pay \$10 a barrel for flour, half a dollar a pound for meat, \$1 a dozen for eggs, and the rest in the same proportion.

The numerous crew of the vessel, exceeding forty persons, including officers, seamen, engineers, firemen, and other services, consequently brought upon her a daily expenditure of large amount, besides towings, pilot dues, and other extraordinary, which have had to be paid three times in consequence of such quarantine, so that the whole will not be less than \$1,000, and if to this be added, as should be added, the estimate of damage by the loss of time by twenty-two days' detention in such quarantine, during which the vessel might have made very easily a voyage and a half, this is another damage of importance which, according to the data presented by the administrators of the company, may be considered at the lowest at \$12,500 under existing circumstances; and this is the reason why the president of the company, who has the honor to address himself for ever, begs you will please to have presented in due form the present memorial, with a separate note of the estimate of damages brought against the Cuban General Steam Navigation Company, according to an memorandum signed by the administrators, amounting together to \$13,500.

These documents are placed in your influential hands that, in such manner and form as you shall deem just, most advantageous claim be made for payment from the Government of the United States, as a just indemnification of the damages which were sustained by the said company as a consequence of the unjustifiable order of General Butler, commandant-general of the department of New Orleans, such being an act of justice which is prayed from the Government of Her Majesty which Your Excellency so worthily represents in this island.

J. M. MORALES,

(Enclosure - Memorandum.)

Administration of the Cuban General Steam Navigation Company.

HAVANA, July 25, 1892.

Amount of damages which, according to the notes of expenses presented by the captain of the steamer Cardenas, and the usual premium of a round voyage to New Orleans at the present epoch, this administration considers that the Cuban General Steam Navigation Company has suffered by the unjustifiable detention of the vessel, which the said vessel was subjected to at the port of New Orleans by the military commander and representative of the Government of the United States of North America.

Maintenance of the crew during twenty-two days of quarantine, which was necessary to be replaced at the port of New Orleans, and the cost of purchase of persons in employ, transport of provisions, and other necessities, or purchase, loss on exchange of paper for gold, &c.

On a round voyage of a steamer of 107 tons between this port and that of New Orleans the period of fifteen days is reckoned. Upon this idea the Cardenas ought to have made a voyage and a halt in the twenty-two days she was detained, and using as basis the net product of that she had just completed (if she had not been delayed), amounting to \$8,300, the company would have earned for a voyage and a halt \$12,450

Total 16,317

It results that the Cuban Steam Navigation Company, which we conduct, has suffered damages to the amount of \$16,317 by the detention of twenty-two days at this port of New Orleans of their steamer Cardenas.

SAN PELAGIO PARDO & CO.

(Certified.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., September 11, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State.

SIR: The Secretary of War directs me respectfully to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, inclosing a copy in translation of three notes from the Spanish minister, and requesting an investigation of statements therein made by him respecting the occurrences which took place on the arrival and departure of the Spanish steamer Cardenas and the U. S. steamer Roanoke in June last, and to inform you that the subject has been referred to Major General Butler for a report of all the facts and circumstances connected therewith.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON,

Assistant Secretary of War.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *September 11, 1862. 10 p. m.*

(Received 10:30 a. m. 18th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

In accordance with your instructions I have authorized raising of two additional cavalry regiments, to wit, The Fourteenth, to be raised at Peoria, by D. P. Jenkins; the Fifteenth, also at Peoria, by Captain Hancock, U. S. Army. I have also authorized Major Stewart to fill up his battalion to a regiment, to be known as the Sixteenth, and Major Thiedemann's to be the Seventeenth.

RICHARD VATES,

Governor.

BOSTON, MASS., *September 11, 1862.*

Hon. P. H. WATSON:

Before receiving your answer Pennsylvania had bought the muskets at the price I named, adding the exchange, which made the cost \$19.87. The parties have 18,000 more, which they will sell the United States on the same terms—that is, \$16.50, exchange added. Pennsylvania will take them at those terms. Answer at once.

WM. SCHOUTER,

Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

*Washington City, D. C., September 14, 1862.*General WILLIAM SCROTLER, *Boston, Mass.*

As the United States is purchasing large numbers of English-English rifles of the best quality at about \$10 each, including exchange, the War Department would not be justified in paying several dollars a gun higher price because the State of Pennsylvania would be doing so. By the time the duty is paid on these arms the cost to the buyer will be \$25 a piece at least. Who is the importer of the same, and who is negotiating the sale to Pennsylvania?

P. H. WATSON,

*Assistant Secretary of War.*DETROIT, MICH., *September 14, 1862.*

(Received 7 1/2 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The Fourth Regiment Cavalry, 1,200 strong, is ready to march, but it has no carbines, although the requisition was made on the Ordnance Department several weeks since. Can they be forwarded immediately? Sharps carbines preferred, if possible.

AUSTIN BLAIR,

Colonel.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

*Washington City, D. C., September 14, 1862.*His Excellency Governor BLAIR, *Detroit, Mich.*

Three hundred and fifty carbines only can be supplied to the Fourth Regiment of Michigan Cavalry. They are sufficient for scouting and skirmishing. Their equipment is complete with either pistols and sabers, or with carbines and pistols.

P. H. WATSON,

*Assistant Secretary of War.*WASHINGTON, *September 14, 1862.*

Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE,

Mayor of New York:

SIR: Your letter of the 12th to the Secretary of War has been referred to me for answer. At the present time it is impossible to send troops to New York. Every available man must be in the field against the enemy. Perhaps in a few days the condition of affairs may be such as to make other arrangements.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,

*General-in-Chief.*COLUMBUS, OHIO, *September 17, 1862. 4 1/2 p. m.*

(Received 4 15 p. m.)

General BUCKINGHAM:

The order for bidding there enlistment of men discharged from service on account of sickness have recovered and are anxious to enter the service again. Cannot the order be modified?

DAVID TOD.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., September 17, 1862. 7:30 p. m.

Governor TOB,

Columbus, Ohio:

I am not aware of any order by this Department preventing soldiers discharged by the expiration of their term from re-enlisting. If there be any such order, it is revoked. Soldiers discharged for military offenses are forbid from re-enlisting, but none others.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., September 17, 1862.

His Excellency Governor CURTIS,

Harrisburg, Pa.:

This Department is just advised by the agent of an importer of Enfield rifles that he will not deliver a lot of 25,000 that had been offered to the United States, as Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania has offered one third more for them. Is it true that you are competing with the United States in the purchase of arms and offering much larger prices?

P. H. WATSON,

*Assistant Secretary of War.**HARRISBURG, PA., September 17, 1862.*

P. H. WATSON,

Assistant Secretary of War:

Have made no offer of any kind to any one for guns. Have always refused to buy arms of any description. The agent would impose on you.

A. G. CURTIN,

Governor.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., September 17, 1862.

Capt. R. I. DODGE,

Harrisburg, Pa.

The Secretary of War directs that the men who respond to the call of 50,000 by Governor Curtin, and sanctioned by the President, be mustered into the U. S. service for three months, unless sooner discharged. Subsistence will be paid by the Subsistence Department and transportation by the Quartermaster's Department.

L. THOMAS,

Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., September 17, 1862.

Governor HOLBROOK,

Brattleborough, Vt.:

Your troops will be required in the field at the earliest moment they can be got ready. If anything is needed from the Department please let me know.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

THE SECRETARY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
JUNE 1, 1901.

Major-General HALLOCK,
Commander in Chief.

GENERAL: The Sanitary Commission, created by the War Department in June, 1861, to advise and assist the Government in the sanitary condition of the Army, has since that time been in constant and close contact with the War. It has worked in perfect harmony with the War Department, and its whole system adjusted to the military service, and its work ought to reign, even in peace, as it ought to reign in war. To be comforted with the irregular and irregular work of the Commission, using our name, we would write that the Commission is either personally or by a responsible person, and the working of the Sanitary Commission, which is the only way to give it the sanction of his official position.

Representing and organizing the sympathy of the people, the confidence of the Government, the Sanitary Commission is in an immense amount of care and trouble. (It has the moral support of the Nation.) If it has the moral support of the Nation, it can now take complete control of the outside effort, so large and irrepressible, and add to the comfort and happiness of the soldiers. Were the various States and Territories, which now embarrass the Medical Department, inexperienced and generally unprepared to report to and act under the Government (the U. S. Sanitary Commission), the amount of waste, disorder, interference, and delay could be avoided, but a responsible organization, with the ability, would be left to receive the necessary cooperation by the benevolence of the Nation. The Commission will sustain the methods and order of the Medical Department, and will be confident and thorough in its work. It will be solicitous to uphold his hands and will be able to do so.

The Nation having already passed a large amount of money, and all our resources will be exhausted, we must not immediately claim to pass on the full moral support of the Government.

The scientific value of the information is being pursued; the extensive tabulation of the military and the Army in the printed form, we have thousands, and of the condensed and the surgeons in the form of medical records, and the soundest and most distinguished. We make bold to affirm the cordial support of the Commission.

We have respectfully to suggest to the Commander in Chief that, if convinced, as we think he may be, of the worth of these claims (and he has only to consult the Surgeon General to receive full evidence of them), he will use his official influence with the President to obtain a recommendation to the following effect, *i. e.*, that the President, by the advice of the Commander in Chief and the Surgeon-General, recommends the country to furnish its extraneous aid and assistance for the soldiers who are sick and wounded through the Sanitary Commission, appointed in the very beginning of the war to be the channel of this benevolence, as the multiplication of agencies of this kind is embarrassing to the Medical Department and the military authorities. Whatever expressions of confidence, after full investigation, the Government may see fit to add to this recommendation, we should value for their moral effect.

A thorough and unsparring examination of our methods, of our past services, and our present activities (if it were possible) would be the highest favor the Government could render us.

Very respectfully, yours,

HENRY W. BELLOWES,
President of the Sanitary Commission.

Statement showing number of troops which have taken the field under recent calls for volunteers and militia.

| States in alphabetical order. | Number in three years or less. | Remarks. |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Connecticut | 9,000 | 6 regiments have taken the field. |
| Delaware | 1,000 | No regiments have taken the field. |
| Idaho | 7,000 | None. |
| Indiana | 31,000 | 31 regiments infantry, 11 companies cavalry and 4 batteries artillery in field. |
| Illinois | 32,000 | 18 regiments infantry in field, 4 others under orders, 15 others mustered but them armed but not fully equipped. |
| Kentucky | 1,000 | 1 regiment cavalry in field, no complete infantry regiments organized yet. |
| Kansas | 1,000 | Verbal report of General Lane. |
| Minnesota | 1,000 | No musters made - men used against Indians. |
| Maryland | 7,000 | 2 regiments in field and one section of artillery. |
| Michigan | 0,000 | 1 regiment in field, 3 regiments will take field by 20th, 3 cavalry regiments (1,000 each) and a battery at 15th. |
| Mississippi | 1,000 | |
| Missouri | 1,000 | |
| Massachusetts | 0,000 | |
| New York | 22,000 | 30 regiments have taken the field. |
| New Hampshire | 1,000 | |
| New Jersey | 1,000 | 5 regiments have taken the field. |
| Ohio | 21,000 | 24 regiments have taken the field. |
| Pennsylvania | 11,000 | 32 regiments have taken the field, 15 regiments of militia under call of Governor. |
| Rhode Island | 1,000 | |
| South Carolina | 0,000 | None reported. |
| Tennessee | 1,000 | 3 regiments have taken the field (1 under call for 10,000). |
| Virginia | 1,000 | 3 regiments have taken the field. |
| Wisconsin | 1,000 | 4 regiments have taken the field. |
| Total | 215,000 | |

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ASSISTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
September 17, 1862.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., September 18, 1862.

Brigadier-General RIPLEY,

Chief of Ordnance:

GENERAL: You will give immediate and strict attention to the officers in charge of all the arsenals, armories, and magazines of the United States to guard against malicious or accidental destruction by fire. There is reason to believe that there is an organized design on foot for their destruction. Please acknowledge the receipt of this order.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, September 18, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State:

SIR: The Secretary of War directs me respectfully to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 26th ultimo, transmitting a translation of a note from the minister of Spain complaining of the conduct of the military authorities of New Orleans toward the firm of Messrs. Puig Brothers, merchants of that city,* and in reply to inform you that the subject has been referred to Major-General Butler for a full and prompt report in the premises.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON,

Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., September 18, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State:

SIR: The Secretary of War directs me respectfully to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 4th instant, transmitting the translation of two notes addressed to your Department, one from the Prussian minister and the other from the first secretary of the French Legation, relative to a tax on the subjects of their respective nations at New Orleans, levied by order of Major-General Butler, and requesting that this Department cause a full report to be made of the subject. The Secretary further requests me to inform you that Major-General Butler has been requested to report fully upon the points indicated in your communication.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON,

Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, September 18, 1862.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,

Commanding at New Orleans, La.

GENERAL: The Secretary of War directs me to transmit to you the accompanying translation of two notes received from the French and

note was addressed to him by the Prussian minister and the other by the first secretary of legation of France, relative to a tax on subjects of their respective nations at New Orleans, levied by your order, proportionate to the amounts which they are alleged to have subscribed to a loan to the municipal authorities of that city before it was reduced to the possession of the United States. The Secretary further instructs me to request that you will furnish, for the information of the Department of State, a full report on this subject, particularly as to the character of the loan made to the insurgents, and as to loyalty of the parties generally as well, in the special instances referred to.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

[To be sent No 4 - Translation.]

LEGATION OF FRANCE IN THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, August 29, 1864.

M. W. H. SEWARD, &c.:

SIR: Messrs. Ruchereau & Co., Jeanne Quettier & Co., bankers, and Mr. Lewis, a merchant, at New Orleans, have found themselves seized by General Orders, No. 55, issued by Major General Butler, under date of the 11th of this month, and struck with a contribution (25 per cent. of the amount of the sums subscribed by them, as well as themselves as for their proxies, to the loan issued by the so-called committee of public safety and guaranteed by the city. They have been obliged, under threat of seeing their property seized and sold at public auction, to pay within a period of seven days the sums which are demanded of them; but they have not done so without protesting, as well before General Butler as before the consul of France at New Orleans, against such a contribution.

It is certain, indeed, that in the month of March last, when the city of New Orleans, in virtue of its powers as a municipal corporation, raised bonds to be issued to the amount of about \$1,200,000, certain capitalists had a right to consider the purchase of these bonds as nothing but a simple investment. If it be recollected that at that period all possibility of remitting funds to Europe was out of the question, in consequence of the blockade and of the depreciation of exchange, which had fallen to two francs fifty centimes, or three times the dollar, there can be no astonishment that merchants or bankers, having funds in their hands to invest, as well for themselves as for their constituents, should have become purchasers of the bonds a question without inquiring the use which the city might make of their proceeds, and without surmising that a purely financial operation might one day be considered as an act of hostility, to some extent, against the Government of the United States and be punished as such by a fine.

At all events, measures which carry with them such a character of reprisal, it seems to me, ought not to reach foreigners who have in no manner violated neutrality, and I am confident that the Federal Government, on taking into consideration the observations which I have the honor to submit to you, will be pleased to order the restitution of the sums which the French subjects before mentioned have paid under the compulsion of threats, but with all reservations.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 18, 1862.

J. GEN. B. F. BUTLER,
Commanding at New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: The Secretary of War directs me to transmit to you the accompanying copy of three notes,* addressed to the Department of War by the Spanish minister, respecting the occurrences which took place on the arrival and departure of the Spanish steamer Cardenas [the U. S. steamer Rognoke at New Orleans in June last, and to request that you will report fully to this Department all the facts and circumstances connected therewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

CAIRO, ILL., September 18, 1862. 4 p. m.
(Received 6 p. m.)

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Major General Grant is sending here large lots of negro women and children, and directs me to ask you what to do with them. Parties Chicago and other cities wish them for servants. Will I be allowed to turn them over to a responsible committee, to be so employed? If not I transport at Government expense?

J. M. TUTTLE,
Brigadier General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 18, 1862. 7 p. m.

Brigadier General TUTTLE,
Commanding at Cairo:

You are authorized to turn over to responsible committees negro men and children, who will take in charge to provide them with employment and support in the Northern States, and you may furnish transportation at Government expense.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HARTFORD, CONN., September 18, 1862. 10 a. m.
(Received 10.15 a. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

It would essentially aid my organization of militia if you will accept a part of the quota of this State a battalion of true Irishmen, to be added to General Corcoran's brigade. I have arms and clothing ample. Give me a favorable answer, if possible, at once.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor.

* See June 28, August 7, and August 20, pp. 561, 566, 568.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., September 27, 1862. 10 a. m.

His Excellency Governor BUCKINGHAM,

Hartford, Conn.

A battalion of Irishmen will be accepted if raised, but no promise can be given to serve under Corcoran unless it may be thought expedient. All troops must serve where they may be required.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

Brigadier General and Assistant Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., September 27, 1862. 10 a. m.

Col. WILLIAM SCHOULER,

Adjutant-General of Massachusetts.

The Governor of Pennsylvania telegraphs to me, "I have made no offer of any kind to any one for arms. Have always refused to buy arms of any description. The agent would impose on you." Will you at once send by telegraph the name of the pretended agent to Governor Curtin, and all the circumstances that led to your telegraphing to the War Department respecting the sale of arms, and where the Enfield rifles now are that you offered to sell?

P. H. WATSON,

Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, September 18, 1862.

His Excellency Governor OLSEN,

Trenton, N. J.

Since you have determined not to allow the New Jersey troops to come to Washington to receive their arms, the arms will be sent to New Jersey as soon as they can be boxed and transported. I would take the liberty of suggesting that the route of travel from New Jersey here is not within eighty miles of the present position of an hostile force, and that the railroad across Maryland is guarded by 20,000 men, including the garrison of Baltimore.

P. H. WATSON,

Assistant Secretary of War.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,

New York, September 18, 1862.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

DEAR SIR: This will be handed to you by Major-General Sanford the commanding officer of the State militia in this city.

In reference to the subject of harbor defense, to which he proposes calling your attention, I would respectfully suggest that the militia under the general's command might be used in part for the carrying of the fortifications in our harbor. The equipment of the war require all the available force at the command of the National Government for service in the field. In General Sanford's opinion, the mous forts here will require about 3,000 men for effective defense.

Two artillery battalions of 800 men each, from the interior of the State, have been ordered by the Governor to garrison the forts, as I have been informed through the private secretary of His Excellency, but I have not yet learned of their arrival. Meantime we are liable at any moment to attack by rebel iron clad war steamers.

If General Sandford, who is located in this city at the point of danger, could, compatibly with military propriety and the rules of the service, be authorized to man the forts with the militia, and to use that force in the defense of the city, it would, I am satisfied, tend to hasten the completion of our preparations for defense, and at the same time avoid any withdrawal of strength from the army in the field.

I wrote to the Secretary of War on the 12th instant on this subject of harbor defense, requesting a few more guns for our forts, some of them rifled, and a few experienced gunners to instruct the inexperienced men who will man the forts.

I have just received from General Hallock an answer stating that at the present time it is impossible to send troops to New York; very available men must be in the field against the enemy."

I had not asked for troops, as we can furnish them ourselves; but as fact stated by General Hallock adds force to the suggestion I have made to you.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

GEORGE OPDYKE,

Mayor.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

New Orleans, La., September 30, 1862.

MR. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,*

Secretary of State;

SIR: I have the honor to report to you the following facts:

C. McBruggall Fogo, a British subject, resident many years in New Orleans, is about to make claim to the property of Wright & Allen, of New Orleans, which has been taken possession of by the U. S. authorities under the following state of facts:

Wright & Allen are cotton brokers, who claim to have property aside of New Orleans of \$2,000,000. They are most rabid rebels, and one of those who published a card advising the planters not to send forward their crops of cotton for the purpose of inducing foreign intervention.

Soon after we came here they mortgaged their real estate here, consisting of a house, for \$60,000 to planters in the State of Arkansas, and then sold the equity, together with their furniture, for \$5,000 to C. Fogo, who leased the house to one of them at a nominal rent, Mr. Fogo paying about \$4,500 per annum interest and taxes on the property and to receive nothing. His only payment, however, was by his own note on twelve months, which was sent to their friend the planter in Arkansas. Wright & Allen were then openly boasting that they could not take the oath of allegiance to the United States and were encouraging others to refuse and stand by secession.

In order to divest themselves of the last vestige of visible property upon which the confiscation act could take effect, having given to the law of their deceased partner, an Irishman, their note or notes for \$500, they then sell her their plate for that amount and then have

* Sent through the War Department.

it shipped under another name to Liverpool. A large number of others are following their example, and, indeed, all the property of New Orleans is changing into the hands of foreigners, and women to avoid the consequences of the confiscation act.

Believing all this to be colorable, I have resolved to make this a test case, and have seized this property and intend to hold it where it is until the matter can be submitted to the courts.

Mr. Fogo is sent to Washington to have this property given up as a test case. If the course of authority is to be interfered with in this case, it will be next to impossible to maintain order in this city. This Mr. Fogo has just had a large amount of sugar belonging to his brother, an aide to Governor Moore, given up to him by the decision of Reverdy Johnson. Emboldened by this experiment, he proposes to try once more. If successful, I should prefer that the Government should get some one else to hold New Orleans instead of myself.

Indeed, sir, I beg leave to add that another such commissioner as Mr. Johnson sent to New Orleans would render this city untenable. The town got itself into such a state while Mr. Johnson was here that he confessed to me he could hardly sleep from nervousness from fear of a rising, and hurried away, hardly completing his work, as soon as he heard Baton Rouge was to be attacked.

The result of his mission here has caused it to be understood that I am not supported by the Government; that I am soon to be relieved; that all my acts are to be overruled, and that a rebel may do anything he pleases in the city, as the worst will be a few days' imprisonment, when my successor will come and he will be released.

To such an extent has this thing gone that the inmates of the parish prison, sent there for grand larceny, robbery, and forgery, in humble imitation of the foreign consuls, have agreed together to send an agent to Washington to ask for a commission to investigate charges made by these thieves against the provost-marshal, by whose vigilance they were detected.

Alexander, the copper-smith, by his cry, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians," "the institution of slavery is in danger," did me much harm in Louisiana, from the effects of which I am just recovering, and the only fear I now have is that, if the last accounts are true, Mr. Johnson will have so much more nervous apprehensions for his personal safety in Baltimore than he had in New Orleans that he will want to come back here, now the yellow fever segment is over, and to a place of security.

I have done myself the honor to make this detail of the case at length to the State Department so that all the facts may be before it upon which I act. The inference from those facts must, from the nature of testimony, be left to my judgment until the courts can act authoritatively in the matter. Another reason why I have detailed these facts with such minuteness is, that in the report of Mr. Johnson furnished to the consuls to be read here every fact is suppressed which would form a shadow of justification for my acts and *ex parte* affidavits of parties accused by me of a fraudulent transfer of a large amount of property are the sole basis of the report.

True, by that report more than three-quarters of a million of specie is placed in the hands of one Forstall, a rebel, a leading member of the Southern Independent Association, a league wherein each member bound himself by a horrid and impious oath to resist unto death itself all attempts to restore the Union; a confederate of Sauls in the committee of the city which destroyed more than ten millions of

property by fire to prevent its coming into the hands of the U. S. authorities when the fleet passed the forts.

I beg of you, sir, to consider that I mention the characteristics of this report not in tone of complaint of the State Department, because if it is necessary to suppress the facts to impugn the motives and disown the acts of the commanding officer of an army in the field or to publish to those plotting the destruction of the Republic that he has had all control of public affairs in New Orleans taken from him and transferred to a subordinate because of the harshness of his administration, as was done in the dispatch to the minister of the Netherlands, even if the facts are not true, I bow to the mandate of "State necessity" without a murmur. I have made larger sacrifices than this for my country and am prepared for still greater if need be. But I only wish to make them when they will be useful, and therefore have pointed out the effect of the commissioner's report and the dispatch upon a turbulent, rebellious, uneasy, excitable, vindictive, brutalized, half foreign population, made mad by the exaggerated reports of the victories of their fellows, the fall of the National Capital, the invasion of the North, and incited to insubordination by the double hope that either by the success of the arms of their brethren or the interference of the National Executive in their behalf, they shall soon be released from the only Government which has ever held this city in quiet order and unplundering peace.

Awaiting instructions, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

HENRY RUTLER,

Major General, Commanding.

INDIANAPOLIS, *September 19, 1862.*

H. M. STANTON

I hope my dispatch respecting artillery horses sent several days ago will receive your undivided attention.

O. P. MORTON,

Governor of Indiana.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., September 19, 1862.

Governor MORTON,

Indianapolis

For what term do you propose to enlist your ten batteries?

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

INDIANAPOLIS, *September 19, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON

The batteries will be organized for three years or during the war.

O. P. MORTON,

Governor of Indiana.

AUGUSTA, ME., *September 19, 1862. 10 a. m.*

(Received 11.40 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The militia companies have already furnished their quota of drafted or volunteers in lieu thereof to nearly the full call. The men have

been examined by good surgeons appointed by me. Have gone into camp now. Captain Dana, U. S. Army, refuses to furnish subsistence for these until examined by U. S. surgeons. I had supposed that when a State was called on for militia, and it raised the men called for, and caused them to be examined, and offered them to the United States, it would receive them and subsist them, and muster them without the imposition of such conditions. Please answer by telegraph whether these men are to be received and subsisted by the United States.

I. WASHBURN, JR.

Boston, September 14, 1862.

Hon. P. H. WATSON:

Have received your telegraph. Will write or telegraph you the facts to-night. I am examining the matter.*

WM. SCHOLLER,
Adjutant-General of Massachusetts.

U. S. MUSTERING AND DRESSING OFFICE,
Harrisburg, Pa., September 14, 1862.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of telegraphic order, dated Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, September 17, 1862, directing "that the men who respond to the call of 50,000 by Governor Curtin * * * be mustered into the U. S. service for three months," * * * and to report that I immediately called upon the Governor and showed him the order. After reading it he said, "It cannot be done. The men did not come out for three months, and are not prepared for that term. They will not submit to it. Besides, this will break up the draft entirely." He then requested me to leave the telegraphic order with him, saying that he would answer it. With this I complied. He has not yet returned it to me.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. I. DUBOUE,
Captain, Eighth Infantry, Mustering Officer.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 19, 1862.

His Excellency WILLIAM SPRAGUE,
Governor of Rhode Island, Providence, R. I.

MY DEAR SIR: There has been some delay and difficulty in determining the best organization of sharpshooters. They are regarded as a very valuable corps, especially for the protection of batter * * * * *. It is now required some departure from the general * * * * *. The commanding general in chief has concluded that the organization should be by separate companies, to be under the disposition of the commanding general in the field, and employed as circumstances shall require. You may therefore organize as many

* See September 23, p. 576.

eparate companies of sharpshooters as may be in your power, and report to the Department as each company is organized.

Yours, truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, September 20, 1862.

General KETCHUM,
Springfield, Ill.

How many regiments are there in Illinois ready for service but for the want of arms? How many arms have you there ready for distribution?

A. LINCOLN.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *September 20, 1862.*

President LINCOLN:

Six regiments under orders; nine armed, but want pay; ten ordered, but not filled or paid; eighteen organizing. Governor insists on ordering regiments off, but not ordered until paid, and delayed for want of money. Not been able to see Governor for several days, but have had eight regiments ordered within last three days. Arms for distribution 16,429, but no accoutrements.

W. SCOTT KETCHUM,
Proprietor General and Inspector-General.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *September 20, 1862.*

Gen. E. M. STANTON:

Referring to your dispatch of 14 August concerning reorganization of three-months' volunteers, I wish to know [if] these regiments may now reorganize and have benefit of bounty and advance pay, as herein stated.

ALLEN C. FULLER,
Adjutant-General.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, *September 20, 1862 10 a. m.*

(Received 12.30 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR:

Have sent five regiments to Saint Louis; have six more nearly clothed. Am making up the cloth sent for ten more regiments, but where are the arms?

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 20, 1862.

Governor WASHBURN,
Augusta, Me.

Orders have been given to muster in and subside the militia companies furnished by your State.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 16, 1862.

Brigadier-General STROSCU:

You will please take charge of the forwarding of troops from the State of New York and other Eastern States, as may hereafter be directed from time to time, devoting all your attention and energy to this important duty. You will report to this Department by telegraph whatever obstacles you may find in this duty, in order that as far as possible they may be removed, and apply for instructions whenever needed. Apply to the quartermaster for such quarters as may be required for your duties, which will be furnished on presentation of this order.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

F. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 16, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE OGDYKE,

Mayor of New York:

SIR: Your letter of the 18th instant to the President in regard to garrisoning the forts in New York Harbor with militia has been received, and the proper instructions for carrying out your suggestions have been sent to Major-General Morgan, commanding the department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 20, 1862.

Maj. Gen. E. D. MORGAN,

Commanding, &c., New York:

GENERAL: The mayor of New York has addressed a letter to the President suggesting that a portion of the New York City militia under General Sandford be taken to garrison the forts in the harbor and all the volunteers be sent forward to the field. The suggestion is approved, and you are directed to take such measures as you may deem proper to carry it into effect. There is a most pressing necessity for more troops in the field in this vicinity, and it is hoped that this arrangement will assist you in supplying this want, while it will at the same time afford the New York militia an opportunity to learn the use of artillery in forts. You will report the number of the militia which you propose to use for the object indicated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., September 20, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

All the forces of Pennsylvania have been forwarded by the Governor, as directed by the General Government. It is now a question of home defense for our own capital, and if you have surplus guns and ammunition in the West or East it is believed that our citizens would rise en masse to protect the capital, provided you would give them any means of doing so.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., September 21, 1862.

Adjt. Gen. ALLEN C. FULLER,

Springfield, Ill.;

The three months' men may be immediately reorganized for three years or during the war, and shall receive the bounty and advance pay upon being mustered in.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, September 21, 1862.

Governor MORTON,

Indianapolis;

Instructions have been given for the purchase of horses for your en batteries.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., September 21, 1862.

N. B. BAKER,

Adjutant-General of Iowa, Davenport;

To what place shall the arms for Iowa troops be sent? They are ready.

P. H. WATSON,

*Assistant Secretary of War.*COLUMBUS, OHIO, *September 21, 1862 5.00 p. m.*

(Received 8.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

On the 12th ultimo you authorized me to retain three-months' regiments, allowing bounty, &c. I could not succeed while they were in the field. They are now being mustered out. With authority to reimburse the usual bounty I think I can now reorganize them. What say you?

DAVID TOD.

DAVENPORT, *September 22, 1862.*

P. H. WATSON, Esq.,

Assistant Secretary of War.

Send arms and accouterments to this point.

N. B. BAKER.

LEAVENWORTH, *September 22, 1862.*

General C. P. HUCKINGHAM:

SIR: It is earnestly requested that Major Hunt may be ordered to pay the one month's advance to the three new regiments in this State without delay.

Respectfully,

J. H. LANE,

Commissioner of Recruiting.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Boston, September 22, 1862.

P. H. WATSON, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have made such inquiries in regard to the sale of those Enfield rifles as satisfied me that there has been deceit and deception in the parties who pretended to have them for sale.

The first that I knew about them Hon. Josiah Dunham, naval store-keeper at Charlestown, came to me and stated that he knew of certain parties that had a lot of Enfield and other rifles for sale, and wished to know if the State wanted any. I answered that we did not want any. At his request I wrote to the adjutant-generals of the other New England States if they were in want of any. They answered in the negative, with the exception of the adjutant-general of Connecticut. I then wanted to see the guns and one was brought which I found was one of the ill-finished Prussian muskets. I told the party that I would have nothing to do with such arms, but if he would take it to Watertown and get Captain Rodman to test it, and state in writing what it was worth, I would state the fact to the adjutant-general of Connecticut. Mr. Berret, a brother of the late mayor of Washington, was the person with whom I had this conversation and it was he that took the musket to Watertown. Captain Rodman declined to test the gun without express orders from the War Department; such was the end of that.

A day or two afterward Mr. Dunham and Mr. Berret called on me again and said they had the refusal for a certain number of days of a lot of Enfield rifles which were in bond, as I understood them, which they would sell to the Government, and they asked me to telegraph to you in regard to them, which I did. The result was when you offered to buy them at the price named, they informed me that they had been sold to Pennsylvania for the price named in my telegram to you, but they had 18,000 more which they would sell to the Government at the same price that they had sold the others to Pennsylvania, and that Pennsylvania was ready to take them at that price. I showed Berret, who came to my office, your telegram in answer to mine, and told him I wanted an explanation such as you asked for. He promised to give it to me that forenoon, but I have not seen him since. On Saturday I saw Mr. Dunham and showed him your last telegram in which Governor Curtin denied having made or authorized the sale of such arms to Pennsylvania. He then told me that all he knew about the business was what he learned from Mr. Berret, who told him that a person in New York, named Welsh, had the guns for sale, and that he had sold them to Pennsylvania, and it was upon this that he had telegraphed to you. This is a simple narrative of the facts as they have occurred. I have no doubt that Dunham was deceived as to the sale of the guns. Whether Berret was a dupe of Welsh, I cannot say. As he has stated I do not think he was. He has not been near me since Thursday last. I shall endeavor to find out more about the case and will let you know what it is.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

WM. SCHOUTER,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MISSOURI STATE MILITIA,
Saint Louis, September 11, 1862

Major General HALLOCK.

GENERAL: I see that questions are about to arise here with some of the U. S. officers which you can settle without difficulty before they assume an unpleasant aspect.

You know the character of the force which I raised as State militia under my arrangement with the President. Beside that force I have proceeded to enroll the entire militia of the State.

As yet you are the major general of the State militia. General Schofield was commissioned brigadier general of the State militia, and the command was by your order assigned to him. At that time there was no other militia organization than the troops organized under the arrangement with the President.

Belzadler General Davidson is now in command of the Saint Louis District. He is an officer of volunteers, but not of the State militia. He claims the right to command the enrolled militia and to order them into service, they not now being in actual service.

Questions arise in respect both to the force organized under my arrangement with the President and the mass of the militia enrolled.

I assert that the force I raised under my arrangement with the President is a State force and not a U. S. force. The document filed at the War Department signed by the President will determine this. That document provides that the force to be raised shall be ordered and operate with the troops in the service of the United States, and determines what officer shall command the combined force. The President in making the agreement stipulated that the commanding general of the department should be commissioned by the Governor major general of the State militia.

These provisions as well as the whole tenor of the paper show the understanding of the parties to be that the force was to be a State force, and it was only to prevent a possible difficulty that the unity of command was provided for by making the same officer the general of both descriptions of forces.

I call your attention to this question now, not because any difficulty has arisen, but to prevent its occurrence.

The next question is, What authority has a general of volunteers or the enrolled militia never called into the service of the United States?

I say, none whatever. This you can decide in a moment. I put the question to you in order to prevent any difficulty arising between General Davidson and any of the officers commissioned in the militia. Do not think General Davidson acts upon any other influence than mistaken judgment.

Be good enough to express your judgment in such form that the men will understand it as equivalent to an order.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. R. GAMBLE.

New York, September 22, 1862

H. EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

RE: I have the honor to make the following report of the movement troops and the condition of regiments in the U. S. A. of New York. Six regiments have left for Washington since July 1st. The 1st Battalion of Artillery, 430 men, leaves this afternoon for Washington.

The following regiments, encamped in this vicinity, number as follows: The Second Regiment of the Empire Brigade, Col. P. J. Claassen, East New York, numbers 700 men. This is the One hundred and thirty second Regiment New York Volunteers. The Third Regiment, Empire Brigade, Colonel Leverick, East New York, numbers 500 men. The Fourth [Regiment], Empire Brigade, Colonel Burke, East New York numbers 425 men. Colonel Allen's regiment, No. 145, Staten Island numbers 614 men. The Second Regiment, Metropolitan Guard, No. 133, numbers 700 men. The Third Regiment, Metropolitan Guard, Colonel Benedict, numbers 600 men. This is all the information I have been able to receive about the regiments in this vicinity up to this hour. They are all delayed because they lack the minimum number of men, but measures are now adopted to consolidate and fill them all up this week. The regiments composing the Corcoran Legion are all very small, none numbering more than 400 men. What will be done with these I have not learned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. K. STRONG,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

COLUMBUS, September 22, 1862—10.45 a. m.

(Received 12.15 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I leave for Altoona, Pa., to-morrow morning. Will be absent several days.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 22, 1862.
Governor TOD,
Columbus, Ohio:

If your health will permit I hope you will extend your trip to Washington. There are many things I would like to consult you about and would be glad to have you make my house your home while here.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, September 22, 1862.
Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I will accept your kind invitation.

D. TOD,
Governor.

CONSULATE OF PRUSSIA,
New Orleans, September 23, 1862.
Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commanding Department of the Gulf.

GENERAL. Captain Kien, of the Prussian ship Essex, handed to me yesterday the order issued under your authority by the collector of

this port, asking for the delivery of certain specified packages laden on board his vessel, and informed me at the same time that he refused compliance.

You are no doubt aware that the bills of lading for the packages in question, signed respectively on the 9th and 15th instant, are in possession of the shippers, and in order to hold the vessel harmless and to avoid complication in Liverpool, her port of destination, it will either be necessary that the bills of lading be returned to the captain on delivery here of the packages, or that the same be taken from his vessel by force.

In your note addressed to me on the 19th instant (receipt of which I have the honor to acknowledge herewith) the said packages are declared to be contraband, and in this connection I would beg leave to observe that by the sixth section of the confiscation act they would only become such after the 23d, or perhaps have become such after the 18th by the operation of your General Orders, No. 73. It [There] existed, therefore, on the 15th instant no cause for the detention of the Essex.

I have now herewith to hand you the protest entered by Captain Khat against the detention of his vessel, and of which I shall also forward a copy to the Prussian minister at Washington.

The Essex bears great daily expense. She claims damages to the extent of \$500 in gold per diem, and it is therefore of importance to bring this question to an issue either in one way or another; and begging that you will give it your early consideration,

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. KRUTTSCHNITT,

Acting Consul of Prussia.

P. S. Captain Khat requests me to state that he wishes it to be distinctly understood that the non-compliance on his part with your order should only be attributed to his desire to guard himself against difficulties in Liverpool, and to no other motive.

J. KRUTTSCHNITT,

Acting Consul.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, September 23, 1862.

ACTING PRUSSIAN CONSUL,
New Orleans:

SIR: I have received yours of the 23d, containing protest.

The ship Essex has been at liberty to depart since the date of the collector's letter to you. If the captain choose to lay here longer, he does it at his own risk and expense.

I suppose it is within the province of a military commander to determine for himself, and upon his own responsibility, what he may judge the necessity of his position will allow to be shipped from the port under his command. I have exercised that discretion, and I do not require any interpretation of my orders from the acting Prussian consul to govern my action.

I take leave to call [to] your attention that the only Prussian consul accredited here is in command of rebel forces in the field while his wife remains in this jurisdiction.

While I have endeavored and shall still endeavor to interfere as little as possible with any acts either of commerce of your countrymen or official acts of yourself, as I have endeavored to extend to you every courtesy, I am not a little surprised at your action in regard to ship Essex. I shall not use force to take the obnoxious packages out of the Essex, because I believe that very force would be made a subject of complaint; but I repeat what I have already said: Until the master of the Essex delivers those packages to the custom-house officer the ship cannot sail, and if he remains as he is now doing it must be at his own risk and peril.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

B. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *September 23, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

If you desire it, this State can furnish an additional regiment of cavalry.

RICH. YATTES,
Governor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 23, 1862—7.35 p. m.*

Hon. J. H. LANE,
Leavenworth, Kans.:

You are not authorized to organize Indians, nor any but loyal white men. Funds to pay the regiments will be forwarded as soon as the money can be had from the Treasury.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

Address of loyal Governors to the President, adopted at a meeting of Governors of loyal States, held to take measures for the more active support of the Government, at Altoona, Pa., on the 24th day of September, 1862.

After nearly one year and a half spent in contest with an armed and gigantic rebellion against the National Government of the United States, the duty and the purpose of the loyal States and people continue, and must always remain as they were at its origin—namely, to restore and perpetuate the authority of this Government and the life of the Nation. No matter what consequences are involved in our fidelity, this work of restoring the Republic, preserving the institutions of democratic liberty, and justifying the hopes and toils of our fathers shall not fail to be performed.

And we pledge, without hesitation, to the President of the United States the most loyal and cordial support, hereafter as heretofore, in the exercise of the functions of his great office. We recognize in him the Chief Executive Magistrate of the Nation, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, their responsible and constitutional head, whose rightful authority and power, as well as the constitutional powers of Congress, must be rigorously and religiously

guarded and preserved, as the condition on which alone our form of government and the constitutional rights and liberties of the people themselves can be saved from the wreck of anarchy or from the gulf of despotism.

In submission to the laws which may have been or which may be duly enacted, and to the lawful orders of the President, co-operating always in our own spheres with the National Government, we mean to continue in the most vigorous exercise of all our lawful and proper powers, contending against treason, rebellion, and the public enemies, and, whether in public life or in private station, supporting the arms of the Union until its cause shall conquer, until final victory shall perch upon its standard, or the rebel foe shall yield a dutiful, rightful, and unconditional submission.

And, impressed with the conviction that an army of reserve ought, until the war shall end, to be constantly kept on foot, to be raised, armed, equipped, and trained at home, and ready for emergencies, we respectfully ask the President to call for such a force of volunteers for one year's service, of not less than 100,000 in the aggregate, the quotas of each State to be raised after it shall have filled its quota of the requisitions already made both for volunteers and militia. We believe that this would be a measure of military prudence, while it would greatly promote the military education of the people.

We hail with heart-felt gratitude and encouraged hope the proclamation of the President issued on the 23d instant declaring emancipated from their bondage all persons held to service or labor as slaves in the rebel States, whose rebellion shall last until the 1st day of January now next ensuing.* The right of any person to retain authority to compel any portion of the subjects of the National Government to rebel against it, or to maintain its enemies, implies in those who are allowed possession of such authority the right to rebel themselves; and therefore the right to establish martial law or military government in a State or Territory in rebellion implies the right and the duty of the Government to liberate the minds of all men living therein by appropriate proclamations and assurances of protection, in order that all who are capable, intellectually and morally, of loyalty and obedience, may not be forced into treason as the unwilling tools of rebellious traitors. To have continued indefinitely the most efficient cause, support, and stay of the rebellion would have been, in our judgment, unjust to the loyal people whose treasures and lives are made a willing sacrifice on the altar of patriotism—would have discriminated against the wife who is compelled to surrender her husband, against the parent who is to surrender his child to the hardships of the camp and the perils of battle, in favor of rebel masters permitted to retain their slaves. It would have been a final decision alike against humanity, justice, the rights and dignity of the Government, and against sound and wise national policy. The decision of the President to strike at the root of the rebellion will lend new vigor to the efforts and new life and hope to the hearts of the people. Cordially tendering to the President our respectful assurances of personal and official confidence, we trust and believe that the policy now inaugurated will be crowned with success, will give speedy and triumphant victories over our enemies, and secure to this Nation and this people the blessing and favor of Almighty God. We believe that the blood of the heroes who have already fallen, and those who may yet give their lives to their country, will not have been shed in vain.

* Proclamation embodied in General Orders, No. 130, next last.

The splendid valor of our soldiers, their patient endurance, their manly patriotism, and their devotion to duty, demand from us and from all their countrymen the homage of the sincerest gratitude and the pledge of our constant re-enforcement and support. A just regard for these brave men, whom we have contributed to place in the field, and for the importance of the duties which may lawfully pertain to us hereafter, has called us into friendly conference. And now, presenting to our National Chief Magistrate this conclusion of our deliberations, we devote ourselves to our country's service, and will surround the President with our constant support, trusting that the fidelity and zeal of the loyal States and people will always assure him that he will be constantly maintained in pursuing with the utmost vigor this war for the preservation of the national life and the hope of humanity.

A. G. CURTIN.

JOHN A. ANDREW.

RICHARD YATES.

ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr.

EDWARD SALOMON.

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

O. P. MORTON.

By D. G. ROSE, *his representative*.

WM. SPRAGUE.

F. H. PEIRPOINT.

DAVID TOD.

N. S. BERRY.

AUSTIN BLAIR.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 139. } *Washington, September 24, 1862.*

The following proclamation by the President is published for the information and government of the Army and all concerned:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, do hereby declare and declare that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the purpose of preserving the constitutional relation between the United States and the States, and the people thereof, in which States that relation has been suspended or disturbed.

That it is my purpose upon the next meeting of Congress to recommend the adoption of a practical measure tendering pecuniary aid to the free acceptance or rejection of all slave States, so called, the people whereof may wish to be retained in American Union, and which States may then have voluntarily adopted, or shall thereafter voluntarily adopt, immediate or gradual abolition of slavery, with the exception of persons held as slaves by the Government of the United States, and that the effort to conserve the status of African descent, with their consent, upon this continent at all where, with the previously obtained consent of the governments existing there, shall be maintained.

That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, in all its official proceedings, shall recognize and acknowledge the fact, that on that day, such persons were then under the authority of the United States, and shall make no claim for their freedom.

That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States, and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States.

That attention is hereby called to an act of Congress entitled "An act to make an additional Article of War," approved March 13, 1862, and which act is in the words and figures following:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war for the government of the Army of the United States, and shall be obeyed and observed as such:

"ARTICLE . . . All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor who may have escaped from any persons to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due; and any officer who shall be found guilty by a court martial of violating this article shall be dismissed from the service.

"SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage."

Also, to the ninth and tenth sections of an act entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862, and which sections are in the words and figures following:

"SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army; and all slaves captured from such persons, or deserted by them and coming under the control of the Government of the United States; and all slaves of such persons found on [or] being within any place occupied by rebel forces and afterward occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude and not again hold us slaves.

"SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That no slave escaping into any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, from any other State, shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime, or some offense against the laws, unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due is his lawful owner, and has not borne arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto; and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretence whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service."

And I do hereby certify upon and order all persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States to observe, obey, and enforce, within their respective spheres of service, the act and sections above recited.

And the Executive will in due time recommend that all citizens of the United States who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the rebellion shall (upon the restoration of the constitutional relation between the United States and their respective States and people, if that relation shall have been suspended or disturbed) be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 140. } *Washington, September 24, 1862.*

ORDER RESPECTING SPECIAL PROVOST-MARSHALS AND DEFINING THEIR DUTIES.

First. There shall be a Provost-Marshal-General of the War Department, whose headquarters will be at Washington, and who will have the immediate supervision, control, and management of the corps.

Second. There will be appointed in each State one or more special provost-marshals, as necessity may require, who will report to and receive instructions and orders from the Provost-Marshal-General of the War Department.

Third. It will be the duty of the special provost-marshals to arrest all deserters, whether regulars, volunteers, or militia, and send them to the nearest military commander or military post, where they can be cared for and sent to their respective regiments; to arrest, upon the warrant of the judge-advocate, all disloyal persons subject to arrest under the orders of the War Department; to inquire into and report treasonable practices, seize stolen or embezzled property of the Government, detect spies of the enemy, and perform such other duties as may be enjoined upon them by the War Department; and report all their proceedings promptly to the Provost-Marshal-General.

Fourth. To enable special provost-marshals to discharge their duties efficiently, they are authorized to call on any available military force within their respective districts, or else to employ the assistance of citizens, constables, sheriffs, or police officers, so far as may be necessary, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Provost-Marshal-General of the War Department, with the approval of the Secretary of War.

Fifth. Necessary expenses incurred in this service will be paid on duplicate bills certified by the special provost-marshals, stating the time and nature of the service, after examination and approval by the Provost-Marshal-General.

Sixth. The compensation of special provost-marshals will be ——— dollars per month, and actual traveling expenses and postage will be refunded on bills certified under oath and approved by the Provost-Marshal-General.

Seventh. All appointments in this service will be subject to be revoked at the pleasure of the Secretary of War.

Eighth. All orders heretofore issued by the War Department conferring authority upon other officers to act as provost-marshals (except those who have received special commissions from the War Department) are hereby revoked.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *September 24, 1862.*

(Received 12.30 a. m. 25th.)

His Excellency President LINCOLN:

The following resolution was this day unanimously adopted by the Republican Convention:

Resolved, That we cordially indorse the proclamation of freedom and confiscation of the President issued September 22, 1862, as a great and imperative war measure.

presented to the salvation of the Union, and we hereby pledge all truly loyal citizens to sustain him in complete and faithful enforcement.

FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN,
Lieutenant Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 24, 1862.

Governor AYER,
Springfield, Ill.

An additional regiment of cavalry will be accepted.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *September 24, 1862.*

(Received 9 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON.

The constitution of the State of Indiana contains the following provision

No person conscientiously opposed to bearing arms shall be compelled to do military duty, but such person shall pay an equivalent for exemption, the amount to be prescribed by law

Our Legislature has omitted to fix any equivalent for such exemption. This omission can be supplied by you under section 1 of the act of July 17, 1862. Will you please fix the amount and advise me of it as early as possible?

O. P. MORTON.

GENERAL ORDERS, 1 WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 111. *Washington, September 25, 1862.*

The following proclamation by the President is published for the information and government of the Army and all concerned:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it has become necessary to call into the service not only volunteers but also portions of the militia of the States by draft, in order to suppress the insurrection existing in the United States, and disloyal persons are not adequately restrained by the ordinary processes of law from hindering this measure and from giving aid and comfort in various ways to the insurrection;

Now, therefore, be it ordered

First, That during the existing insurrection, and as a necessary measure for suppressing the same, all rebels and insurgents, their agents and abettors, within the United States, and all persons discouraging volunteer enlistments, resisting militia drafts, or guilty of any disloyal practice, affording aid and comfort to rebels against the authority of the United States, shall be subject to martial law, and liable to trial and punishment by court-martial or military commission.

Second, That the writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended in respect to all persons arrested, or who are now, or hereafter during the rebellion shall be, imprisoned in any fort, camp, arsenal, military prison, or other place of confinement by any military authority, or by the sentence of any court-martial or military commission.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-fourth day of September, in the
of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence
the United States the eighty-seventh.

By the President:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 25, 1862

Governor GAMBLE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

No authority can be granted to raise regiments for service in particular commanders. Every regiment must serve wherever under whomsoever the exigencies of the war may require. Regiments for Sigel, therefore, cannot be authorized, for having been done some cases much trouble and discontent and prejudice to the service has ensued.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War

New York, N. Y., September 26, 1862.
(Received 2 p. m. 27th,

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have been delayed in procuring arms by excitement and spirit speculation induced by appearance of State agents in market. As soon as Indiana, and Massachusetts are here, and it is said New York also. I have bought 90,000, of which 20,000 are Enfield; 10,000 French, equal to Enfield; 20,000 Prussian smooth-bore, equal to Springfield smooth-bore, and 40,000 are the Marshall, offered at Washington at \$7.50 and bought here for \$7, or \$20,000 less than they were offered. I expect to secure a large additional number of arms. If I can complete business by 5 in the afternoon I will have to-night otherwise to-morrow night. There is boundless rejoicing among the people--Democrats and Whigs--that the President has set time when he will cease to be a negro-driver for the rebels in arms, keeping the slaves in subjection, and diligently working to furnish supplies to masters absent from home fighting to subvert us.

P. H. WATSON

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 26, 1862

His Excellency Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis:

Please say what amount would in your opinion be a fair compensation to be paid by persons conscientiously opposed to bearing arms and thus exempt under the constitution of Indiana.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *September 26, 1862* 8 p. m.
(Received 1 a. m. 27th.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. BECKENBACH:

In reply to your dispatch of this date, in my opinion a fair commutation to be paid by persons conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, and thus exempt under the constitution of Indiana, should not be less than \$200 per man.

O. P. MORFON,
Governor of Indiana.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 26, 1862.

Capt. R. I. DONNER,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

SIR: I have respectfully to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant in reference to the muster into service for three months of the 50,000 troops called for by His Excellency the Governor. In reply I am instructed to inform you that the order was given not with the intention of holding the said troops for three months if the exigency making them necessary should sooner pass, but to guard against complications as to pay, &c., which always arise where troops are not regularly received. Had they been mustered in under the requirements of the telegram order they would without doubt have been mustered out so soon as the State was no longer threatened. As the case now stands a muster into and out of service will be necessary before the troops can be paid by the General Government.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

T. M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 27, 1862.

Brigadier-General MEYER,
Quartermaster-General U. S. Army:

SIR: The Secretary of War is informed that a large number of colored men are employed in this district and in Alexandria as teamsters and laborers, at the rate of \$25 per month and a ration to the former, and \$20 and a ration to the latter. In view of the fact that the Government is supplying several hundred women and children of the same class, who are unable to find employment, and also furnishes medical care, support, and attendance to the sick and helpless, the Secretary directs that you cause \$5 per month to be deducted from the pay of the said colored teamsters and laborers in the Quartermaster's Department, to be paid over to a commissioner who will be appointed by the Secretary of War, and who will expend the fund thus accruing for the benefit of the women and children, and as a hospital fund for the sick among the men from whom it is derived.

I am, sir, &c.,

[Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 14, 1862.

Copy respectfully referred to the Commissary-General of Subsistence, who will carry out the same measures in regard to soldiers employed in the Subsistence Department.

By order of the Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 27, 1862.

His Excellency Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis:

The commutation to be paid by persons conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, and thus exempt under the constitution of Indiana, will be \$200.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., September 27, 1862.

(Received 12.300 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

There is nothing in the conduct of the Indiana troops who were sent to Munfordville or Richmond that reflects the slightest discredit upon them. The mismanagement and imbecility of the officers who placed them in exposed positions, and left them to be cut to pieces by the overwhelming numbers. If it is proposed to put them into the hands of the State as a punishment to them and a warning to others, their friends, and the State an injustice will be done, and the memory of the disaster will be never forgotten. Disasters that result from the mismanagement of officers high in command should not be visited upon the soldiers who are the victims.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 27, 1862.

Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis:

No opinion has been expressed by this Department in respect to the conduct of the Indiana troops, but only a concurrence in a resolution passed by yourself respecting the surrender at Munfordville or Richmond. The same justice will be received by them as by troops from other States, and they will be expected to conform to regulations as to the grade of service they may require. Nothing has been said by this Department to indicate a design of punishment or reprimand in respect to them, but a reason suggested for the action of the Department, which it is hoped will on reflection commend itself to your judgment.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, September 27, 1862.

His Excellency Governor GAMBLE,

Saint Louis:

Governor: Yours of the 22d in relation to command of volunteers and militia officers is received.

I am informed that the General Government has uniformly acted on the ground that the clause of the Constitution (art. I, sec. 8, p. 15) respecting the "appointment of officers and the authority of training the militia" refers only to the officers of the organization under which they are brought into the service of the United States, and that the commanding or "governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States" belongs to the Federal Government, or, in other words, may be "prescribed by Congress." For example, when the militia of a State is called into the service of the United States by regiments, the regimental officers must be appointed by the State; so when called in by brigades, the brigade officers must also be so appointed. But it by no means follows that these regiments or brigades when once in the service are to be commanded always and only by officers so appointed. On the contrary, such organizations are to be "governed" or commanded as may be prescribed by Congress, or, in the absence of any law on that subject, as may be directed by the President as Commander-in-Chief, always in conformity with the common law of military usage. Thus, regiments of militia mustered into the service of the United States would be under the orders of a brigade commander of proper rank designated by law or by the President.

The act of July 17, 1862, conforms to the foregoing view of the constitutional provision and to the uniform practice of the Government. Section 2 of that act provides that the militia when called into service "shall be organized in the mode prescribed by law for volunteers" that is, the organization must be by batteries and regiments, and the officers of such batteries and regiments are to be appointed by the States; but the brigade, division, and army corps commanders are to be appointed by the President.

A familiar and effective mode of testing the correctness of any construction of a constitutional or legal provision is to consider the consequences of a different one. Let us suppose that militia in the service of the United States can be commanded only by officers appointed by the States—for this matter of command is the real question involved. Suppose a single battery, battalion, or regiment of militia be called into service. It could under this view be commanded only by officers of the State in which it was raised. It might be attached to a brigade, division, or army corps of regulars or volunteers, but the generals of such commands could give it no orders. No use could be made of it until the particular State appointed an officer of higher rank than the commander of the corps, and the United States mustered him into service. Again, suppose there are ten regiments from different States in the same corps, there must be ten distinct and independent commanders to that corps; for the appointment must be by the States respectively, and an officer appointed by one State cannot command the militia of another State while in the service of the United States. It can hardly be supposed that the framers of the Constitution intended to authorize the use of the State militia in the service of the United States and at the same time to put such restrictions upon that use as to render it impossible.

Let us now put this question to a practical test. The President under the authority of the law of July 15, has called for a draft of 300,000 men from the militia of the loyal States. These men so drafted are to be organized into regiments by the several States and mustered into the service of the United States by regiments as organized and officered by the States respectively. What is to be done with the militia regiments when so mustered into the service of the United States? The law contemplates that they are to be used the same as any other troops in the United States, and to be assigned to brigade divisions, and army corps under regular or volunteer commands legally appointed by the President of the United States. But if State militia can be commanded only by officers appointed by the State respectively, we have twenty or thirty separate and independent organizations which cannot be made to act in conjunction, and which are bound to obey only the orders of the officers appointed by their own State. Could any one imagine a more perfect state of military anarchy? Troops in the service of the United States, paid and subsided by the United States, and yet not "governed" or commanded by the United States! Such a construction of the Constitution opens to the shortest possible road to dissolution and anarchy. I have no doubt that the practice of the Government in regard to the militia in the service of the United States is in perfect accordance with the constitutional provision referred to, and that a battery, battalion, or regiment of militia, when mustered into service, can be commanded by any officer of proper rank appointed by the United States.

In regard to rank, the Army Regulations are very specific. Paragraph 9 provides that officers commissioned by the United States rank as officers of like grade commissioned by a State.

Adopting this view of the general question, we will now examine how far the terms of the authority given by the President to the Governor of Missouri to raise militia for the service of the United States excepts such forces from the general rule of command while in the service. This authority does not prescribe how this militia force was to be received into the service of the United States, but it was in fact under the orders of the War Department, received by companies or regiments, and when four regiments were received, the Government appointed a brigadier-general and brigade staff officers. It seems to have been the intention that when these troops were brigaded they should have their own brigade commanders, and also that they should be subject to the general command only of the commander of the department. But it also seems to have been understood that the militia force might be used in other ways than as separate and distinct brigades and regiments, and that the exigencies of the service might require parts of it to serve in conjunction with other troops when the militia officers were to be commanded by U. S. officers of the same grade. In fact, this militia force has never served in the field by brigades, but by regiments and companies, or detachments, and when they act in a district, or at a post, or in campaign "in conjunction with other troops, they must be commanded by the officer highest in rank, whether he be a militia officer or not.

But you draw a distinction between a regiment of the Regular Army and of volunteers in regard to his right to command the Missouri militia when acting in conjunction with other troops. I do not think such a distinction was intended by the President's call, both regular and volunteers being component parts of the Army. It is not intended. It could not be admitted on the general rule of command.

In regard to the other point presented in your letter, I agree with you that the commanding officer of a military district can assume no command over the enrolled State militia until the same is brought into the service of the United States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

ALBANY, N. Y., *September 21, 1862.*

(Received 1.15 p. m. 20th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

SIR: The following regiments of infantry and battalions of artillery have left and will leave for Washington on the dates respectively named below: September 21, One hundred and forty eighth New York Volunteers (Geneva), Colonel Johnson; September 23, One hundred and forty ninth New York Volunteers (Syracuse), Colonel Barnum; September 25, One hundred and sixty ninth New York Volunteers (Troy), Colonel Buell; September 26, One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers (Schuylers), Colonel Danforth; One hundred and fifty-seventh New York Volunteers (Hamilton), Colonel Brown; September 27, One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Volunteers (Binghamton), Colonel Ireland; One hundred and forty-fifth New York Volunteers (Staten Island), Colonel Allen; One hundred and forty-seventh New York Volunteers (Oswego), Colonel Warner; September 28, One hundred and thirty-second New York Volunteers (Brooklyn), Colonel Claassen. Four battalions of artillery, two of which left on the 18th and two on the 20th instant, all for three years or the war. Eleven thousand six hundred recruits for regiments in the field have received State bounty, and have also been forwarded to their regiments since the last of July.

E. D. MORGAN.

Dated 27th and left at the office this morning [29th].

NORWICH, CONN., *September 28, 1862.*

General C. P. HUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Are volunteers for nine months or enlisted men allowed to furnish substitutes? Reply.

WM. A. HUCKINGHAM,
Governor of Connecticut.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 145. } *Washington, September 30, 1862.*

I. The Department is informed that certain general officers of the volunteer service, on being relieved from their commands or transferred from one command to another, have occasionally carried off with them the soldiers employed as clerks or orderlies at their former headquarters. Not only had they no right and should have known better than to do so, but it was wrong in their superiors in command to permit it; nor will it again be permitted.

H. All soldiers so separated from their regiments will be immediately returned to them; and the commanding officers of all regiments from which men are thus irregularly detached shall, if the latter be not returned within a reasonable time, promptly report the facts to this office for the further action of the Department.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.]

WASHINGTON, September 10, 1862.

From casualties in the field and from absence by reason of sickness many volunteer regiments have not a sufficient number of officers to command them. It is important that vacancies caused by deaths and resignations be filled with the least possible delay. The Governors of the several States are earnestly requested to fill these vacancies by promoting officers and non-commissioned officers and privates who have distinguished themselves in the field, or who have shown a capacity for military command. Without the hope of promotion there is no encouragement to a faithful performance of duty and no stimulus to deeds of valor. Moreover, the discipline and efficiency of an army depend in a great measure upon the character and qualifications of its officers. Without good officers the very best soldiers soon become a mere military mob, the inefficiency of which is increased by its numbers.

H. W. HALLACK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., September 10, 1862.

His Excellency Governor BUCKINGHAM,

Norwich, Conn.:

Enlisted men who have been mustered into service cannot furnish substitutes.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARTFORD, September 24, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

Can volunteers who have not been mustered into service furnish substitutes?

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., September 29, 1862.

Adj. Gen. JOHN L. HODSDON,

Augusta, Me.:

Nine-months' men can only be received as militia in full regiments. By order of Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

I have regiments and companies of militia between minimum and maximum, and it is very desirable that they should be mustered and receive clothing, which is here and which they need. Please authorize Major Gardner to muster them. When can arms be furnished?

ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr.

Boston, September 29, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

The Forty-fourth Massachusetts, a picked nine months' regiment, is ready to move. Generals Foster and Stevenson ask for it at New Bern, N. C. Would like to send it there.

Per order of Governor Andrew:

HARRISON RITCHIE,

Lieutenant Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

NEW YORK CITY, September 29, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report, viz: The Twelfth Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers, mentioned in the report of Saturday, left this city for Washington at 9 a. m. yesterday. The One hundred and thirty-second Regiment New York Volunteers, Colonel Claussen, left at 6 p. m. yesterday, and the One hundred and thirty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteers, Colonel Danforth, left at 2.30 p. m. to-day, the tenth company having been increased and mustered into the U. S. service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. K. STRONG,

Regular Central, U. S. Volunteers.

Per A. S. DEAN,

Captain and Additional Aide-de-Camp.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., September 29, 1862.

Governor MORGAN,

Albany, N. Y.

Your telegram, dated the 27th, announcing the troops intended to be forwarded by your State, was received to-day. It is highly gratifying. Please accept the thanks of the Department for your promptness and energy.

E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., September 29, 1862.

Ordered, That the Military Governor of North Carolina be and he is hereby authorized to enlist independent volunteer companies of

loyal citizens to serve within the State or their respective counties and districts during the present rebellion, who shall be organized, officered, armed, equipped and paid (while in actual service), and subsisted as other volunteers. The uniforms, equipments, arms, and ammunition to be procured by requisition upon the military commandant of the department, and the companies when in service to be under command of the military commandant and called into actual service by him. The officers to be commissioned by the Military Governor and supplies furnished by the military commandant on requisitions as aforesaid.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, PA., September 22, 1862.
(Received 12 m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

We have a large number of men in this State who are volunteer substitutes for the draft. Please order them mustered in for the same term of service required of the drafted militia. They expect the same pay and are willing to assume the same obligations of drafted men, and if mustered could be sent forward immediately. The local authorities have paid large bounties to these men to induce them to take the place of drafted. It is to avoid the draft in their locality.

A. G. CURTIN.

HARRISBURG, September 22, 1862. 1 p. m.
(Received 1 30 p. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

We have a regiment here offered by Northampton County, in lieu of quota of draft, asking to be mustered in for nine months as volunteers. Will you not send authority at once to muster the regiment into service? Do it now, as the officers and men are impatient and the Government may suffer by delay. We have telegraphed the Secretary and General Halleck.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 20, 1862.

The following "Instructions for making muster-rolls, for mustering into service, for periodical payments, and for discharge from service of volunteers or militia" having been duly examined, are approved and will be carried into effect.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Instructions for making muster-rolls, mustering into service, periodical payments, and discharge from service of volunteers or militia.

CAPTIONS OF MUSTER ROLL.

1. The caption of rolls will embrace the name of the captain or permanent commander, and better, if the

regiment, the State to which it belongs, whether mounted or foot, volunteers or militia; the name of the colonel or permanent commanding officer; by whom, and under what act of Congress it was called into service; where and when enrolled, and the term to be served; by whom, where, and when, or in what month, the company was organized; and (with the exceptions shown in the forms below) when it arrived at the general rendezvous, and the distance between that and the place of organization, and when discharged. The muster rolls for payment will show the time for which the muster is made, as the first one from date of enrollment, and subsequent ones from the time the company was "last paid" (without regard to any intermediate muster) to the time the new muster is to be made—generally for two months—but more or less according to circumstances.

2. The following is the purport of the captions for the several kinds of musters which may occur.

3. The words and figures between brackets [] throughout are inserted to make the meaning of the caption and remarks clear; the appropriate ones will be used on the rolls.

NO. 1. FOR MUSTER INTO SERVICE.

4. "Muster-roll of Captain [John Smith's] company [A] in the [1st] regiment of [Maryland] mounted (or foot) volunteers, commanded by Colonel [Thomas Tod], called into the service of the United States by [the President,] under the act of Congress approved [July 22, 1861,] at [Baltimore, Maryland,] (the place of general rendezvous) on the [25th] day of [July, 1861,] to serve for the term of [three years or during the war,] (or for twelve months) from the date of enrollment, unless sooner discharged. The company was organized by Captain [John Smith,] at [Cumberland,] in the month of [July, 1861,] and marched thence to [Baltimore,] where it arrived the [25th] day of [July,] a distance of [one hundred and twenty-five] miles."

NO. 2. FOR FIRST PERIODICAL PAYMENT.

5. The same as No. 1 to the words "sooner discharged"—"from the [25th] day of [July, 1861,] when enrolled, to the [31st] day of [October, 1861,] The company was organized by Captain [John Smith,] at [Cumberland,] in the month of [July, 1861,] and marched thence to [Baltimore,] where it arrived the [25th] day of [July,] a distance of [one hundred and twenty-five] miles."

NO. 3. FOR ALL SUBSEQUENT PERIODICAL PAYMENTS.

6. The same as No. 1 to the words "sooner discharged"—"from the [31st] day of [December, 1861,] when last paid, to the [20th] day of [February, 1862,] The company was organized by Captain [John Smith,] at [Cumberland,] in the month of [July, 1861,]"

7. NOTE. The distance from Cumberland (the home of the company) to Baltimore, 125 miles, will, or should, be paid for on the first periodical muster, and need not, therefore, be continued on any subsequent rolls. It will be inserted in the caption and column till paid for. The place of company organization must be shown on all rolls during the term of service.

NO. 4. FOR DISCHARGE AFTER ONE OR MORE PAYMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE.

8. The same as No. 1 to the words "sooner discharged"—"from the [20th] day of [February, 1862,] when last paid, to the [1th] day

of [July, 1862,] when discharged. The company was organized by Captain [John Smith,] at [Cumberland,] in the month of [July, 1861,]

No. 5. FOR DISCHARGE WHERE NO PAYMENT HAS BEEN MADE.

9. The same as No. 1 to the words "when discharged." "from the [25th] day of [July, 1861,] when enrolled, to the [1st] day of [July, 1862,] when discharged. The company was organized by Captain [John Smith,] at [Cumberland,] in the month of [July, 1861,] and marched thence to [Baltimore,] where it arrived the [12th] day of [July,] a distance of [one hundred and twenty-five] miles."

10. If the blank muster rolls furnished for use do not contain all that is directed above, in each case, they will be altered by the required additions in writing. The words "when discharged" must be written, if not there already, next after the last date of the term, to which the muster is to be made, on all rolls for that purpose.

11. It is expected that muster rolls for discharge, of large size, and with the addition which will be found in paragraph 12, will be prepared and furnished seasonably for that purpose; if not, the blanks now in use (for payment) will be altered by the additional two columns. The blank rolls for discharge should contain a large excess of lines, beyond the prescribed organization, for the names of all who have died, been discharged, &c., and the column of remarks should be near a foot wide for necessary remarks.

12. When a change of captain or colonel has taken place, by promotion, or otherwise, the name of the new captain or colonel will be embraced, and the name of the first commander will be interlined after "company," as [late Smith's,] or after "regiment," as [late Tod's,] so that the original commanders may be shown during the whole term.

13. If any other person than the President called the force into service, the name of such person, with his official rank or station, will be inserted in the caption, and under what law, authority, or circumstances the call was made: vide paragraph 14th, Army Regulations, and an act to amend an act calling forth the militia, promulgated in G. O. 91, Adjutant-General's Office, 1862.

14. The date of enrollment in the caption and one of the columns will be that of the day of arrival of the company, with organization complete or full, at the place of general rendezvous, in compliance with orders from the proper authority, but not prior to the day specified in the order; which date of enrollment will be the commencement of the term of service and of public supplies, unless otherwise specially directed, without regard to the date of muster or that of previous company organization.

NUMBERS OF ROLLS TO BE MADE

15. For muster into service there will be four copies of muster-roll, viz: one for the captain, one for the Adjutant-General at Washington, one for the adjutant-general of the State, and one for the Paymaster-General; for periodical payments there will be four copies - two for the captain and adjutant-general, and two for the paymaster; and for discharge from service there will be five copies - four for the captain, adjutant-general, and paymaster, as above, and one for Bounty Bureau at Washington.

16. The copies for the captain and paymaster will be left, by the mustering officers, with the captain, and the others transmitted by mail, or otherwise, according to their destination, with the return mentioned in paragraph 1439, Army Regulations.

FORM OF THE MUSTER ROLL.

17. In making muster rolls where the number of lines on the sheet will admit of two lines to each commissioned officer to afford room for necessary remarks, and leave a blank line between lieutenant and sergeant, between sergeant and corporal, and so of the grades below.

18. Number in the marginal column only the captain 1; 1st lieutenant 1; 2d lieutenant 1; commodary sergeant, quartermaster sergeant, sergeants 1, 2, 3, 4; corporals 1, 2, 3, 4; musicians 1, 2; artificers 1, 2; blacksmith 1, 2; saddlers 1; privates 1, 2, 3, and roll every grade on any roll will commence with No. 1 and the recapitulation will then show a corresponding number of each grade.

19. The names of officers resigned, discharged, transferred, promoted, or died will be inserted on the next muster roll thereafter among the commissioned officers and at the bottom of the roll with appropriate remarks.

20. The Christian name on the first one, as "John R. Smith," must in all cases be written at full length and the first letter of it; and the names of every grade must exactly correspond, by numbers, on all the rolls made for any muster.

21. In the column of rank the third, designate the sergeant on the first or upper line as "1st sergeant," the others as sergeants, simply, without numbering them in that column, as also the corporals, &c. "1st corporal" is the title, by law, of the orderly sergeant, who may be appointed to the duty, by the captain, from any of the sergeants.

22. In field and staff rolls the regimental rank, as well as staff office, must be shown in the third column.

23. The ages of all officers and men will be placed in figures opposite their names, and continued without change during the term in the fourth column.

24. The fifth column shall be filled with the dates of arrival as mentioned in paragraph 1440 of the place of general rendezvous, which is generally also the place of muster, and the dates, respectively, of such as may, under legal authority, join and be received as recruits afterward at that or other places. The supplies and pay, by time, will commence with such dates, all previous allowances will be in proportion to the distance traveled, leaving a space for grades.

25. This column on rolls of field and staff, as well as the time of enrollment in the companies, will be filled with the date on which the colonel or commanding officer was elected or appointed, and so (in the column of the officers, field and staff, at the commencement of the official term for pay and expense respectively. But in no case can anyone (except those in the staff appointed in the President's war) be beyond the day when they resigned or personally constituted themselves complete in the organizations by the arrival of the tenth or last company at the place or places of general rendezvous, or the dates subsequently of elections or appointments of officers.

26. If compensation has claimed for any prior service, as by the colonel, for superintending, under legal authority, the formation,

assembling, and command of the companies at the general rendezvous, a remark will be made embracing the facts in the column of remarks; and a copy of the order for performance of the duty must accompany the roll for payment. (See paragraph 25.)

27. The sixth column, "where," will contain the name of the place of general rendezvous, (not the place of company organization,) as that of the enrollment of those present at the original muster. The places, if any, where individuals may have engaged and joined the company on the march to or in [Mexico,] or the places where men have been enlisted by recruiting officers, after the muster of the company into service, to serve in the regiment. The dates of the actual joining of all such men (not present at first muster) will be given in the column of remarks.

28. The seventh column will show the name of the officer (generally the captain) who raised and organized the company on the lines of all who were present at first muster; opposite the names of those who joined afterward, as in paragraph 24, will be inserted the name of the recruiting officer.

29. The first column, under "traveling," will contain the distance, in plain figures on each line, which each person may have traveled as a member of the company from his home. The place of company organization preferable to the place of general rendezvous, by the nearest practicable road for wagons. All such as join at other places, or subsequently, are not entitled to any distance for travel, and the word "none" will be written opposite their names, and also those of recruits, who will be under pay from the dates of their enlistment. (See paragraph 7 for discontinuance of these figures.)

30. The next column, under "traveling," is of no use on the roll for muster into service and for periodical payments, and might have been left out. But on the roll for discharge, that column will be filled with the distance, in figures, from the place of discharge to that of company organization, or to the place where men may afterward have joined or been enlisted under proper authority, by the nearest practicable route. (See paragraph 29.)

31. But where the company is discharged in [Mexico,] or other place, and the officers and men, or any of them, are to be furnished with transportation, thence by water, to some other place nearer their homes, then the distance for travel, in that column, will be calculated from the place where they are to be landed; and the persons so transported may be furnished with subsistence in kind or paid the per diem allowance therefor, as they may prefer, and paid for a reasonable number of days beyond the date of muster for discharge on that passage by water; and the number of days aforesaid—the average time of voyage by such vessel as the men are to take passage in—to be determined by the mustering officer, on consultation with the chief quartermaster—will be stated by the mustering officer and captain in a note on the muster-roll, and whether subsistence has or has not been furnished in kind for the passage.

32. The amount of money, if any, advanced for clothing, and the value of clothing issued in kind, will be entered in the column for that purpose, and continued on every roll till last dated. The mustering officer will see that the amount for clothing in kind is properly calculated by the table of cost.

33. If any field or staff officer, or non-commissioned staff officer, shall have been elected or appointed from a lower grade after the arrival at the general rendezvous, or after any part of his term which has not

been paid for, then say, in the column of remarks opposite his name, "Elected (or appointed) at [Baltimore, July 28,] and joined by transfer, from [sergeant] in Captain [John Smith's] company, in which he was enrolled at [Baltimore] the [25th of July] the distance [125] miles to be paid for as [sergeant]." (See paragraph 35.)

34. The rolls of field and staff will embrace the names of the medical and other officers, including chaplain, appointed by the Governor or other authority and assigned to the regiment, with dates of appointments, and in the column of remarks when joined for duty. Also the names of adjutant and quartermaster, (who will perform also the duties of commissary of subsistence, if there be none by commission with the regiment,) with the date of staff appointment, and the remarks, as in the preceding paragraph, in relation to when appointed, and his company if the regiment is artillery and the rate for distance traveled.

35. Where no quartermaster or commissary, appointed by competent authority, is present with the regiment, or with one or more companies when detached by legal authority, the colonel or commanding officer will assign a lieutenant to the duty he will act in both departments with detachments who will be mustered on field and staff roll for the established extra pay for the time of such service.

36. The roll on which any person is properly mustered will show by grade when last paid, and by remarks everything that is necessary in relation to his pay, &c., without the necessity of referring to any other or previous roll.

CHANGES OF GRADES, PROMOTIONS, REDUCTIONS.

37. The names of all persons must be among those of the grade (according to relative rank, or if privates, alphabetically) to which they belong at the time of the muster to be made. If a person has been appointed or promoted within the period embraced, or since he was last paid, say, in the column of remarks: "Appointed (or elected or promoted, as the case may be) from [private, July 28,] and if he came from another company, say, "Appointed (or elected, &c.) from [sergeant in Smith's] company [July 28,] and joined by transfer, order of Colonel [Ted.]" If reduced within the time as above, say, "Reduced from [sergeant, July 28,] by sentence of regimental court-martial," or "Reduced from [sergeant, July 28,] by order of Colonel [Ted,]" or otherwise, as may be necessary.

38. If one man has been appointed or promoted in place of another, say (following the date as above,) "vice [Wood,] resigned, deceased, discharged, transferred, or promoted," as the case may be.

SICK, WOUNDED IN BATTLE, AND IN CONFINEMENT, PRESENT.

39. For such cases, say "sick," or "wounded in battle of [Palo Alto] and in hospital," or "in confinement," whichever may be proper.

40. The hours, by daily detail, of officers and men for guard and other duties at camp, will not be regarded on muster-rolls. All such will be reported as present. It is desirable, where the service will admit, that those on such duties may be called off for muster while their regiments are on parade; and also that the sick and confined, as far as practicable, be with their companies. This will save much time and greatly facilitate the labor of the mustering officer and captain.

ABSENTEES, HOW ACCOUNTED FOR

41. All the officers and men not on duty with or attached to the company, or if on duty in any staff department in their own camp and not subsisted in the company, or who have been captured by the enemy, must be accounted for accordingly, as follows: The following: "Absent with leave for [twenty] days from [October 11] order of [Colonel [Tol] or of General [Tayler]" "Absent without leave from [October 12]" "Absent, wounded in battle at [Palo Alto] and in hospital at [Point Isabel]" "Absent, sick at [Monterey] from [October 12]" "Detached service, in quartermaster's department, assistance department, as hospital steward or attendant, in pioneer party, on escort duty, (or otherwise as the case may be, at [Matamoros,] from [October 12,] order of [Colonel] Tol)" "Absent, captured by the enemy at [Encarnacion, January 22]" If any officers or men are absent as prisoners of war at the muster box charge, say opposite their names, (which will occupy the appropriate places in their respective grades,) "Prisoner of war in [Mexico] from [January 22]"

42. Prisoners of war are entitled to be in service and under pay till they are exchanged, and for the time necessary for returning to their homes.

43. When officers or men are on duty, out of their company, in any of the staff departments (not guards, police, or fatigue detail), they will be reported on detached service in preference to extra duty, whether serving in the same camp or not. They are detached when not subject to the orders of their captain for duty.

44. In accounting for absentees, &c., give the name of the place, month, and day of the month in the order here written, and the name of the officer who ordered the duty, or gave the leave, following.

ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER BOX BY DEATH, DISEASE, &c.

45. When officers or men join the company by transfer or enrollment their names will be entered on the ensuing muster roll in their appropriate places—alphabetically, if privates—with the when, where, and by whom enrolled or engaged (when the service, by agreement, commenced) in the respective columns; and in the column of remarks say, "Joined a recruit [November 10]," or "Joined by transfer from company [14] [November 10], order of Col. [Tol]" (See paragraphs 14, 27, 33, 37.)

ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER BOX BY "DIED, DISEASE, DESERTED," &c.

46. If any men (not officers) have been killed in battle, are missing after battle, (not supposed to have been captured,) have died, deserted, been discharged or transferred, during the time for which the muster is made, their names will be omitted where they should previously, and placed at the bottom of the rolls in the order as above, with a blank line between the last private and the names of those killed, or others, and also between killed, missing, died, &c.; which words, "killed in battle," "missing," "died," &c., or such of them as may necessarily be used, will be written on the blank line (in the column of names) above each of the lists of names killed, missing, died, &c. Or if there be not room on the roll for blank lines, then the words may be written

in the marginal column, perpendicularly, on the left of the figures or numbers, in each list. The names of commissioned officers who have so gone out of service will stand in their appropriate places on the next muster-roll, followed by the name of the one, if any, appointed to replace them. The first line of each of these lists of men will be filled up complete, with dates, &c., of enrollment and muster, not by reference or dots. In the column of remarks opposite the names of officers and men of this description, say, "Killed in battle of [Palo Alto, May 9,]" or "Missing after battle of [Palo Alto] from [May 9,]" or "Died of wounds received in battle of [Palo Alto, at Matamoras, May 12,]" or "Died at [Monterey, October 19,]" or "Missing after battle of [Palo Alto] from [May 9,]" — "Discharged at [Saltillo, December 2,] on certificate of ——— surgeon ———, for ———, contracted or received at ——— in ———, 18—, (while in service, or while in the line of his duty, being engaged in firing a salute, or making a bridge, &c., or by accident when off duty, or in a scuffle, or before enrollment,) by order of [General Taylor.]" Give the disability or cause of discharge, with date, place, and manner of the contraction of the disease or injury very full. Request the surgeon who gives the certificate to do so; as when, where, and how the injury occurred must be fully set forth in all cases, for ordinary disability as well as for pensions; and the captain's certificate and muster-roll will contain the same. Or "Discharged at [Monterey, October 12] with disgrace, for stealing from [Mexicans,] order of General [Taylor]" — "Appointed sergeant-major of the regiment, or [1st lieutenant] in [Cone's] company [October 12] and transferred, order of Colonel [Tod.]"

PAY.

47. When no pay has been received during the term, from enrollment, say (across the two columns under "Last paid,") "Pay due from enrollment." If a payment has been made, then say, in the first of these columns, by whom the last payment was made, as "Major [R. S. Dix]" and in the second mention the last day which the payment included, as "[October 31,]" or "[November 30,]" — not the first day of the succeeding month.

48. If balances for pay or distance traveled prior to last month be still due, state the facts, with dates, distance, and rank or grade then held, in the column of remarks.

BALANCES FOR SUBSISTENCE.

49. As commissioned officers are entitled to four or more rations of subsistence, the roll must show, in the columns therefor, whether any, and how many, have been received in kind during the term for which the muster is made or since the last payment opposite the name of each person. If the term of the muster and time unpaid correspond, say, in the columns respectively, "All due," or "All due but [31] rations" — state in plain figures after the word "but," the number of rations of each which have been received in kind for the time embraced. If the term of muster and time since last payment do not correspond, say, in like manner, "All due from [November 30,]" or "All due from [November 30] but [60] rations." By these data the paymaster will calculate the balances due the officers.

50. On the lines of the sergeants, and other men who are entitled to but one ration daily, state the balances due to each in figures, on every line, according to the number of days they may, necessarily,

have furnished themselves, or have not been furnished, in any manner, by the United States. When no balance is due "in money," in one or both columns, as the case may require. The object of these two columns is to furnish the data by which the paymaster may calculate the amount due to each person, in money, for the period indicated.

51. Fractional or component parts of rations of subsistence cannot be estimated so as to make a balance of one or more entire rations; nor can any balance for subsistence be due for any time for which a return may have been made for the company or person, either at company headquarters or elsewhere.

STOPPAGES

53. For any arms and equipments, or other public property, lost through carelessness, or not returned in good order, and to be paid for by the individual, and also for extra clothing issued, say, in the column of remarks (following all other remarks accounting for the men, changes of grades, &c.) "Stop for one musket complete, one wiper, one sash, one cartridge box, &c." Stop for one coat, one jacket, two shirts, one pair stockings, &c." whatever is to be charged. The amount of the articles lost or issued will not be stated by the captain, but by the mustering officer in the column for that purpose. Stoppages on account of Government will have precedence of all others. (See Tables A and B for cost.)

54. All arms, equipments, and other public property must be charged for unless the loss was unavoidable and altogether beyond the control of the man. If loaned and not returned, or left where they should not be, as put into a wagon on the march, or if missing from the tent or other customary place for keeping them, when the man is not, necessarily, absent by order, they must be charged; and if a man is ordered on duty, without arms, and from his tent or quarters, the captain must see that his arms and other property are taken care of, or he himself will be charged with them if lost. (See same tables.)

LOSSES OF HORSES OR ARMS OWNED BY INDIVIDUALS, AND FOR WHICH PAYMENT WILL BE CLAIMED OF THE GOVERNMENT ON MUSTER-ROLL OF DISCHARGE.

55. After all the before-mentioned remarks and stoppages, the losses of horses, or of arms, will be stated on the muster-roll for discharge, as, "Horse killed in battle," or "Horse died of sickness of colic, of bots, in a fit, or from getting cast by his halter, or horse killed by accident, at [Monterey, October 24, 1847] man remounted himself [same day] or [November 10, 1847] or man not remounted according to the fact; or horse failed for want of forage, from hard riding on forced march, or on express, and abandoned, or condemned at [Monterey, October 24, 1847] by order of [Colonel Taylor] or horse diseased with glanders, or farcy, and put to death, at [Monterey, October 24, 1847] by order of [Colonel Taylor] or horse stolen, strayed, broke loose from camp or other place, or from grazing in the daytime or at night, whether captured or not, or not, at [Monterey, October 24, 1847] In all cases the exact cause of death or loss, where, and when, the name of the officer who ordered the condemnation or execution, and if the man remounted himself and when, or if not remounted. It must be stated, say "Horse died," &c., (or otherwise lost or abandoned, as the case may require). The saddle, &c., will be added if lost, when required.

56. If a man has been without a serviceable horse belonging to himself in consequence of his own neglect, or having disposed of his animal, or not remounted himself after the loss of one, or had the use of a public horse or the company horse of another man, say "Not mounted from [August 1 to September 12]".

57. The loss of private arms and equipments by any of the men (provided they were legally authorized to equip themselves) may be stated, when the loss was unavoidable, and from no fault or carelessness on the part of the man. Name the article, its cost, manner, place, and time of loss. Officers are to furnish themselves, and cannot charge for such articles lost.

58. Claims for horses and private arms lost in the service will be made to the Third Auditor of the Treasury Department at Washington after the expiration of the term; and, consequently, all such losses will be stated on the muster roll of discharge only. But an official and full record of all losses will be kept by the captain or other officer in command, and preserved for reference after the discharge of the company.

DISCHARGE AND SUBSTITUTION OF MEN AND EXCHANGE OF HORSES FORBIDDEN.

59. After muster into service, or the prescribed enrollment of recruits to fill vacancies, no enlisted man of volunteers or militia shall be discharged before the expiration of his term of enlistment without authority of the War Department, except by sentence of a general court-martial, or on certificates of disability by the commander of the department, of an army, or army corps, in the field. All substitution or exchange of one man for another is illegal and unauthorized and will bar both bounty and pension, and consequently that and the exchanging or "swapping" of horses which have been mustered into the service is positively forbidden.

MUSTERING OUT AND MUSTER-ROLLS FOR DISCHARGE.

60. The rolls for this purpose will be compared with those of the first muster. All persons on the first rolls, and absent at the final muster, must be accounted for, whether dead, captured, discharged, or otherwise absent; and if the mustering officer, in any particular case, shall have cause to doubt the report entered on the rolls, he shall demand the oath of one or more persons to prove the fact to his satisfaction; further, he shall take care that not more persons of the several ranks be mustered out of service than were mustered in, if there be an excess over the requisition or beyond the law, nor recognize additions or substitutions, without full satisfaction that the additions or substitutions were regularly made and at the time reported on the rolls.

To fulfill the requirements of the act of Congress, approved July 22, 1861, in relation to "bounty," three copies of the muster-roll for discharge (one for the captain to retain, one for the Adjutant-General of the Army, and one for the Bounty Bureau) will contain the names of all the persons who have been borne on the previous muster-rolls from the first, or the one of muster into service, and including such, if any, as may have joined the company since that muster, with the appropriate remarks opposite their names, showing when, where, how, and by what authority they joined or were enrolled.

61. The names of all those, except commissioned officers, who have since a battle, have died, deserted, been

ORDER IN WHICH REMARKS WILL BE MADE.

69. Make the remarks, such as any case may require, in the following order of precedence: "Joined," when, how, as in paragraphs 27, 45; "Appointed, promoted, or reduced," as paragraph 37; "Sick or confined," as paragraph 39; "Detached service," as paragraph 41; "Back pay due," as paragraph 48; "Stop for extra clothing or arms lost," as paragraph 53; "Claim for horse or private arms lost," as paragraphs 55, 57.

ARMS AND OTHER PUBLIC PROPERTY—HOW RECEIVED, ACCOUNTED FOR, AND RETURNED.

70. All arms, clothing, camp equipage, and other public property will be issued on requisitions made by the colonels of regiments, duly approved, and a register will be kept at regimental headquarters of all property so received, from whom received, and to whom (in the regiment) reissued. And all officers of the Army who make such issues will make report thereof at the time, or in season for the ensuing muster for payment or discharge, to the inspector-general or commanding general where the regiment may be serving, to be verified by the invoices and register of property received at regimental headquarters, to the end that mustering officers, for periodical payments or discharge, may cause the necessary stoppages to be made on the muster-rolls. These stoppages will include all arms and equipments furnished to commissioned officers for their personal use.

71. Arms, equipments, camp equipage, &c., which are furnished for public use during the term or campaign, must be redelivered before the muster for discharge, and receipts therefor shown or accounted for by the decision of a board of survey, legally convened, as having been worn out in service, or lost, while in public use, by unavoidable accident, without any fault or negligence by him who had the property in charge. All deficiencies will be charged to the individual who had the property in use. Captains and other officers are responsible for the public property, such as arms, equipments, camp equipage, &c., issued to and in use by their men, to see that the articles are well preserved and returned or accounted for as above mentioned.

72. Therefore, preparatory to the muster for discharge, the officers who have had public property in their charge will make returns (in tabular form) of arms and equipments; of quartermaster's stores; of commissary supplies; of medical supplies and surgical instruments; of clothing (each department separate), showing the amount or quantity received—to be verified by the register at regimental headquarters—to be accounted for either by issues or receipts from officers; issues of clothing to the men and charged on the muster-rolls; expended or worn out, or lost by unavoidable accident, and in what manner; and remaining on hand then, to be delivered. These returns must be authenticated before the mustering officer, by oath, and any deficiency of property not satisfactorily accounted for will be charged to the officer on the muster-rolls.

73. What is said of captain or company will apply to colonel or other officer having a muster-roll to make in relation to men and property.

74. The year (as "18—") need not be given in the column of remarks in relation to changes of rank, men joined or detached service, and other circumstances, which may have occurred within the period for

which the muster is made (mentioned always in the caption unless the same months for different years are embraced), or more than twelve months included in the period.

75. Officers will conform strictly to the foregoing instructions, and be particularly careful to confine every word and remark to its appropriate column. Indebtedness, if any, of the troops to the State by which furnished will be charged on the muster out roll.

76. Every officer and soldier present and in camp should be on parade with his company for muster, those on guard and in confinement, and, as far as practicable, the sick included. This will save much time to the mustering officer and others in the dispatch of the important duties of the day, as every man must be seen by the mustering officer. Attention should be made to the commanding officer, seasonably, to give the necessary orders to have the duty men, &c., join their respective regiments when they parade, to return to their places as soon as they answer to their names. (See paragraph 10.)

77. The acts of Congress approved August 3, 1861, and July 3, 1862, appropriate certain sums of money for "collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers." Under this head the Adjutant General of the Army will furnish transportation and subsistence until the organization of the regiment or company, if an independent one, is completed, and the said force mustered into the United States service by the regularly appointed mustering officer of the State or district. Accounts for expenditures will be rendered to the Adjutant General.

After "muster into service" the troops will be supplied and transported by the administrative departments, and accounts rendered accordingly.

"The attention of officers supplying subsistence to volunteers in the process of their organization into companies and regiments, both prior and subsequent to muster, is called to the exorbitant prices demanded and paid for this object. Rations in kind will hereafter be issued whenever cooking facilities can be furnished to the troops, whether in squads or in larger bodies. If the rations cannot be contracted for at a reasonable rate, subsistence will be procured in bulk and issued to the volunteers. In no case should the cost of the ration, uncooked, exceed 10 cents, and at most of the points in the Western States it should not exceed 14 cents. When cooking facilities cannot be furnished, contracts for the rations, cooked, may be made at reasonable rates, and the necessity for the same must be clearly stated on the accounts. When issued and weighing are necessary the prices for each should be stated, and the aggregate cost of both must not exceed 40 cents per day."

"Transportation will be at the rate of 2 cents per mile for railroad travel, and at the current rates for stage and steamboat fare."

80. Whenever volunteers or militia are mustered for final discharge on the expiration of their term of service, a discharge will be furnished for each officer and soldier, whether present or absent. (See Form C.)

The blanks for these must be filled with great care and neatness, and signed (at the left hand) by the colonel for the field and staff, by the captains for their respective companies, and by the mustering officer, all officially, and by the mustering officer returned to the colonel and captains for delivery to the individuals. See form following Table B.)

81. Where troops are mustered out of service and sent to new posts, not be given. The muster-out rolls take the place of discharge in such cases.

OF MUSTERING A REGIMENT OR OTHER FORCE INTO SERVICE.

82. An officer who is appointed to make a muster of any force into the service of the United States, on arriving at the place designated in his instructions, will, if the name of the commander and captains be not given in his order, ascertain from the proper authority who the commanders of the regiment and companies are to be. This information is generally obtained from the Executive of the State. And he must be satisfied that the whole number of companies for the designated command are present, or on their way there, with organization complete, unless otherwise directed, before he commences the muster.

ORGANIZATIONS.

83. The following is the organization of regiments and companies of the volunteer army of the United States :

1. *Regiment of infantry (ten companies).*—One colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 adjutant (an extra lieutenant), 1 quartermaster (an extra lieutenant), 1 surgeon, 2 assistant surgeons, 1 chaplain, 1 sergeant-major, 1 regimental quartermaster-sergeant, 1 regimental commissary-sergeant, 1 hospital steward.

Company of infantry.—One captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 first sergeant, 4 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 musicians, 1 wagoner, and 64 privates (minimum), 82 privates (maximum).

2. *Regiment of cavalry (twelve companies or troops).*—One colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 majors, 1 surgeon, 1 assistant surgeon, 1 regimental adjutant (an extra lieutenant), 1 regimental quartermaster (an extra lieutenant), 1 regimental commissary (an extra lieutenant), 1 chaplain, 1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 1 commissary-sergeant, 2 hospital stewards, 1 saddler-sergeant, 1 chief farrier or blacksmith.

Company or troop of cavalry.—One captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 1 commissary-sergeant, 5 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 teamsters, 2 farriers or blacksmiths, 1 saddler, 1 wagoner, and 78 privates.

There being no bands now allowed, the chief trumpeter authorized by law will not be mustered into service. If any have been so mustered they will, upon receipt of this order, be mustered out.

The law does not authorize musicians for companies. To remedy this defect two musicians may be enlisted for each company. They will be rated and paid as privates.

3. *Regiment of artillery (twelve batteries).*—One colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major for every four batteries, 1 adjutant (not an extra lieutenant), 1 quartermaster (not an extra lieutenant), 1 chaplain, 1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 1 commissary-sergeant, 1 hospital steward.

Battery of artillery.—One captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 4 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 musicians, 2 artificers, 1 wagoner, and 122 privates.

To the above organization of a battery one first and one second lieutenant, two sergeants, and four corporals may be added, at the President's discretion.

The field officers, chaplain, and regimental staff (commissioned and non-commissioned) will not be mustered or received into service without special authority from the War Department. As a general

theadjutant, quartermaster, and, when absolutely necessary, the medical officers thereof, to be mustered into service, to aid in recruiting the regiment, and for the prompt transaction of all other public business. The non-commissioned staff will in no case be mustered in till the regiment is complete.

After a regiment has been mustered into service no commissioned officer will be mustered in before producing a commission from the Governor of his State. After the commission has been exhibited the mustering officer will satisfy himself that a vacancy exists, in which case only can he make the muster.

The muster in roll must show, over the certificate of the mustering officer, that the vacancy existed, and how it occurred. For example, if the vacancy resulted from death, the remark will be, "vice Captain A. S. Cole, deceased;" if from resignation, "vice Lieutenant Thomas Stone, resigned."

87. When volunteers are to be mustered into the service of the United States they will be minutely examined by the surgeon and assistant surgeon of the regiment, to ascertain whether they have the physical qualifications necessary for the military service. And in case any individual shall be discharged within three months after entering the service for a disability which existed at that time, he shall receive neither pay nor allowances except subsistence and transportation to his home. The certificate given by the surgeon will in all cases state whether the disability existed prior to the date of muster, or was contracted after it.

If there be no medical officers, duly appointed, present, the mustering officer, on consultation with the colonel or other gentleman of respectability, will select and engage the services of one or more physicians having diplomas and of well-established capacities and character, to assist him in inspecting the officers and men to be mustered, and to attend upon and accompany the troops on their march till relieved by others regularly appointed. They will be borne on the muster roll of field and staff as acting surgeon and assistant surgeon, (not embraced in recapitulation,) with dates and place of commencement of service, and in the column of remarks say "Engaged at [Baltimore, July 25] by mustering officer, with approval of the colonel, to serve as acting surgeon (or assistant surgeon) in the regiment temporarily, and provisionally mustered at the rate of pay and allowances of that grade while serving and for the distance from place of discharge to his home, or the place of general rendezvous."

88. Captains will have a roll or list of their companies in the order of rank in every grade, the privates alphabetically (by the surname,) and all of the same name together, as Smith, John, Smith, John R., &c., written in a plain hand, the first Christian name at full length, and every name accurately spelled; and they will form the company in the same order from right to left in two ranks, if it be foot, the commissioned officers on the right, then the sergeants, next the corporals, the musicians, privates, with an interval of a pace between the different grades, so that they may be easily distinguished and the number in each counted.

89. The mustering officer, accompanied by the captain and surgeon, will make a cursory examination from right to left and verify the numbers; and there should always be an excess of privates to supply the place of men rejected. He will be careful that men from one company or detachment are not borrowed for the occasion, to swell the

ranks of others about to be mustered. No volunteer will be mustered into the service who is unable to speak the English language. (For exceptions see par. 3, G. O., A. G. O., 1863.)

90. If the company be of a mounted corps the men will be on horse back, in one rank, and the officer will examine the best on front and rear to see that they are of suitable size, age, health, and condition, and, if necessary, he will require them to be moved out of the rank for inspection. No horse under five nor over nine years old should be received.

In addition to the usual examination of officers and men, a test of horsemanship must be made under the direction of the mustering officer; and no person shall be mustered into the service unless he who does not exhibit good horsemanship and a practical knowledge of the ordinary care and treatment of horses.

91. Large pony horses, and sometimes large mules, may be received, but their acceptance will depend on the nature of the country and the service and the feed to be used, as marching over a plain or a section of country destitute of grain—not where manure can be expected.

92. If the mustering officer be not a good judge of horses in the qualities mentioned, he must obtain the services of some intelligent person who is, for much will depend on the fitness of the animals.

93. The horse equipments will consist of a saddle, saddle blanket, double rein bridle with curb bit, martingale, and the rope or halter, and all strong and fitting.

94. Volunteers and militia are not to be less than eighteen nor more than forty-five years of age. Some exceptions may be admissible for over age in commissioned officers, provided they be physically robust and active, and in all other respects well qualified, but in this the mustering officer must exercise a sound and rigid judgment.

95. If there be any doubt about the age of a person, ask any of the following questions: "How old are you?" "Are you eighteen?" (or) "Are you under forty-five?" "How do you know your age?" "In what year were you born?" "Did you ever see the register of your birth, and in what and when?" "Who told you the year of your birth, and when were you told?" "Will you take an oath that, to the best of your knowledge and belief, you are eighteen, or not over forty-five, years old?" And then administer the oath accordingly: "You swear that, to the best of your knowledge and belief, you are eighteen (or not over forty-five) years old: so help you God."

96. All officers and men must be sound and active, free from all malformation, defects of sight, hearing, voice, gait, fingers, fracture, dislocation, and disease of any kind. But the loss of or defect in the left eye, or slight injury of the left hand, will not reject the man. Stammerers must not be received. But all men who are received and have performed duty in the organized militia will be received.

97. The company, being in line, will be faced to the right. The mustering officer, accompanied by the surgeon, after inspecting and accepting the captain and lieutenants, will place himself at about a dozen paces from and nearly in front of the first sergeant with the captain near him on his right, to call the names. One of the assistant lieutenants will place himself by the left of the first sergeant, with directions

a To this and the mustering officer will, at the completion of the present of each battalion or regiment (whether mustered by companies or not), require the entire force to be paraded for inspection, and in case any deception or fraud is discovered to have been practiced, he will immediately report the fact to the Adjutant-General, that the guilty parties may be detected.

to keep the right, now front, file of the company (not called) closed up to his front, and to see that each man, when his name is called, answers "Here," in a tone to be heard distinctly by the mustering officer. And every man must be called by and answer personally to his legal name; any other will vitiate his title to bounty and pension.

98. At the instant of answering the man will step off briskly, in a natural gait, his hands, without gloves on, hanging in an easy, traveling position, to and in front of the mustering officer and surgeon, who will, in most cases, be able to discover, while the man is approaching and passing, whether he is sound and suitable for service. If the man be accepted he will pass on and join the first lieutenant, who will form the company in the same order as before, see that the rear rank men cover those in front, and intervals preserved between the grades, so that the number in each may be easily distinguished and counted.

99. If the mustering officer and surgeon are not satisfied to receive a man by his appearance and movement in walking past, they will direct him to stop for a more critical examination, and, if necessary, require him to strip at some convenient place, when the others shall have been called. Those rejected will be turned off and their names marked out of the list; and they must not be suffered to join any other company.

100. If the company be of a mounted corps the officers and men will be required to dismount and lead their horses past, holding the bridle rein by the end, out of the martingale and moving in a quick walk, so as to show the natural gait of both man and horse.

101. By this manner of inspecting a company may be examined in about half an hour; and the officers will be able to judge with great accuracy, by the close observance of a man's size, figure, motions, hands, eyes, and general appearance, all which must be scrutinized, whether he will pass muster. The examination of a company naked, with the inconvenience generally felt at such places by the want of suitable buildings, would require two or three hours.

102. The captain and other officers, and, indeed, every man, are obligated to inform each other and the inspecting officers, when making up the company and at the muster, of any concealed or known lameness, defect, or disease in any one of the company; and the officers who enrolled the company will be held to refund the amount of pay and clothing furnished to any man who may be discharged, or found to be unfit for service, within three months from the muster into service, in consequence of any rupture, defect, or disease, unless he can show to the commanding general that the cause of unfitness occurred after the muster, not before.

103. When all the men have been called and accepted the mustering officer, accompanied by the captain, will count the number in each grade and see that they correspond with the number of names on the list, and agree with the prescribed organization.

104. The mustering officer will then cause the company to take the oath of allegiance contained in the 10th article of the Rules and Articles of War, this being proper to insure subordination and faithful service on the part of the men, who have, by enrollment and muster as volunteers, enlisted in the service of the United States. It is not absolutely necessary, but proper, that the substance of the oath may be mentioned. The oath must be administered by an officer of the

magistrate, preferably the former. The company, officers included, will be directed to uncover their heads and hold up their right hands, and then, in a loud and very distinct, impressive manner, the following will be administered: (See also Article 7.)

105. "All and each of you do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that you will bear true allegiance to the United States of America, and that you will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies or opposers whatsoever, and observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States and the orders of the officers appointed over you according to the Rules and Articles for the government of the Armies of the United States so help you God."

The above oath having been administered, the mustering officer will form the officers in a body and administer to them the following, in addition:

"All and each of you do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since you have been citizens thereof; that you have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that you have neither sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise, the functions of any office under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that you have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And you do further swear (or affirm) that, to the best of your knowledge and ability, you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that you take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which you are about to enter—so help you God."

106. The Rules and Articles of War will then be read to the company by the captain, or under his superintendence, as also paragraph 1046 of Army Regulations, and read again, in like manner, semi-annually, on the last days of December and June. And on the muster-rolls for pay, and those of muster into service, the captain will certify that the rules have been read as here directed.

APPRAISAL OF HORSES AND HORSE EQUIPMENTS.

107. The mustering officer and captain of companies will select three respectable and impartial men, good judges of the value of horses, and not members of any company, nor owning or having interest in any horse therein, to appraise the horses and horse equipments. The valuation will be the fair cash price at the place and time what the judges would be willing to give were they purchasing for themselves. And the assessed value for horses and horse equipments—the two separate—will be put on the muster roll opposite the owners' names, and the appraisers, being sworn by the mustering officers, will sign the certificate for that purpose on the roll of muster into service. And the valuation will be continued on the subsequent rolls.

108. If any horse or horse equipment is the property of the owner of the horse in his use; or if it is the property of the owner of the horse in the command (company or regiment) of which he is a member, or if it is the property of the owner of the horse in any manner have interest in the horse in use by another.

109. So soon as this muster is completed the fact will be reported to the Adjutant General of the Army. Notice will be given when the troops will be equipped and ready to march. If arms, equipments, clothing, &c., have not been required for, the mustering officer will promptly submit the necessary requisitions to the respective departments concerned.

A. Statement of the cost of clothing, camp and garrison equipage for the Army of the United States, with the allowance of clothing to each soldier during enlistment, and his proportion for each year respectively.

| Clothing | Infantry. | Heavy Cavalry. | Light Cavalry. | Cavalry. | Artillery. | Infantry. | Proportion for each year. | | | | | Allowance for 5 years. |
|-------------------------------|-----------|----------------|----------------|----------|------------|-----------|---------------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|------------------------|
| | | | | | | | First. | Second. | Third. | Fourth. | Fifth. | |
| Uniform hat | \$1.55 | \$1.55 | \$1.55 | \$1.55 | \$1.55 | \$1.55 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Uniform hat leather | .15 | .15 | .15 | .15 | .15 | .15 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Uniform hat cord and tassels | .15 | .15 | .15 | .15 | .15 | .15 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Uniform hat eagle | .01 | .01 | .01 | .01 | .01 | .01 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Uniform hat eagle | .01 | .01 | .01 | .01 | .01 | .01 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Uniform hat shell and flange | .01 | .01 | .01 | .01 | .01 | .01 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Uniform hat saher | .01 | .01 | .01 | .01 | .01 | .01 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Uniform hat trumpet | .01 | .01 | .01 | .01 | .01 | .01 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Uniform hat cannon | .01 | .01 | .01 | .01 | .01 | .01 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Uniform hat bugle | .01 | .01 | .01 | .01 | .01 | .01 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Uniform hat letter | .01 | .01 | .01 | .01 | .01 | .01 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Uniform hat number | .01 | .01 | .01 | .01 | .01 | .01 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Uniform cap, old pattern | .13 | .13 | .13 | .13 | .13 | .13 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Uniform cap tulip | .07 | .07 | .07 | .07 | .07 | .07 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Uniform cap cord and tassels | .50 | .50 | .50 | .50 | .50 | .50 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Uniform cap plate | .04 | .04 | .04 | .04 | .04 | .04 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Uniform cap rings, pair | .05 | .05 | .05 | .05 | .05 | .05 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Uniform cap hair plume | .02 | .02 | .02 | .02 | .02 | .02 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Forage cap | .61 | .61 | .61 | .61 | .61 | .61 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Uniform coats. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Musicians | 7.02 | 7.02 | 7.02 | 7.02 | 7.02 | 7.02 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Privates | 6.71 | 6.71 | 6.71 | 6.71 | 6.71 | 6.71 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Uniform jackets | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Musicians | 8.48 | 8.48 | 8.48 | 8.48 | 8.48 | 8.48 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Privates | 8.84 | 8.84 | 8.84 | 8.84 | 8.84 | 8.84 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Chevyons | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non commissioned staff. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| pair | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| First sergeants, pair | .40 | .40 | .40 | .40 | .40 | .40 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Sergeants, pair | .25 | .25 | .25 | .25 | .25 | .25 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Corporals, pair | .20 | .20 | .20 | .20 | .20 | .20 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Privates | .05 | .05 | .05 | .05 | .05 | .05 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Shoulder scales, brass, pair | .54 | .54 | .54 | .54 | .54 | .54 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Non commissioned staff | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sergeants | .50 | .50 | .50 | .50 | .50 | .50 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Privates | .40 | .40 | .40 | .40 | .40 | .40 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Shoulder scales, bronze, pair | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non commissioned staff | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sergeants | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Privates | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trowsers | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sergeants | 3.28 | 3.28 | 3.28 | 3.28 | 3.28 | 3.28 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Corporals | 3.15 | 3.15 | 3.15 | 3.15 | 3.15 | 3.15 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Privates | 3.03 | 3.03 | 3.03 | 3.03 | 3.03 | 3.03 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Privates | 2.81 | 2.81 | 2.81 | 2.81 | 2.81 | 2.81 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Privates | 2.15 | 2.15 | 2.15 | 2.15 | 2.15 | 2.15 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Blue flannel sack coats | 2.03 | 2.03 | 2.03 | 2.03 | 2.03 | 2.03 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Flannel shirts | .88 | .88 | .88 | .88 | .88 | .88 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Drawers | .50 | .50 | .50 | .50 | .50 | .50 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Breeches, pair | 1.94 | 1.94 | 1.94 | 1.94 | 1.94 | 1.94 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Boots, pair | 3.23 | 3.23 | 3.23 | 3.23 | 3.23 | 3.23 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Stockings, pair | .20 | .20 | .20 | .20 | .20 | .20 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Garters | 7.30 | 7.30 | 7.30 | 7.30 | 7.30 | 7.30 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Greatest straps, sets | .12 | .12 | .12 | .12 | .12 | .12 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Blankets | 2.05 | 2.05 | 2.05 | 2.05 | 2.05 | 2.05 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Leather aprons | .14 | .14 | .14 | .14 | .14 | .14 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Knap sacks and straps | 2.07 | 2.07 | 2.07 | 2.07 | 2.07 | 2.07 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Haversacks | .48 | .48 | .48 | .48 | .48 | .48 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |

A. Statement of the cost of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, &c. (Continued.)

| Clothing. | Quantity | | | | | | | | | | | | Total cost, for
all items. | Allowance for
loss. |
|--|----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | |
| Canteens | 20 | 11 | 34 | 04 | 4 | 04 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| Canteens, strap leather | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| Patagon overalls | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| Stable frock | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| Tahiti | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| Kilt yonon jackets, to be
used instead of sack coats. | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |

Mounted men may, at their option, wear sack coats or kilt yonon jackets instead of four pairs of hose.

be
th
happened to this number, and will be charged on the muster rolls against the person or persons who destroyed by his fault

Camp and garrison equipage, &c.

| | | | |
|--|-------|----------------------------------|--------|
| Bednet: | | Trunk box | 80.25 |
| Single | 1.00 | Wall tent | 2.75 |
| Double | 1.13 | By | 2.00 |
| Mosquito bars | 1.13 | Poles and | 2.00 |
| Ax | 1.00 | Pole ends | 1.00 |
| Ax helve | 1.13 | | 81.17 |
| Ax sling | 1.00 | Saddle tent | 11.00 |
| Hatchet | 1.27 | Poles and trapped | 1.00 |
| Hatchet helve | 1.00 | Pole ends | 1.00 |
| Hatchet sling | 1.27 | | 12.00 |
| Spade | 1.00 | Golden tent poles | 1.00 |
| Poleax | 1.00 | Hospital tent | 1.00 |
| Poleax helve | 1.13 | Pole ends | 1.00 |
| Camp-kettle | 1.00 | Pole ends | 1.00 |
| Moss-pot | 1.13 | Pole ends | 1.00 |
| Iron pot | 1.13 | | 111.20 |
| Garrison flag | 10.00 | Decorative tent | 11.00 |
| Garrison flag hallow | 3.25 | Pole ends | 1.00 |
| Storm flag | 10.75 | Pole ends | 1.00 |
| Recruiting flag | 5.00 | | 11.77 |
| Recruiting flag hallow | 1.75 | Tent pole, large size | 1.00 |
| Gulden | 1.00 | Hospital | 1.00 |
| Camp color | 2.00 | Wall | 1.00 |
| National color: | | Tent pole, small size | 1.00 |
| Artillery | 20.00 | Decorative | 1.00 |
| Infantry | 20.00 | Regimental band | 1.00 |
| Regimental color: | | Order | 1.00 |
| Artillery | 20.00 | Letter | 1.00 |
| Infantry | 20.00 | Index | 1.00 |
| Standard for mounted regiments | 12.00 | Decorative | 7.47 |
| Trumpets | 2.00 | | 12.27 |
| Bag, with extra mouthpiece | 2.00 | Post book | 1.00 |
| Cord and tassels for trumpet and
bugles | 1.00 | Morning report | 1.00 |
| File, B | 1.00 | Guard | 1.00 |
| File, C | 1.00 | Order | 1.00 |
| Drum, complete, artillery or in-
fantry | 5.00 | Letter | 1.00 |
| Drumhead, batter | 1.00 | Company book | 1.00 |
| Drumhead, snare | 1.00 | Clothing | 1.00 |
| Drum sling | 1.00 | Decorative | 1.00 |
| Drumsticks, pair | 1.00 | Order | 1.00 |
| Drumsticks, carriage | 1.00 | Morning report | 1.11 |
| Drum cord | 1.00 | | 1.00 |
| Drum snare, set | 1.00 | Record book, for target practice | 1.00 |

Table specifying the money value of clothing allowed to the Army of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1860.

| | First year. | Second year. | Third year. | Fourth year. | Fifth year. | Total. |
|---|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|----------|
| Non-commissioned staff | | | | | | |
| Dragoons and cavalry | \$51.30 | \$45.74 | \$42.45 | \$36.71 | \$30.70 | \$206.94 |
| Mounted riflemen | 51.30 | 36.74 | 42.45 | 35.71 | 30.70 | 205.98 |
| Artillery | 47.75 | 35.03 | 40.61 | 35.07 | 38.03 | 196.48 |
| Infantry | 47.75 | 35.07 | 40.01 | 35.07 | 38.03 | 195.93 |
| Lieut. non-com. | | | | | | |
| Dragoons and cavalry | 51.71 | 40.00 | 43.37 | 30.00 | 40.11 | 205.40 |
| Mounted riflemen | 51.71 | 30.00 | 43.37 | 30.00 | 40.11 | 205.40 |
| Infantry | 46.14 | 35.45 | 44.03 | 35.42 | 36.12 | 198.41 |
| Platoon captain | | | | | | |
| Engineers | 47.50 | 34.87 | 40.48 | 34.87 | 37.87 | 195.68 |
| Dragoons and cavalry, and light artillery | 50.40 | 34.87 | 41.59 | 34.87 | 38.02 | 200.75 |
| Mounted riflemen | 50.40 | 34.87 | 41.59 | 34.87 | 38.02 | 200.75 |
| Artillery | 40.88 | 34.10 | 39.77 | 34.10 | 37.10 | 192.15 |
| Infantry | 40.88 | 34.10 | 39.77 | 34.10 | 37.10 | 192.15 |
| Sergeant | | | | | | |
| Engineers | 47.47 | 34.75 | 40.40 | 34.75 | 37.75 | 195.68 |
| Drummers | 40.54 | 44.81 | 41.13 | 41.83 | 47.81 | 227.40 |
| Dragoons and cavalry | 50.37 | 34.75 | 41.46 | 34.75 | 38.80 | 200.13 |
| Mounted riflemen | 50.37 | 34.75 | 41.10 | 34.75 | 38.80 | 200.10 |
| Light artillery | 50.37 | 34.75 | 41.10 | 34.75 | 38.80 | 200.10 |
| Artillery | 40.00 | 34.04 | 39.05 | 34.04 | 37.04 | 191.43 |
| Infantry | 40.00 | 34.04 | 39.05 | 34.04 | 37.04 | 191.43 |
| Hospital steward | | | | | | |
| Corporal | 48.75 | 44.53 | 44.14 | 44.54 | 47.51 | 229.01 |
| Engineers | | | | | | |
| Engineers | 47.03 | 34.47 | 39.91 | 34.43 | 37.50 | 191.00 |
| Drummers | 40.70 | 34.45 | 40.85 | 34.45 | 38.10 | 197.70 |
| Drummers and cavalry | 40.70 | 34.45 | 40.85 | 34.45 | 38.10 | 197.70 |
| Mounted riflemen | 40.70 | 34.45 | 40.85 | 34.45 | 38.10 | 197.70 |
| Artillery | 40.41 | 34.72 | 39.20 | 34.72 | 38.50 | 189.54 |
| Infantry | 40.41 | 34.72 | 39.20 | 34.72 | 38.50 | 189.54 |
| Musicians | | | | | | |
| Engineers | 47.01 | 34.47 | 39.90 | 34.47 | 37.50 | 191.14 |
| Drummers and cavalry | 50.54 | 35.10 | 41.72 | 35.10 | 39.00 | 201.70 |
| Mounted riflemen | 50.54 | 35.10 | 41.72 | 35.10 | 39.00 | 201.70 |
| Light artillery | 50.54 | 35.10 | 41.72 | 35.10 | 39.00 | 201.70 |
| Artillery | 40.50 | 34.70 | 39.10 | 34.70 | 38.50 | 189.50 |
| Infantry | 40.50 | 34.70 | 39.10 | 34.70 | 38.50 | 189.50 |
| Artiller and private | | | | | | |
| Engineers | 46.84 | 34.14 | 39.57 | 34.14 | 36.00 | 191.40 |
| Drummers | 40.50 | 34.14 | 39.57 | 34.14 | 36.00 | 191.40 |
| Drummers and cavalry | 40.50 | 34.14 | 39.57 | 34.14 | 36.00 | 191.40 |
| Mounted riflemen | 40.50 | 34.14 | 39.57 | 34.14 | 36.00 | 191.40 |
| Light artillery | 40.50 | 34.14 | 39.57 | 34.14 | 36.00 | 191.40 |
| Artillery | 37.07 | 33.49 | 38.00 | 33.49 | 36.25 | 187.91 |
| Infantry | 37.07 | 33.49 | 38.00 | 33.49 | 36.25 | 187.91 |

Statement of the cost of horse equipments, pattern 1859.

| Parts | Per horse. | Per regiment. | Total cost. |
|--|------------|---------------|-------------|
| Saddle tree, covered with rawhide, with metal mountings attached | \$3.87 | \$3.87 | |
| Saddle girths with leathers across each | 1.18 | 2.36 | |
| Back straps, with screws, plates, and l's, each | .52 | 1.04 | |
| Girth strap | | | |
| Long | .30 | .30 | |
| Short | .23 | .23 | |
| Clasp straps, each | .17 | 1.03 | |
| Stirrup leathers, each | .67 | 1.14 | |
| Rein leathers, each | .30 | .60 | |
| Stirrups, with heads, each | .47 | .47 | |
| Carriage wheel and strap | 3.50 | 3.50 | |
| Saddle bags | 1.01 | 1.01 | |
| Crupper | .60 | .60 | |
| Girth | 1.10 | 1.10 | |
| Stirrup girth | | | \$18.18 |

• **Prüfung**

| HIT | | HAT | | HAT | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1, \$3.50..... | 1 | No. 1, \$3.50..... | 1 | No. 1, \$3.50..... | 1 |
| No. 2, 3, and 4, \$2.90..... | 1 | No. 2, 3, and 4, \$2.90..... | 1 | No. 2, 3, and 4, \$2.90..... | 1 |
| Brass snitchhook with company letter, each..... | 1 | Brass snitchhook with company letter, each..... | 1 | Brass snitchhook with company letter, each..... | 1 |
| Roller..... | 1 | Roller..... | 1 | Roller..... | 1 |
| Headpiece..... | 1 | Headpiece..... | 1 | Headpiece..... | 1 |
| Front..... | 1 | Front..... | 1 | Front..... | 1 |
| Carb chain with hook..... | 1 | Carb chain with hook..... | 1 | Carb chain with hook..... | 1 |
| Carb chain also..... | 1 | Carb chain also..... | 1 | Carb chain also..... | 1 |
| HAT | | | | | |
| Headstall, complete..... | 1 | Headstall, complete..... | 1 | Headstall, complete..... | 1 |
| Hitching strap..... | 1 | Hitching strap..... | 1 | Hitching strap..... | 1 |
| WATERING EQUIPMENT | | | | | |
| Snaffle bit, chain, and toggles..... | 1 | Snaffle bit, chain, and toggles..... | 1 | Snaffle bit, chain, and toggles..... | 1 |
| Watering roll..... | 1 | Watering roll..... | 1 | Watering roll..... | 1 |
| Spray..... | 1 | Spray..... | 1 | Spray..... | 1 |
| Spru..... | 1 | Spru..... | 1 | Spru..... | 1 |
| Currycomb..... | 1 | Currycomb..... | 1 | Currycomb..... | 1 |
| Horse brush..... | 1 | Horse brush..... | 1 | Horse brush..... | 1 |
| Picket pin..... | 1 | Picket pin..... | 1 | Picket pin..... | 1 |
| Garret rope..... | 1 | Garret rope..... | 1 | Garret rope..... | 1 |
| Total cost of equipment..... | | | | | |
| Blanket for cavalry service, dark, with orange border, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 | Blanket for cavalry service, dark, with orange border, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 | Blanket for cavalry service, dark, with orange border, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 |
| Blanket for artillery, scarlet, with dark blue border, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 | Blanket for artillery, scarlet, with dark blue border, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 | Blanket for artillery, scarlet, with dark blue border, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 |
| Blanket for mounted, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 | Blanket for mounted, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 | Blanket for mounted, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 |
| Blanket for foot, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 | Blanket for foot, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 | Blanket for foot, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 |
| Blanket for horse, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 | Blanket for horse, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 | Blanket for horse, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 |
| Blanket for mule, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 | Blanket for mule, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 | Blanket for mule, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 |
| Blanket for pack, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 | Blanket for pack, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 | Blanket for pack, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 |
| Blanket for baggage, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 | Blanket for baggage, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 | Blanket for baggage, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 |
| Blanket for horse, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 | Blanket for horse, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 | Blanket for horse, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 |
| Blanket for mule, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 | Blanket for mule, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 | Blanket for mule, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 |
| Blanket for pack, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 | Blanket for pack, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 | Blanket for pack, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 |
| Blanket for baggage, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 | Blanket for baggage, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 | Blanket for baggage, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 |
| Blanket for horse, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 | Blanket for horse, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 | Blanket for horse, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 |
| Blanket for mule, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 | Blanket for mule, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 | Blanket for mule, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 |
| Blanket for pack, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 | Blanket for pack, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 | Blanket for pack, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 |
| Blanket for baggage, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 | Blanket for baggage, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 | Blanket for baggage, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 |
| Blanket for horse, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 | Blanket for horse, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 | Blanket for horse, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 |
| Blanket for mule, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 | Blanket for mule, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 | Blanket for mule, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 |
| Blanket for pack, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 | Blanket for pack, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 | Blanket for pack, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 |
| Blanket for baggage, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 | Blanket for baggage, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 | Blanket for baggage, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 |
| Blanket for horse, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 | Blanket for horse, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 | Blanket for horse, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 |
| Blanket for mule, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 | Blanket for mule, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 | Blanket for mule, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 |
| Blanket for pack, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 | Blanket for pack, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 | Blanket for pack, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 |
| Blanket for baggage, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 | Blanket for baggage, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 | Blanket for baggage, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 |
| Blanket for horse, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 | Blanket for horse, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | 1 | Blanket for horse, 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. 100 | |

[illegible]

Table showing the prices of qualifications for the 1900-1901 session, 1901-1902, 1902-1903, 1903-1904, 1904-1905, 1905-1906, 1906-1907, 1907-1908, 1908-1909, 1909-1910, 1910-1911, 1911-1912, 1912-1913, 1913-1914, 1914-1915, 1915-1916, 1916-1917, 1917-1918, 1918-1919, 1919-1920, 1920-1921, 1921-1922, 1922-1923, 1923-1924, 1924-1925, 1925-1926, 1926-1927, 1927-1928, 1928-1929, 1929-1930, 1930-1931, 1931-1932, 1932-1933, 1933-1934, 1934-1935, 1935-1936, 1936-1937, 1937-1938, 1938-1939, 1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945, 1945-1946, 1946-1947, 1947-1948, 1948-1949, 1949-1950, 1950-1951, 1951-1952, 1952-1953, 1953-1954, 1954-1955, 1955-1956, 1956-1957, 1957-1958, 1958-1959, 1959-1960, 1960-1961, 1961-1962, 1962-1963, 1963-1964, 1964-1965, 1965-1966, 1966-1967, 1967-1968, 1968-1969, 1969-1970, 1970-1971, 1971-1972, 1972-1973, 1973-1974, 1974-1975, 1975-1976, 1976-1977, 1977-1978, 1978-1979, 1979-1980, 1980-1981, 1981-1982, 1982-1983, 1983-1984, 1984-1985, 1985-1986, 1986-1987, 1987-1988, 1988-1989, 1989-1990, 1990-1991, 1991-1992, 1992-1993, 1993-1994, 1994-1995, 1995-1996, 1996-1997, 1997-1998, 1998-1999, 1999-2000, 2000-2001, 2001-2002, 2002-2003, 2003-2004, 2004-2005, 2005-2006, 2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009, 2009-2010, 2010-2011, 2011-2012, 2012-2013, 2013-2014, 2014-2015, 2015-2016, 2016-2017, 2017-2018, 2018-2019, 2019-2020, 2020-2021, 2021-2022, 2022-2023, 2023-2024, 2024-2025, 2025-2026, 2026-2027, 2027-2028, 2028-2029, 2029-2030, 2030-2031, 2031-2032, 2032-2033, 2033-2034, 2034-2035, 2035-2036, 2036-2037, 2037-2038, 2038-2039, 2039-2040, 2040-2041, 2041-2042, 2042-2043, 2043-2044, 2044-2045, 2045-2046, 2046-2047, 2047-2048, 2048-2049, 2049-2050, 2050-2051, 2051-2052, 2052-2053, 2053-2054, 2054-2055, 2055-2056, 2056-2057, 2057-2058, 2058-2059, 2059-2060, 2060-2061, 2061-2062, 2062-2063, 2063-2064, 2064-2065, 2065-2066, 2066-2067, 2067-2068, 2068-2069, 2069-2070, 2070-2071, 2071-2072, 2072-2073, 2073-2074, 2074-2075, 2075-2076, 2076-2077, 2077-2078, 2078-2079, 2079-2080, 2080-2081, 2081-2082, 2082-2083, 2083-2084, 2084-2085, 2085-2086, 2086-2087, 2087-2088, 2088-2089, 2089-2090, 2090-2091, 2091-2092, 2092-2093, 2093-2094, 2094-2095, 2095-2096, 2096-2097, 2097-2098, 2098-2099, 2099-2100, 2100-2101, 2101-2102, 2102-2103, 2103-2104, 2104-2105, 2105-2106, 2106-2107, 2107-2108, 2108-2109, 2109-2110, 2110-2111, 2111-2112, 2112-2113, 2113-2114, 2114-2115, 2115-2116, 2116-2117, 2117-2118, 2118-2119, 2119-2120, 2120-2121, 2121-2122, 2122-2123, 2123-2124, 2124-2125, 2125-2126, 2126-2127, 2127-2128, 2128-2129, 2129-2130, 2130-2131, 2131-2132, 2132-2133, 2133-2134, 2134-2135, 2135-2136, 2136-2137, 2137-2138, 2138-2139, 2139-2140, 2140-2141, 2141-2142, 2142-2143, 2143-2144, 2144-2145, 2145-2146, 2146-2147, 2147-2148, 2148-2149, 2149-2150, 2150-2151, 2151-2152, 2152-2153, 2153-2154, 2154-2155, 2155-2156, 2156-2157, 2157-2158, 2158-2159, 2159-2160, 2160-2161, 2161-2162, 2162-2163, 2163-2164, 2164-2165, 2165-2166, 2166-2167, 2167-2168, 2168-2169, 2169-2170, 2170-2171, 2171-2172, 2172-2173, 2173-2174, 2174-2175, 2175-2176, 2176-2177, 2177-2178, 2178-2179, 2179-2180, 2180-2181, 2181-2182, 2182-2183, 2183-2184, 2184-2185, 2185-2186, 2186-2187, 2187-2188, 2188-2189, 2189-2190, 2190-2191, 2191-2192, 2192-2193, 2193-2194, 2194-2195, 2195-2196, 2196-2197, 2197-2198, 2198-2199, 2199-2200, 2200-2201, 2201-2202, 2202-2203, 2203-2204, 2204-2205, 2205-2206, 2206-2207, 2207-2208, 2208-2209, 2209-2210, 2210-2211, 2211-2212, 2212-2213, 2213-2214, 2214-2215, 2215-2216, 2216-2217, 2217-2218, 2218-2219, 2219-2220, 2220-2221, 2221-2222, 2222-2223, 2223-2224, 2224-2225, 2225-2226, 2226-2227, 2227-2228, 2228-2229, 2229-2230, 2230-2231, 2231-2232, 2232-2233, 2233-2234, 2234-2235, 2235-2236, 2236-2237, 2237-2238, 2238-2239, 2239-2240, 2240-2241, 2241-2242, 2242-2243, 2243-2244, 2244-2245, 2245-2246, 2246-2247, 2247-2248, 2248-2249, 2249-2250, 2250-2251, 2251-2252, 2252-2253, 2253-2254, 2254-2255, 2255-2256, 2256-2257, 2257-2258, 2258-2259, 2259-2260, 2260-2261, 2261-2262, 2262-2263, 2263-2264, 2264-2265, 2265-2266, 2266-2267, 2267-2268, 2268-2269, 2269-2270, 2270-2271, 227

| Table No.
of Piece. | Place where used and kind of description. |
|------------------------|---|
| 1 | Heath, with roller, round |
| 2 | Slings, bar, flattened |
| 3 | Half of bar flattened |
| 4 | |
| 5 | |
| 6 | |
| 7 | |
| 8 | |
| 9 | |
| 10 | Ring for crupper and saddle tree |
| 11 | Slings, bar |
| 12 | Rock staples |
| 13 | 1 1/2", back straps, and girths |
| 14 | Saddle-bag's stud. |

B. Prices of small arms.

Perussion lock.

| Parts. | Musket. | Rifle. | Infantry musketoon. | Artillery musketoon. | Cavalry musketoon. | Sappers' musketoon. | Pistol. |
|---|---------|--------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Barrel with sight, without breech screw | \$1.10 | \$1.10 | \$1.48 | \$3.50 | \$3.55 | \$3.55 | \$2.00 |
| Breech screw | .10 | .10 | .10 | .10 | .10 | .10 | .08 |
| Bayonet on barrel stud | .01 | | | .01 | | .01 | |
| Tang screw | .05 | .05 | | .05 | .05 | .05 | .01 |
| Breech sight | | .04 | | | | | |
| Cap | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 |
| Lock plate | .50 | .50 | .50 | .50 | .50 | .50 | .40 |
| Thumbler | .27 | .27 | .27 | .27 | .27 | .27 | .25 |
| Thumbler screw | .01 | .01 | .01 | .01 | .01 | .01 | .03 |
| Briddle | .10 | .10 | .16 | .16 | .16 | .16 | .14 |
| Rear | .20 | .20 | .19 | .20 | .20 | .20 | .17 |
| Rear spring | .10 | .10 | .10 | .10 | .10 | .10 | .08 |
| Main spring | .27 | .27 | .20 | .27 | .27 | .27 | .25 |
| Lock screw, each | .04 | .04 | .04 | .04 | .04 | .04 | .03 |
| Hammer | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 | .05 |
| Slide plate (with band for pistol) | .07 | .10 | .07 | .13 | .07 | .07 | .40 |
| Slide screw, each | .04 | .04 | .04 | .04 | .04 | .04 | .03 |
| Upper band | .20 | .45 | .21 | .38 | .38 | .38 | |
| Middle band | .21 | | | | | | |
| Lower band | .15 | .18 | .11 | .21 | .21 | .21 | |
| Upper band spring | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 | |
| Middle band spring | .08 | | | | | | |
| Lower band spring | .08 | .08 | .08 | | | .08 | |
| Guard plate | .45 | .50 | .17 | .40 | .50 | .40 | .35 |
| Guard plate screw, each | .03 | .03 | .03 | .03 | .03 | .03 | .02 |
| Guard screw, without screws | .30 | .35 | .20 | .20 | .25 | .20 | .20 |
| Guard screw nut, each | .02 | .02 | .02 | .02 | .02 | .02 | .02 |
| Swivels and rivets, each | .10 | .10 | .10 | .10 | .10 | .10 | |
| Swivel plate | | | | | | | .10 |
| Swivel plate screw, each | | | | .03 | | .03 | |
| Trigger | .19 | .13 | .12 | .12 | .12 | .12 | .00 |
| Trigger screw | .02 | .02 | .02 | .02 | .02 | .02 | .02 |
| Butt plate | .30 | .51 | .20 | .30 | .50 | .30 | .28 |
| Butt plate screw, each | .04 | .04 | .05 | .03 | .03 | .03 | .02 |
| Ramrod | .80 | .50 | .50 | .40 | .50 | .40 | .25 |
| Ramrod spring | .12 | .12 | .12 | .12 | | .12 | |
| Ramrod wire | .01 | .01 | .01 | | | .01 | |
| Ramrod stop | .01 | .01 | .01 | | | .01 | |
| Stock | 1.45 | 1.05 | 2.25 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | .80 |
| Bayonet | 1.45 | | | | | | |
| Bayonet clamp | .10 | | | | | | |
| Bayonet clamp screw | .02 | | | | | | |
| Box plate | | .75 | | | | | |
| Box catch | | .05 | | | | | |
| Box spring | | .10 | | | | | |
| Box spring screw | | .02 | | | | | |
| Box screw, each | | .04 | | | | | |
| Ramrod swivel and rivet | | | | | .25 | | .25 |
| Ramrod swivel and rivet screw | | | | | .01 | | .02 |
| Swivel bar | | .24 | | .24 | | | |
| Swivel nut | | .02 | | .02 | | | |
| Swivel screw | | .03 | | .03 | | | |
| Swivel ring | | .01 | | .01 | | | |
| Sword bayonet blade | | | | | | 2.10 | |
| Sword bayonet hilt, without clasp | | | | | | 1.00 | |
| Sword bayonet clasp | | | | | | .21 | |
| Sword bayonet clasp screw | | | | | | .01 | |
| Guide | .00 | | | | | | |
| Hridge | .05 | | | | | | |
| Supporters, each | .43 | | | | | | |
| Supporter screw, each | .02 | | | | | | |
| Chocks, each | .07 | | | | | | |
| Chuck screws, each | .04 | | | | | | |
| Receiver | 2.00 | | | | | | |
| Butt piece | .08 | | | | | | |
| Butt piece screw | .05 | | | | | | |
| Strap | .25 | | | | | | |
| Strap screw | .05 | | | | | | |
| Bot screw | .03 | | | | | | |
| Link | .09 | | | | | | |
| Link screw | .03 | | | | | | |
| Stop | .15 | | | | | | |
| Apron | .05 | | | | | | |
| Apron screw | .10 | | | | | | |
| Catch | | | | | | | |

13. $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} \ln x$ 求 $f'(x)$ 及 $f''(x)$

| Part. | | QTY. | | UNIT PRICE | | AMOUNT | |
|-------------------------|---|------|---|------------|---|--------|---|
| Catch screw..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Catch spring..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Catch spring screw..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Catch plate..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Catch plate screw..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Laver..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Barrel complete..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Lock complete..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Guard complete..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Bayonet complete..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Box plate complete..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Arm complete..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

1973 321 341 361 381 401 421 441 461 481 501 521 541 561 581 601 621 641 661 681 701 721 741 761 781 801 821 841 861 881 901 921 941 961 981 1001

| | Cash. |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| Appendages for all arms: | |
| Sword deliver and long wrench | 78 |
| Wiper | 39 |
| Bolt screw | 14 |
| Spring shoe | 23 |
| Bullet mold (with caliber) | 50 |

自"九一三"後，該處對該船隻及船隻上人員均採取嚴密監視，並嚴禁該船隻及船隻上人員與外界人員接觸，嚴禁該船隻及船隻上人員在該處進行任何活動。

| Part 14. | | 第 14 表 | |
|----------------------|--------|----------------------|--------|
| Barrel | 桶 | Barrel | 桶 |
| Bight | 拐角 | Bight | 拐角 |
| Cylinder | 圆柱 | Cylinder | 圆柱 |
| Chain | 链条 | Chain | 链条 |
| Base pin | 基座销 | Base pin | 基座销 |
| Lock frame | 锁框 | Lock frame | 锁框 |
| Lock screw | 锁螺丝 | Lock screw | 锁螺丝 |
| Hammer and tumbler | 锤和撞针 | Hammer and tumbler | 锤和撞针 |
| Bolt | 螺栓 | Bolt | 螺栓 |
| Bolt spring and seat | 螺栓弹簧和座 | Bolt spring and seat | 螺栓弹簧和座 |
| Bolt spring screw | 螺栓弹簧螺丝 | Bolt spring screw | 螺栓弹簧螺丝 |
| Head | 头 | Head | 头 |
| Underpinning | 垫底 | Underpinning | 垫底 |
| Manifolding | 分叉 | Manifolding | 分叉 |
| Key | 键 | Key | 键 |
| Main spring screw | 主弹簧螺丝 | Main spring screw | 主弹簧螺丝 |
| Key spring and rivet | 键弹簧和铆钉 | Key spring and rivet | 键弹簧和铆钉 |

經濟學與社會學 卷之四 社會學與經濟學

| Part. | 1890 | 1891 | 1892 | 1893 | 1894 | 1895 | 1896 | 1897 | 1898 | 1899 | 1900 | 1901 | 1902 | 1903 | 1904 | 1905 | 1906 | 1907 | 1908 | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 | 1914 | 1915 | 1916 | 1917 | 1918 | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 | 2036 | 2037 | 2038 | 2039 | 2040 | 2041 | 2042 | 2043 | 2044 | 2045 | 2046 | 2047 | 2048 | 2049 | 2050 | 2051 | 2052 | 2053 | 2054 | 2055 | 2056 | 2057 | 2058 | 2059 | 2060 | 2061 | 2062 | 2063 | 2064 | 2065 | 2066 | 2067 | 2068 | 2069 | 2070 | 2071 | 2072 | 2073 | 2074 | 2075 | 2076 | 2077 | 2078 | 2079 | 2080 | 2081 | 2082 | 2083 | 2084 | 2085 | 2086 | 2087 | 2088 | 2089 | 2090 | 2091 | 2092 | 2093 | 2094 | 2095 | 2096 | 2097 | 2098 | 2099 | 2100 | 2101 | 2102 | 2103 | 2104 | 2105 | 2106 | 2107 | 2108 | 2109 | 2110 | 2111 | 2112 | 2113 | 2114 | 2115 | 2116 | 2117 | 2118 | 2119 | 2120 | 2121 | 2122 | 2123 | 2124 | 2125 | 2126 | 2127 | 2128 | 2129 | 2130 | 2131 | 2132 | 2133 | 2134 | 2135 | 2136 | 2137 | 2138 | 2139 | 2140 | 2141 | 2142 | 2143 | 2144 | 2145 | 2146 | 2147 | 2148 | 2149 | 2150 | 2151 | 2152 | 2153 | 2154 | 2155 | 2156 | 2157 | 2158 | 2159 | 2160 | 2161 | 2162 | 2163 | 2164 | 2165 | 2166 | 2167 | 2168 | 2169 | 2170 | 2171 | 2172 | 2173 | 2174 | 2175 | 2176 | 2177 | 2178 | 2179 | 2180 | 2181 | 2182 | 2183 | 2184 | 2185 | 2186 | 2187 | 2188 | 2189 | 2190 | 2191 | 2192 | 2193 | 2194 | 2195 | 2196 | 2197 | 2198 | 2199 | 2200 | 2201 | 2202 | 2203 | 2204 | 2205 | 2206 | 2207 | 2208 | 2209 | 2210 | 2211 | 2212 | 2213 | 2214 | 2215 | 2216 | 2217 | 2218 | 2219 | 2220 | 2221 | 2222 | 2223 | 2224 | 2225 | 2226 | 2227 | 2228 | 2229 | 2230 | 2231 | 2232 | 2233 | 2234 | 2235 | 2236 | 2237 | 2238 | 2239 | 2240 | 2241 | 2242 | 2243 | 2244 | 2245 | 2246 | 2247 | 2248 | 2249 | 2250 | 2251 | 2252 | 2253 | 2254 | 2255 | 2256 | 2257 | 2258 | 2259 | 2260 | 2261 | 2262 | 2263 | 2264 | 2265 | 2266 | 2267 | 2268 | 2269 | 2270 | 2271 | 2272 | 2273 | 2274 | 2275 | 2276 | 2277 | 2278 | 2279 | 2280 | 2281 | 2282 | 2283 | 2284 | 2285 | 2286 | 2287 | 2288 | 2289 | 2290 | 2291 | 2292 | 2293 | 2294 | 2295 | 2296 | 2297</ |
|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------|
|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------|

B.—Prices of accouterments.

| Parts. | Infantry. | Artillery. | Cavalry. | Price. |
|---|-----------|------------|----------|--------|
| Cartridge box | \$1.10 | | | \$0.05 |
| Cartridge box plate | .10 | | | .10 |
| Cartridge box belt | .60 | | \$0.10 | |
| Cartridge box belt plate | .10 | | | |
| Bayonet scabbard and frog | .50 | | | |
| Waist belt, private | .25 | | | .37 |
| Waist belt plate | .10 | | | .10 |
| Cap pouch and pouch | .40 | | .10 | .40 |
| Gun sling | .10 | | | .10 |
| Saber belt | | \$1.00 | 1.36 | |
| Saber belt plate | | .60 | .60 | |
| Sword belt | | 1.00 | | |
| Sword belt plate | | .10 | | |
| Sword belt, non-commissioned officer and musician's | .62 | | | .62 |
| Sword belt plate, non-commissioned officer and musician's | .10 | | | .10 |
| Waist belt, non-commissioned officer and musician's | .37 | | | .37 |
| Waist belt plate, non-commissioned officer and musician's | .60 | | | .60 |
| Cartridge cartridge box | | | | .87 |
| Plato's cartridge box | | | | .75 |
| Holsters, with soft leather caps | | | | 2.00 |
| Carbine sling | | | | .05 |
| Carbine scabbard | | | | .88 |
| Saber knot | | | | .30 |
| Bullet pouch | | | | .50 |
| Flask and pouch belt | | | | .40 |
| Powder flask | | | | 1.30 |
| Waist belt, suppers, with frog for sword bayonet, &c. | | | | |

Supplement to prices of small-arms.

| | |
|--|---------|
| U. S. rifle musket, caliber .54 | \$20.00 |
| U. S. rifle with sword bayonet, caliber .54 | 18.50 |
| U. S. musket, smooth bore, caliber .69 | 12.00 |
| U. S. musket, rifled, caliber .69 | 13.50 |
| Colt revolving rifle and bayonet | 45.00 |
| Merrill breech loading rifle and bayonet | 45.00 |
| Sharps breech loading rifle and bayonet | 42.50 |
| Foreign manufacture | |
| Austrian smooth bore | 6.00 |
| Prussian smooth bore | 6.00 |
| Belgian smooth bore | 6.00 |
| English smooth bore | 6.00 |
| Austrian, rifled | 10.00 |
| Prussian, rifled | 10.00 |
| Belgian, rifled | 10.00 |
| English Enfield rifle | 10.00 |
| French rifles | 16.00 |
| Carbines—Sharps, Hallagher, Merrill, Maynard, Wadsworth, Smith, and Lindner. | 30.00 |
| Revolving pistols | |
| Colt, holster | 25.00 |
| Colt, belt | 22.50 |
| Havagen | 20.00 |
| Star | 20.00 |
| Hemington | 18.00 |
| Whitney | 15.00 |
| La Panchou | 14.00 |
| Cavalry sabers | |
| American | 7.50 |
| Foreign | 6.00 |

Note.—A more complete price list of small-arms will soon be printed on the new form of clothing receipt rolls now being prepared.

To all whom it may concern:

Know ye, that _____, a _____ of Captain _____ company _____ regiment of _____, who was enrolled on the _____ day of _____, one thousand eight hundred and _____, to serve _____, is hereby honorably discharged from the service of the United States, this _____ day of _____, 186____, by reason of being mustered out of service on the expiration of his term.

Said _____ was born in _____, in the State of _____, _____ years
 of age, _____ feet _____ inches high, _____ complex _____ eyes,
 _____ hair, and by occupation, when enlisted, a _____
 (Given at _____, this _____ day of _____, 1862.)

Subscribing Company,

Mustering Officer,

OATH OF IDENTITY

_____ of _____, county of _____

On this _____ day of _____, in the year one thousand eight hundred
 and _____, personally appeared before me, the undersigned, a justice
 of the peace for the county and _____ always mentioned, _____,
 who being duly sworn according to law, declares that he is the iden-
 tical _____ who was a _____ in the regiment _____ commanded by
 _____; that he enlisted on the _____ day of _____, for the term
 of _____, and was discharged at _____ on the _____ day of _____
 by reason of _____

Sworn to and subscribed before me the day and year above written.

I certify that _____, before whom the above affidavit pur-
 ports to have been made, is a justice of the peace, duly authorized to
 administer oaths, and that the above is his signature.

In witness whereof I have herewith set my hand and affixed my
 official seal this _____ day of _____, in the year _____, at _____, in
 the State of _____.

[L. S.]

Clerk of the

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJ. GENERAL'S OFFICE.
 No. 146. } *Washington, September 20, 1862.*

No officer will hereafter be relieved from his command and sent to
 report in this city without the authority of the War Department.
 Where subordinate officers are guilty of military offenses, or are neg-
 ligent, or incompetent, it is the duty of the commander to have them
 tried for their offenses, or examined in regard to their incompetency,
 by a proper court or commission, and this duty cannot be evaded by
 sending them to Washington. Hereafter officers are sent to head-
 quarters will be immediately ordered back, and those who send them
 will be deemed guilty of disobedience of orders.

By command of Major-General Halleck:

I. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., September 20, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State:

SIR: The Secretary of War directs me to transmit to you the
 inclosed copy of a letter received from Brig. Gen. G. F. Shepley, Mil-
 itary Governor of Louisiana, covering a copy of a communication
 addressed by him to Mr. Amédée Courtois, advising him of his readi-
 ness to restore to him the Sacristy in your charge.

by the military authorities of New Orleans, and inviting him to resume the exercise of his functions as consul of the Netherlands.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
New Orleans, La., September 19, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of September 2, inclosing copies of several communications addressed by the Department of State to the diplomatic representatives of Great Britain, France, and the Netherlands, growing out of the relations between the military authorities and the consuls of those countries at New Orleans. I have advised M. Couturie, the consul of the Netherlands, that the \$800,000 in coin taken from his possession by General Butler would be restored to him or to the agent of Messrs. Hope & Co., or to the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, whichever of them he might designate. Copy of my letter to M. Couturie is herewith transmitted. As the diplomatic correspondence transmitted to me contains a statement that I should be directed to invite M. Couturie to resume his consular functions, and also that I should be directed to cause to be restored the \$800,000 seized by General Butler, I have taken the liberty to act upon these communications without awaiting any more specific instructions from you or from the Department of State on this subject. I shall endeavor in my intercourse with the foreign consuls in New Orleans as far as possible to avoid any causes of irritation tending to embarrass the Government in its relations to foreign powers.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

G. F. SHEPLEY,
Military Governor of Louisiana.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 30, 1862.

HIS EXCELLENCY WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor of Connecticut, Hartford:

Volunteers who have not been mustered into service cannot be held. They can of course furnish substitutes if they choose.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 30, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel RITCHIE,
Boston, Mass.:

Your nine-months' regiments to the number of eight will be forwarded to General Foster, at New Bern, as soon as they are ready. You will apply to the quartermaster for transportation and report to this Department, so that it may be provided.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., September 20, 1862. (Received 1 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

It is advisable that the three months' regiment of mounted infantry authorized to be raised August 25 should be mustered in for one year. Can permission be obtained?

JOSEPH M. MERRICK,
Lieutenant, 1st Regt. of Mounted Inf.

HARRISBURG, PA., September 20, 1862.

President A. LINCOLN:

SIR: I have the honor to refer to some of the topics of our conversation last week, at which time you were pleased to say that you desired the Governors of the loyal States present to put their suggestions in writing.

I proposed at that time to fill the regiments in service most reduced by the casualties of war by retiring a given number from the more active service with the armies in the presence of the enemy, and, having filled them and obtained a perfect reorganization, return them to the field and retire others until they were all filled to the standard established by the Government, in the meantime supplying their places in the field with new regiments. I named ten regiments as the number to be retired at each time from this State. Most of our regiments that have participated in the recent battles are reduced to mere skeletons, and although we have furnished about 15,000 recruits for old regiments in the field, divided amongst the many regiments from this State, no efficient strength has been given to any of them.

The Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, numbering thirteen regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and one of artillery, with a numerical strength of 15,700 men, were taken into the service of the United States in July, 1861, immediately after the first battle of Manassas. The thirteen regiments of infantry did not number 1,000 men after the battle of Antietam. All of these regiments are now reduced in number, whilst many of them can scarcely be said to retain regimental organization. The brilliant history of this Reserve Corps in the war and the State pride which has followed them since they entered the service, together with the circumstances surrounding their organization, would, I have no doubt, prove such incentives for enlistment that the corps could be filled to the maximum in a short space of time.

I suggest that the corps be returned to the State and placed in the camp at this capital, and, if I am correct in my impression, the success would affect the minds of our people favorably, and other regiments in the service could be filled in their turn promptly.

It is proper that, in this connection, I should say that the suggestions reflect the opinion of all the officers of the corps.

I take this opportunity of again renewing the suggestion of all the Governors on the occasion referred to—that so far as consistent with the interests of the public service sick and wounded volunteers be taken to hospitals within the States within which they were enlisted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. CURTIN.

[First Indorsement.]

October 11, 1862.

Submitted to the consideration of the Secretary of War and of General Halleck.

[Second Indorsement.]

I entirely disapprove of withdrawing regiments in the field. They should be filled up where they are.

H. W. HALLIDAY,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 30, 1862.
His Excellency Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

The regiment from Northampton will be received and mustered for nine months in lieu of militia drafted, but will be placed on the footing of militia as to pay and bounty. Supplies will be furnished under the same regulations as for militia.

By order of Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, 1 WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 118. *Washington, October 1, 1862.*

Simon Draper, esq., of New York, has been appointed, from this date, Provost Marshal-General of the War Department, under the provisions of General Orders, No. 110. He will be respected accordingly.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR. QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, October 1, 1862.

In order to remove the cause of many of the irregularities, delays, and blockades that occur on the military railroads of the United States, the following general instructions are published, and will be observed by all officers and agents of the Quartermaster's Department:

1. Supplies will not be forwarded to the advanced termini of military railroads until they are really needed.

2. All cars will be unloaded and returned immediately. They must not be detained for use as store-houses.

3. Trains should not on any account be detained beyond their regular time of starting. It is better to furnish extra trains should the exigencies of the service demand them, rather than cause delay to the regular schedule trains. A detention of a train for only a few minutes may throw the whole business of a road into confusion, especially if there be but a single track.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, October 1, 1862.

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR:

SIR: In obedience to the requirements of the dispatches of the Department of the 10th and 18th ultimo, which reached me by the

same mail, inclosing communications from the Spanish Legation (in translation), dated the 25th of June, the 11th and 16th of August, respectively, directing me to report fully to the Department all the facts and circumstances connected with the arrival and departure of the Spanish ship Cardenas and the U. S. ship Rannock at the port of New Orleans in June last, and also full explanations of the facts involved in the communication of the Spanish consul and others of the administration of the quarantine laws in this department, I beg leave to submit the history of such administration, and especially in regard to the Cardenas and Rannock, Punta, and Maria Celestina.

Let me premise, however, that the operations are not as a thing vessels or any others are concerned, except for the purpose of re-examination and complaint, have long ceased to be of political importance, as the Cardenas has made one trip to Cuba and back since the occurrence complained of, and the Pinta and Maria Celeste, Spanish transports for tobacco, have landed and gone home, I had supposed, entirely satisfied with their treatment at this port.

When New Orleans was captured it was found in the utmost parlous filthy condition. Because of the treacherous forces the contractors on all the streets and canals had utterly neglected to comply with the contracts for cleansing and purifying the streets, and the filth is indescribable.

In view of this most alarming mortality, a consultation of the city and the approach of the epidemic season, after consultation with the most eminent local physicians who would give advice for the most prudent in giving any opinion, with the apparent hope that they would do what their rebel arms could not strike down, and with the advice of my medical staff, I took this moment to call upon the people to purify the city itself from the possibility of a large and dangerous disease, believing at the same time that the yellow fever was more prevalent and dangerous to New Orleans than the sugar cane, and would be propagated or propagated as that is, by cuttings, and that is the most uncontrolled marauding, guided by science and honesty of judgment, and maintaining a regard to charges and cleanliness and hygiene, and a very healthy keep out the scourge of the city and prayed for a really and fully successful. Indeed, the quarantine to be enforced with the most effective measures not a permanent period of quarantine to all.

[illegible]

A ship belonging in an infected port, loaded there, has cargo either the product or manufacture of that port, has crew superinduced and therefore indifferent to sanitary regulations and applications, required to be kept under quarantine longer to protect the general development of disease and to wait the operations of the jurisdiction than a vessel loaded at a Northern port, where the crew secured health in this regard, and which had merely touched at a port attacked with yellow fever and held communication with the disease under the

These and kindred considerations which will readily suggest themselves to your mind were the controlling guides to the very intelligent medical officers who were in charge at quarantine, as they were to my own, upon the necessity and length of detention of vessels.

We, however, determined always to err, if at all, upon the safe side, holding ever the far greater importance of the lives of a large city and an army committed to our charge than the possible damage to any commercial adventure from detention.

I need not assure you, sir, that the question of nationality never entered into our thought in the exercise of our judgment and powers, except in one possible relation. We could not help looking with a little less care to and holding under advisement a little less time a vessel of a nation proverbial for the neatness of their ships and goods as compared with one who enjoyed an unenviable reputation the other way. With these theories and upon these bases have the quarantine and health laws been administered at New Orleans up to the 1st day of October.

I can point with a reasonable justified pride to the results as an explanation and a vindication of my acts and administration in this particular. Pardon me if I add that I claim for this triumph of science, integrity, firmness, and skill of my medical staff, by which thousands of lives have been saved and by far the most dreaded foe driven from the city of New Orleans, as much credit as if by the disposition of my troops we had won a victory over the less deadly but hardly less implacable enemy in a conflict of arms.

Up to this date there has been no malignant or epidemic or virulent fevers or diseases in New Orleans, and its mortality returns show it to be the most healthy city in the United States. In one regiment, the Thirtieth Connecticut, quartered in the customhouse since the 15th of May, but one man was lost during the months of July and August.

His Excellency Mr. Tassara, the Spanish minister, is most grievously misinformed when he says to the Secretary of State that the salubrity of New Orleans is no better than that of the island of Cuba. We have had the malignant yellow fever all around us—at Havana, at Nassau, at Matanzas, at Galveston, at Matamoras, at Vera Cruz, at Key West, at Pensacola, and at Mobile. The rebels have imported it into Attakapas and Sabine Pass in their running the blockade to the salubrious island of Cuba. Our quarantine has been more perfect than the blockades.

We have had serious cases of yellow fever at the quarantine, only seventy-five miles from us, and but a single one at New Orleans, and this one at once justifies and illustrates our sanitary regulations. The U. S. steamship *Ith*, having touched at Nassau only, and no disease having been reported as existing there at the time of her departure, was permitted to pass up by the health officers after fumigation and other precautions. The day after her arrival in the city one of her passengers on shore was taken sick and on the sixth day died, an unmistakable case of malignant yellow fever.

The most stringent measures were taken to isolate the disease. Everything which touched or was about the deceased was buried, unaccompanied persons only were allowed to do the last sad offices, the house in which he died was most thoroughly purified, and by the blessing of "Him who holdeth all in the hollow of His hand" the pestilence was stayed. The steamer was at once ordered below, where she is undergoing quarantine. Even while I write this the English

river, out of provisions, with her soldiers dead and dying, and leaving her captain, dead or sick with fever, and perhaps a few survivors, and a telegraphic message sends from the quarantine board to the health department, with medical supplies and other aid. I have a personal knowledge for the Department a full explanation of the emergency and its treatment in my administration of the quarantine laws.

Upon the other branches of the inquiry, the Vice-Spanish steamer Cardenas, I am most happy to be able to

As to the Spanish steamer Cardener, it did not come to me in such manner as to cause me a degree of courtesy or respect.

"The Cardenas left Havana on the 15th of May, 1934, and epidemic yellow fever had made its appearance in the city. At that time, however, because, a large portion of whom were natives of the city, the Cardenas were buying arms and munitions of war for their army, they were, for the most part, on board, to bring her up the river, was probably never so carefully conducted a vessel through the blockade.

She ran past the fort without stopping, where she was permitted because she was mistaken by the officers and they supposed her the U. S. steamer Commercial, then loudly expressed her contempt and crossed the Commercial to be fired at when she made her proper salute and attempted to go by without regard.

The Gardener then looked up the cargo and found that it was a cargo of coal, without coming up to the usual place of inspection and without the usual muster, came alongside a wharf where the cargo was received. The usual places of stringent handling and post inspection were not observed, and without passports being examined or the cargo being inspected, so that many alien-born persons were able to enter the country without inspection. The marshal has never been able to determine how many of all her passengers. While it is possible that some of the passengers were in the steamer is so ignorant as not to know that it was a cargo of coal, in the highest degree improper to handle passengers without inspection.

Mr. Tinscura says well "That was different. I was on the ship and I saw the passengers from the steamer." The passengers and their baggage were surreptitiously landed in a place, without the knowledge of any one in the States, but evidently with the knowledge of the captain says in his protest that "as soon as she made the wharf,

She was ordered back to quarantine house. Her return to the house and delays were interpreted by her relatives as a punishment for her disobedient order, accompanied by a threat, that if she did not return to the house, she would be properly quarantined in the Government hospital. After precisely, such as was thought.

I do not understand Mr. Thompson's reasoning and conclusions in quarantine. He seems to insist that if we recognize a foreign quarantine at New Orleans, the Government-General of China will require an equally long one at Havana. But what ground is a quarantine at all against epidemic yellow fever in a port where it is already raging in its most virulent form? What possible non-quarantine of quarantine could there be between Iceland and Vera Cruz?

I have endeavored to make regulations in accordance with the regulation.

It is complained, however, that the author suffered a shorter detention at the concentration camps, and that she pulled from Havana on the same day.

way of stating the fact.) The Roanoke sailed from New York, went into the harbor at Havana, staid less than twenty-four hours, and held little or no communication with the shore. Her captain reported her at quarantine station as direct from New York. Was there any reason for so long a quarantine for her as for a vessel loaded in Havana? When the Roanoke was about to sail for New York at her return from New Orleans a large number of Spanish persons were desirous of taking passage in her to Havana and engaged passages accordingly.

Upon application to the Spanish consul for a bill of health, as the purser of the Roanoke informed me, the consul or vice-consul told him that as I had quarantined the Cardenas the consul would not give the Roanoke a bill of health, but would report that New Orleans was afflicted with epidemic fever unless I would permit the Cardenas to come up, and if so a clean bill of health would be given.

The effect of and motive for this conduct were obvious. If the Roanoke went to Havana and carried her passengers she would take away this business from the Cardenas. If she carried such a bill of health as to put her in quarantine at Havana no New York passenger would sail in her, so that she must lose one or the other lot of passengers. This seemed to me so unjust that I sent for the consul for an explanation. I understood his explanation to be exactly what the purser of the Roanoke had informed me it had been told him.

It is proper to remark here that I have been since assured by the Spanish consul, for whom I really entertain a high respect, that this conversation was misunderstood by all parties, neither understanding the other's language. I told the consul at that interview that any retaliation upon the Roanoke for any supposed wrong done by me to the Cardenas ought not to be and would not be permitted. That if he slandered the health of the city of New Orleans by giving any report that epidemic fever existed here when he knew it not to be the fact, preventing trade and commerce coming to this port by such false report, that I would certainly send him out of the city, to Havana, and report his conduct to the Governor-General, as the nearest Spanish authority. And in that event this I most assuredly would have done. That the bill of health of the Roanoke must be such as was required by the laws and his instructions precisely as if nothing had been done to the Cardenas.

To this (as he was interpreted to me to say) the consul replied that he would not give a clean bill of health to the Roanoke because it was now past the 1st of June, and whatever might be the health of the city in fact, he must report it unhealthy. Further, that if I still held the Cardenas under quarantine he would write to the Governor-General of Cuba not to send any more vessels here.

To that I replied that he would give my compliments to the Governor-General of Cuba and say that until the yellow fever season was over he could do me and the city no so great a favor as to prevent vessels from coming here.

I then put in writing and handed the consul my claim that he should give a bill of health to the Roanoke required by his laws and the regulations of his Government, regardless of my treatment of the Cardenas.

The interview here ended. The bill of health, however, which was given to the Roanoke was such (although the city was perfectly healthy) that her officers did not dare to sail to Havana lest they should be held to quarantine there in a city where the smallpox and the yellow fever were both raging, and she was in consequence obliged

to discharge her Havana passengers and pay back the passengers money. I take leave here to observe, upon a remark by Mr. Tassara, the Spanish minister, "that I had not the authority to extract of my line the Spanish consul" for so gross a declaration of abuse, in the first place, that I should have done it at the moment I heard of it, and that, secondly, I know of no law, national or municipal, that requires the commander of a captured city, occupied as a military post, to keep any person in it, consul or other, who is able to keep his workshop to render the place untenable by keeping away supplies and provisions from it through false reports. I wish, however, that the report that subsequent conversation, through a more confidential interpreter in his understanding of English, has convinced me that Mr. Callejon, the consul's, remarks were misinterpreted and not that he was so misled by him.

These subsequent explanations leave, I believe, no doubt of the most cordial relations between us. I have also to remark that I have done Mr. Callejon injustice in another respect and, unfortunately, as I was informed, to be a Spanish merchant. Now he is a Spanish soldier is not the case, but that he is a soldier who has won honorable distinction in the wars of his own country.

In Mr. Tassara's letter of complaint it is called out that I have permitted the French brigantine Marie Felicie, and the Virginia Antoinette, and other vessels to anchor upon the quarantine line and length of quarantine as the Caribbees.

These facts, it is said, will convince me and my government of our participation against Spain in favor of other European nations. I have not a word to say given why I should be prejudiced in favor of any nation but that I have done thus to discriminate. Indeed, if I permitted any vessel to anchor upon the quarantine line as regards the manner in which they have been treated by other nations to influence my action, I believe you would not be the nation to influence my action. I believe you would find most active operation. On the contrary, I believe that the conduct of Spain has been more friendly, and I believe that the wrong done her by some of the allies and allies of England is evident in the invasion of Cuba.

No rebel privateers have sailed since October last. I have not known that any of her islands have been visited by rebel naval depots for the Confederacy, and I have not seen any evidence of any discrimination made by her between our vessels and those of the enemy. I have ventured to say that our vessels, and our privateers' acts, motives are specially for her benefit.

I beg to refer you to the report of my assistant surgeon Major Cormick, for the history of the vessel Marie Felicie, and the Virginia Antoinette, and the other vessels taken. Perhaps, however, the two vessels and the Virginia Antoinette deserve a special and honorable mention, and I believe that the animus with which our quarantine laws have been enforced.

The Marie, having an accomplished crew, sailed directly from Havana and only touched at Havana without being examined, was detained only long enough to examine her passengers and crew, and then, presuming that she contained no latent disease, she was allowed to lose its virus or develop itself by time. The Virginia Antoinette, which only touched at Havana, was without passengers, and landed on board with loose salt, a powerful disinfectant in itself. Can you imagine such a vessel quarantine a barrel of chloride of lime? And yet, the vessel, which was the behavior to come up after twenty days' absence from the port, is brought forward as evidence of our participation

against the Spanish Government. I have also appended a letter from the Spanish war vessel, the Pinta, which will show the manner in which our quarantine has been conducted, and that his only complaint is that I have not obeyed some law of Louisiana regulating time of quarantine.

Mr. Tassara in his communication of the 28th of June wishes the Secretary of State to require me to treat the consuls of friendly nations with more consideration, and that I must refrain from expressions which are not suited to give security to trade or maintain friendly relations between the authorities of that island, Cuba, and those of the United States. It will be seen by examination of the letter of the commander of the Blasco de Garay, hereto annexed, under date of August 13, that the complaint there is, that my acts do not come up to the profession of friendship and courtesies of my language. I have, therefore, appended all the more important of my correspondence with the Spanish authorities here, so that the Department may see whether either in manner or matter of that correspondence there is anything which should be a *casus belli* between two otherwise friendly nations.

That I answered somewhat sharply the letter of the captain of the Blasco de Garay, who seized the occasion in replying to a note wherein I offered him assistance and courtesy, to read me a lecture on my duties, I admit. I thought, and still think, I was justified in so doing. A nation may be friendly and its consul quite the reverse, as witness the late Prussian consul, who is now a general in the rebel army, for which he recruited a battalion of his countrymen. When, therefore, I find a consul aiding the rebels I must treat him as a rebel, and the exceptions are very few indeed among the consuls here. Bound up with the rebels by marriage, commercial and social relations, many of the consular offices are only asylums where rebels are harbored and rebellion fostered.

Before I close this report, which pressure of public duties more urgent has delayed till the departure of the mail on the 6th of October, allow me to repeat, that with the blessing of God, to whom our most devout thanks are daily due for his goodness, that fell scourge, the yellow fever, has been kept from my command and the city of New Orleans till now, when all danger is past, by the firm administration of sanitary and quarantine regulations, in spite of complaints or difficulties, and if my acts need justification I point to the results as an unanswerable vindication.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

HENRY F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[First Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 18, 1862.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of State for his information.
By order of the Secretary of War:

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

[Second Indorsement.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington City, October 28, 1862.

The Secretary of State has the honor to return to the Secretary of War the report of Major-General Butler, upon complaints of Spanish

subjects against his administration of the quarantine laws at New Orleans, which was submitted to the journal of the Secretary of State on the 18th instant. A transcript of the report has been communicated to Mr. Tassara, the minister of Spain.

Heads of the

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
New Orleans, August 1, 1862.

JUAN CALLEJON,
Spanish Consul at New Orleans, &c.

SIR: In the matter of the steamer Cardenas the following order has gone to the officer in command of Forts Jackson and Saint Philip:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
New Orleans, August 1, 1862.

You will permit the Spanish steamer Cardenas to come up the river, provided the surgeon at quarantine can give her a clean bill of health. If she does not make no landing in New Orleans till she reports to the Captain of the port.

By order of Major-General Butler

R. S. DAVIS,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Cardenas came into the river, ran by the forts without stopping, being supposed to be the U. S. mail steamer Connecticut, anchored below the town. Did not report to the harbor master; landed her passengers without permission or the knowledge of the authorities here, and was preparing to land her cargo without regard of the revenue laws. For these reasons I ordered her to be kept below the forts. I have now my quarantine arrangements made, and if the steamer has committed no breach of the revenue laws of the United States she will meet with no difficulties.

I am your obedient servant

By order of Major-General Butler

R. S. DAVIS,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Enclosure No. 1

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
New Orleans, August 2, 1862.

CAPTAIN OF THE SPANISH WAR STEAMER HAVANA DE SAN JUAN

I have learned through Admiral Farragut that nothing for the non-arrival and necessary quarantine of your supply ship from Havana that you are embarrassed in the matter of procuring

Anything in the commissariat of the United States in this department is tendered at your service precisely as was supplied our own Navy.

In regard to your mail on board the Cardenas, I will take measures to have the same properly fumigated and passed to you with as little delay as possible. Any other courtesy or assistance in the power of this department which can be shown or given to a vessel of war of the Spanish nation, always so friendly to the United States, is fully offered.

I have the honor to be, with sentiments of high esteem, your obedient servant,

HENRY F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 3. Translation.]

NEW ORLEANS, August 13, 1862.

Maj. Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,
Commanding Department of the Gulf.

I received with pleasure your letter of yesterday, in which you made me the offer to help me out of the shortness of my provisions, of which I spoke to Rear-Admiral Farragut, but some purchases I have made will enable me to wait for the release of the steamer *Cardenas* (Spanish) of the strange quarantine imposed upon her. Nevertheless, I am exceedingly thankful to you for the courtesy shown me, and shall be most happy to bring the same to the knowledge of the government of my august Queen.

In the same time I should be happy if I could inform my Government that all the Spanish residents in this city are equally the objects of your courtesy, but you have treated in an inconsiderate manner the respectable representative of my Government in this city, threatening him with expulsion because he complied with one of the instructions he had from his immediate authorities. You also desired that the Captain General of the island of Cuba might send no more vessels to this port. You have answered none of the communications the said functionary sent to you in just and prudent terms. You have ordered that his official correspondence should be opened; because the vice-consul refused to receive the open packages the clerk of the post-office excused himself, saying that was your matter.

You have imposed upon the Spanish steamer *Cardenas*, on her first passage, an illegal quarantine, in the same time permitting an American ship in the same position to come up, and another foreign vessel also. The said vessel had in her first voyage to suffer a quarantine of twenty-one days, and in the next even thirty days, besides the rigorous and never before seen operation of discharging, when other foreign vessels had only to suffer a quarantine of ten days; you have also sentenced one corporal and one soldier of the marine of this ship, in a case where nobody knew if they or the accusers had been the aggressors; they could not speak English, had no attorney to defend them, they did not know the laws of this country, still the soldier was sentenced to one year in prison, when everybody considered him innocent.

Your conduct in these matters is very different from the kind and friendly manner you showed toward me, and I cannot help telling you how strange it appears to me.

The bad treatment of the representative of my Government, the want of attention to his official letters, the opening of his correspondence, and the sentence of that soldier, cannot justify the friendship you profess to feel toward the Spanish nation which you say has always been a loyal friend of the United States, and I feel that as a Spanish officer I cannot praise your conduct; as a citizen I should be happy if I could be of any service to you.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

JOSÉ MANUEL DIAZ DE HERRERA.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

CONSULATE OF SPAIN IN NEW ORLEANS,
 August 16, 1862.

Senor Major-General BUTLER,
Commanding General of Department of the Gulf.

DEAR SIR: The transport frigate-of-war (of the Spanish marine)

nation for this port, where she is to be held with her crew, which the Spanish Government had bought in this port a few months more than a year since. The third day it arrived at the port, and the day it is announced to me by the captain that she has been quarantined for thirty days at the quarantine, where she is detained.

It is now twenty days since this vessel left Havana, and she has not experienced any change in her crew, and, consequently, the singularity with which you are wont to treat Spanish vessels, by imposing upon them a greater quarantine than upon those of other nations coming from the same port, and whatever may be the quarantine imposed on all nations, the stated period commences the day the vessel leaves the port.

The quarantine of thirty days imposed upon the *Barclay of War* *Pinfa* would neither be just nor equitable, because the same length of quarantine was imposed on the Spanish steamer *Atalaya* which came here from Havana with cargo.

In making these observations to you I comply with the instructions I received yesterday from my Government and from the Captain-General of Cuba, and I beg you will design to attend to them in order to shield the Government of Her Majesty from the serious damages which so extraordinary a detention would occasion.

God guard your excellency many years.

JUAN CALLEJON,

Secretary of Legation.

[The Legation No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT FOR THE ARMY,

New Orleans, August 19, 1862.

SEÑOR DON CALLEJON,

Spanish Consul.

SIR: I have this moment received the letter which reaches you have honored me.

I am not aware that I have imposed any extraordinary regulations upon Spanish vessels sailing from Havana from any other regulation. My orders are imperative to the quarantine with a view to the safety of vessels from an infected port to prevent any further quarantine. These orders have been obeyed. In order to ensure it, vessels are ordered to not touch the shore in Havana, I believe they never will.

I beg to assure you and the Government of Her Most Catholic Majesty that personally and officially I entertain feelings of the utmost cordiality toward that Government, and that a vessel running from Spain on my portion of Her Majesty's command will be allowed to pass as the most favored nation.

It is only to save the inhabitants of New Orleans, and Spain as others, from that deadly epidemic, the yellow fever, that vessels are held in quarantine. I cannot therefore put any weight and consequence upon the lives of those in my charge.

With assurances of the utmost respect, I remain, your obedient servant,

HENRY B. HITTIER,

Major-General, U. S. Army.

[The Legation No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT FOR THE ARMY,

New Orleans, August 19, 1862.

COMMANDER OF SPANISH WAR STEAMER:

SIR: In making you the proposition in my former speech I, by no means intended to enter into the question of the propriety of the

my official labors. You have "grabbed" the opportunity to bring to my notice several matters wherein you complain of my action toward the Spanish residents and merchants. I cannot take time to reply to these at length, but the respect due to your official character demands that I should at least set you right in regard to some of them.

As respects the Spanish merchant who is consul here, I was informed that he refused to give a bill of health to the American vessel *Ronoke* when the city was wholly free from epidemic, and said that he did this because I refused to allow the *Cardenas* to come up. I sent for him and told him that if he did not give precisely the same bill of health to the *Ronoke* as he would have done and was required to do by the laws, irrespective of the *Cardenas*, I would send him to the Captain-General of Cuba.

To this he replied that he should be glad to go, but that the Captain-General would send me no more vessels. To that I replied that he could give my compliments to Captain-General and say that he could do me no so great a favor as to send me no more vessels of any sort (Spanish or others) from Cuba until the sickly season was over, and I submit to yourself, captain, as a man of honor, if in either case I was wrong, acting upon the information I had received upon the seizure of the house of Puig Brothers. The Spanish consul addressed me a note in substance saying that he desired to know the cause of the seizure. To that I answered in substance that if he would bring Mr. Puig with him to me I would be glad to explain the cause of the seizure of his house. To that the consul replied that such was not his custom.

After the arrest and punishment of a criminal official by me, a clerk of Puig made a reclamation of such character that I have put it under investigation and I hope to show its falsity and be able to punish the claimant. While this matter is being investigated I have not answered the communication inclosing it. I am not aware of any other letter of the Spanish consul that seemed to require an answer that has not been replied to. If there be, it is to be attributed to the press of official correspondence and business which has caused it to be overlooked. As regards the correspondence of the consul, I can assure you that no letter of his, coming through the regular channels of communication, has been examined, although I reserve to myself the right so to do as the commander of a military post. I found a large bundle of letters on board a vessel running the blockade, directed to the Spanish consul. These were opened. Again, I found a large bundle of letters to the same direction on the person of one whom I have arrested as a spy, being a member of a large mercantile house who had smuggled himself between here and the enemy's lines at Mobile, in disguise of a barkeeper. Finding letters directed to the Spanish consul in the hands of this spy, I caused them to be examined as I did letters thus surreptitiously conveyed here directed to the French consul. If the representative of Her Most Catholic Majesty will have his letters come to him through the hands of spies and smugglers when our mails are all freely open to him, I shall be obliged to examine them. In regard to the quarantine imposed upon the *Cardenas* and other Spanish vessels, my orders are imperative and distinct to my health officers to subject all vessels coming from infected ports to such a quarantine as shall insure safety from disease.

You yourself will bear witness with what success this quarantine has been carried out as regards the health of the city. Whether one day or one hundred is necessary for this purpose, it will be done. It will be done if it is necessary to take the vessel to places to do it, so

long as the United States has the physical power to enforce it. I have submitted to the judges and to the competent surgeon at the quarantine the question of the length of time and the action proper to be taken to meet such cases. I have by no order interfered with his discretion. If he thinks that a vessel ought in a given case, be it so; if forty in another, be it so; if one hundred in another, it shall be so. I should think, however, that the surgeon would make a difference in length of quarantine between a vessel which only touched at Havana and one that brought and shipped her crew there. This may account for the difference in length of quarantine.

Some of the vessels you name rather warlike in the manner, but with this I have nothing to do except to comfort the quarantined as my health officers think proper. In regard to the party officer and man from your ship, I had not been informed of it by your letter. If you had done me the honor to notify me of these interruptions I would instantly have seen to it that they should have had every advantage upon their trial. Commerce nor even that justice has been done and they shall be pardoned. You will remember that I cannot personally superintend every administration and judicial act. If you have listened to the unreasonable complaints of boat men, so as not to feel at liberty to approach me with the firmness and promptness which has characterized the intervention of the commanders of the Milan, French ship, and the British ship *Humbly*, whenever their countrymen needed redress, I am sure you will acquit me of all blame so far as official and personal conduct towards yourself is concerned.

I have to apologize for the delay in these replies. My translator was absent, and I do not read your language with sufficient accuracy to allow myself to reply to the language of interpretation without a translator.

With sentiments of respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

HENRY B. HITTALL,

Major of the 1st Regt., 1st Cavalry Division.

[Signature of H. B. Hittall]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,

New Orleans, September 12, 1862.

SEÑOR JUAN CALLEJON, Spanish Consul.

SIR: I inclose to you for information a paper and a request of the quarantine physician. I have directed that the Spanish vessel be allowed to come up at once, in accordance with the recommendation of the health officer. The Carleons will see up her cargo and her cargo is loaded. You will see the wretched state of health of the Italian bark, showing the necessity of the strictest quarantine.

With sentiments of regard and respect, I am, your obedient servant,

HENRY B. HITTALL,

Major of the 1st Regt., 1st Cavalry Division.

[Signature of H. B. Hittall]

QUARANTINE STATION,

New Orleans, Texas, August 28, 1862.

DR. CHARLES MCCORMICK, U. S. Army,

Medical Director, Department of the Gulf.

SIR: In obedience to your order of date 20th instant (your telegram) I submit the following report in relation to the Carleons (Spanish) transports now in quarantine.

I have made daily visits on board the Carleons, and have

crews and condition, clothing, &c., and find all in good health except one case of laryngitis on board the *Maria Galante*. This case is now discharged and rapidly convalescing. The commanders have rendered every facility in promptly executing the requirements of this quarantine. Vessels have been fumigated and thoroughly cleaned, crews and clothing all washed and purified. I should pronounce favorably to granting permission for these vessels to be permitted to continue their voyage to New Orleans without any danger whatever of introducing an infection.

The emanations arising from decomposed vegetable matter (potatoes) on board the steamer *Estrella*, now unloaded, was, without doubt, the worst I ever came in contact with. It was with force on my part alone that I could get the men to handle the barrels. So dense and foul was the effluvia when brought from the hold of the vessels onto the wharf that at a distance of 1,000 yards complaint was made. Such cargoes are the ripe beds of disease. No wonder New Orleans suffered severely from pestilence by permitting the introduction, in former years, of the like character of cargoes to be discharged alongside her wharves, from whence infection radiated from a common center to her inhabitants. There is likewise a quantity of Dutch cheese among her cargo, rotten and moldy, which I shall order to be thrown into the river, being beyond any process of purification.

An Italian brig, the *Buno Corinna*, arrived to-night from Havana direct with assorted cargo, bill of health declaring the existence of yellow fever in an epidemic character. This vessel had three of her crew in hospital (in H.) from yellow fever. Two died; the mate is on board convalescing. I have forbidden (under a very severe penalty) any communication with this vessel by any one save myself. As her condition (vessel) is very foul, I shall use dully powerful disinfectants on board, in the hold, and among the passengers and cabin, before I bring the vessel alongside of wharf. The vessel is anchored in middle river. I would not suffer Dr. Charles W. Moore, my assistant, to board vessel, as he is not acclimated. There are on board (this morning, Sunday) two of her men complaining with prodromic symptoms, whom I shall immediately place under treatment. Under all circumstances I shall exercise the greatest vigilance and enforcement of quarantine laws on this vessel and her passengers and crew. I have taken the precaution to have this vessel anchored fully one mile below the wharf until I have her freely fumigated, then I shall haul her alongside wharf for unloading. In case any disease develops itself on board I will immediately communicate with you.

R. Hopkins, assistant surgeon Fourteenth Maine Regiment, a passenger on board the steamer *Estrella*, has been on shore in my residence since his arrival here, 21st instant—~~is~~ healthy, and desirous to join his command, now at Carrollton. I deem it prudent and safe that he be permitted to go up.

Answer by telegram.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. G. FISHER,
Resident Physician.

[Inclosure No. 6.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, September 24, 1863.

CAPTAIN COMMANDING THE BLANCO DE GARAY:

SIR: Having reason to believe that some escaped prisoners are attempting to leave on board of Spanish transports, the names of two

having already been found on the list, and I am sure it was without the knowledge of the Spanish consul, or any of your officers, upon consultation with your consul, I desire to ask that you will permit one of my detective officers, in company with some of the officers of your ship, to examine the passengers on board the *Expediente* in order to detect the escape of unworthy persons.

I ask the supervision of one of your officers, in order that I may not seem to interfere with or infringe the Spanish jurisdiction over your national vessel; or if this would seem too strict, or if any other means may be taken by which this same object may be accomplished.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant.

JOSE P. BELLER,

Minister Plenipotenciario of the United States.

(The above is a copy.)

NEW ORLEANS, LA., 22nd Sept. 1862.

MAJ. GEN. B. F. BUTLER, U. S. Army.

Commanding the Department of New Orleans.

Having carefully examined into the case of a merchant from the command of His Excellency Mr. Casanova, Minister from Spain, I respectfully submit that, from the numerous official records of facts taken from the records of the quarantine stations and those of the Board of Health of New Orleans, the "attempts" made by Spanish subjects against Major General Butler's administration of the quarantine laws at New Orleans, and "attempts" are a direct and a rapid discrimination to the prejudice of Spanish as well as French at New Orleans, it will be seen that, as far as Major General Butler and his medical officers connected with the quarantine station and the Board of Health of New Orleans are concerned, these acts have been without fear, favor, or partiality, and the measures of quarantine regulations as to derive therefrom the most severe for which they were instituted, the greatest possible vigilance and the duty of New Orleans during the sickly season of the year, and, above all, to prevent the introduction of yellow fever into this city of New Orleans; and yet, notwithstanding all their vigilance on the 11th day of September, by the steam tug *Ida*, from New York via Savannah, New Providence, a case of most unbounded yellow fever was brought into this city and proved fatal on the morning of the 12th day after its arrival) 12th of September. Doctors Smyth, Fenner, Wetherston and Brickell, each of whom had seen and examined the case before its fatal termination, all concur that it was an unmistakable case of yellow fever. In the words of Doctor Wetherston, "there is no physician is more capable of judging, having personally observed every characteristic of yellow fever up to and including death."

I saw this case myself immediately after death, and was satisfied it was an unmistakable case of yellow fever.

This circumstance naturally caused greatly increased rigor, as had previously taken place from accidental circumstances of a similar nature.

In every judicious quarantine all vessels direct from healthy ports can enter without delay, and all from infected ports must be detained until the medical officers become satisfied beyond a doubt that in permitting them to go up to the city they shall neither carry up the yellow fever nor the infection that may produce it. This requires much discrimination, and also a greater or less degree of force, according to attending circumstances, and the exercise can be easily fall in some

few cases, as in the present instance, to cause discontent, which would cease to exist if all the true facts in each particular case were thoroughly understood. Such I apprehend to be the only foundation upon which can rest the allegations above referred to of arbitrariness to Spanish vessels.

In reference to the comparative salubrity of the city of New Orleans and of the island of Cuba, I will simply remark that it is public and notorious that yellow fever has been severe in Havana, both in the town and among the shipping, whilst New Orleans has never within the memory of the oldest inhabitants been so extremely clean, so extremely healthy, or in such good police as it now is on this 14th day of October, and has been throughout the sickly season of this year, which may now be regarded as safely passed.

No candid person can deny that all of this has been the natural result of the measures adopted by Major-General Butler, both in the rigid and judicious quarantine regulations and the most admirable police of the entire city, whereof no portion has been overlooked. It is the universal remark that this city never was as healthy during the sickly season of the year, nor as clean, nor as well policed, nor as orderly, nor as well quarantined as it has been under Major-General Butler's administration. It would not be doing full justice to this subject did I fail to state that, within my own personal experience during the last seventeen years, whenever yellow fever existed with as much severity as it has this year at Vera Cruz, Galveston, Havana, and Key West, New Orleans has always likewise suffered from it severely, and, in my opinion, would most certainly have done so this season but for the most admirable and judicious military quarantine adopted by Major-General Butler. That a military quarantine can always be more rigidly, judiciously, and faithfully carried out, the present quarantine has demonstrated, when in the hands of a proper commander. The greatest public good results from the most rigid quarantine, and unless it is rigid it can scarcely protect.

To the foregoing remarks I hereto annex the following statement of facts:

Statement of facts in relation to the quarantine of vessels referred to by the minister from Spain.

The transport ships of war *Plata* and *María Calante* arrived at quarantine station below New Orleans from a port (Havana) infected with yellow fever in an epidemic form, as shown by bill of health from Spanish authorities, with the indorsement of the American consul.

In consideration of their character, of their having no cargo, and being in good condition, they were not detained for thirty days, under the rule that then existed—the former only twenty and the latter only sixteen days. These ships were from a port infected with yellow fever in an epidemic form, as stated in their bills of health from the proper authorities in the city of Havana. Our general rule was that all vessels from ports infected with yellow fever should be detained at quarantine full thirty days. We waived this rule for their especial benefit. The Spanish steamship *Cardenas* was most necessarily detained, otherwise the quarantine would have been a farce.

The *Marie Pelleté*, a French ship, was from Havre, France, via Havana. Her cargo was received on board at Havre, France. She was thirty days from Havana when she arrived at quarantine, the vessel clean, no sickness; the captain reported his crew all acclimated to

yellow fever, and all surrounding circumstances corroborated his statement. She was detained at the quarantine, was exposed and thoroughly fumigated. Then, taking into consideration that Florida steam had elapsed between her departure from Havana and her arrival at quarantine station, having no disease on board, having been properly fumigated, having the number of crew of original Havana passengers, and that she had left Havana on the 24th of May, had not taken on board any persons or things on board, then, most convincingly and fully, that during these thirty days of voyage no development of the disease was possible, which must inevitably have been the case had she had any infection on board, she was, for all these reasons considered, pronounced to pass. The Virginia Antioch was loaded with passengers and had one passenger, crew all well, vessel clean, had left Havana on the 1st of May and arrived at quarantine on the 24th of June. Her cargo and fore-castle were well fumigated, and her board was absolutely clean, a powerful disinfectant she was permitted to pass up.

The steamship *Romulo* was declared by the appearance thereof to be direct from New York, and we had no means of knowing that he had called at Havana. As to the *Wald Cat*, there is no record of her having passed up or of her having been at the quarantine station at all. The ship *Statesman* was in ballast, when she left the harbor of Matanzas, and, as far as known to us then and since, she was a good ship.

THE BUREAU OF, 1862.

Upon consulting the records of that bureau I reported for the last forty-five years, I find that yellow fever has been known to be thirty years late as the 25th day of September, and this was in the year 1839. It is now, therefore, nearly two weeks later than, according to the past half century, it has ever commenced, and our citizens are fully warranted in the hope that this year we may escape, because that during this long period it has not once commenced in the harbor.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES M. CHURCH,

Master and Physician, Havana, Cuba, and the Gulf.

WE ARE INFORMED,

Havana, August 1st, 1862, the 1st of August, 1862.

His Excellency Governor WASHBURN,

Assistant, Mr.

Militia can only be mustered by regulations still for maximum Arrangements made to day for supplying all arms required. How many will you want?

By order of the Secretary of War

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

Brigadier-General and Adjutant-General of the Army.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, EXECUTIVE DEPT.,

Hartford, Conn., December 1st, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

SIR: There are enlisted in the State ... about 12,000 militia for nine-months' service, as a part of the ... 10,000 required from

Massachusetts. For reasons set forth in my General Orders, No. 51, of which I annex a copy, I have postponed the drafting here till October 15. Before that date I anticipate that our number of voluntary enlistments will reach at least 15,000, possibly leaving several thousands, however, still to be raised, for whom it will be necessary to make a draft, chiefly upon the city of Boston, which is more slack in its enlistments than any other portion of the State.

A consideration of the instructions to be issued to the provost-marshal with regard to the arrest of such persons as having been drafted shall fail to attend at the places of rendezvous induces me to ask you to take immediate measures for the institution of a court-martial for the trial of such cases. The delinquents being militiamen, I presume that section 6 of the act of Congress of February 28, 1795, will apply to such a court-martial, and that it must, therefore, "be composed of militia officers only." Please see also on the subject sections 4 and 5 of the same act. There are militia officers here, exempt from draft, whom I would recommend to constitute such a court-martial, and I append a list of names accordingly. Or you might issue an order authorizing me to appoint and organize such a court. In whatever mode you may deem it best to constitute it, whether directly or through me, I hope that it may be done at once, for the possibility of men being held in arrest for alleged causes which they may assert to be groundless, without the existence of a tribunal competent to hear and determine promptly upon the validity of such causes, is one repugnant to all the principles and sentiments of the people of Massachusetts, and would be to your own ideas of national justice.

I am, with high regard, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. ANDREW.

P. S. - It seems necessary that such a court-martial should be ordered by the President, as Commander-in-Chief, because Massachusetts is not now attached to any military department, so that the Sixty-fifth Article of War does not cover our case. The leading authorities appear to be *Houston v. Moore*, 5 Whenton, p. 1; *Martin v. Mott*, 12 Whenton, p. 19. (See page 35 et seq.) In the absence of Congressional legislation (the act of 1795, chapter 36, being silent as to the mode of ordering and organizing the militia courts-martial required by its fifth and sixth sections), I think, under *Houston v. Moore*, courts-martial might be ordered under our State militia law, did it not appear to me defective and in part repugnant to certain provisions of U. S. laws. *Martin v. Mott* decides that, there being no mode in the statute of 1795 pointed out for the formation of the courts-martial in these cases, it is to be appointed "according to the general usage of the military service, or what may not unfitly be called the customary military law." In that case the court-martial was ordered by Major-General Lewis, U. S. Army, commanding Third Military District, United States, including the State of New York, in which State the case of *Martin v. Mott* arose. It is clear, under the decisions, therefore, that a departmental commander could order a court-martial, the Articles of War and the case of *Martin v. Mott* both being authority therefor. There being no such commander, and the legislation being defective, I think it must be ordered by the President. I would suggest to the President the following list of names:

Major-General William Sutton, Brig. Gen. Richard A. Polce, Lieut. Col. C. C. Holmes, Lieut. Col. John W. Wetherell, Major Charles W.

Wilder, Maj. Thornton K. Bishop, Capt. Aaron C. H. Davis, Lieut. Curtis B. Raymond, and for judge-advocates Maj. William L. Burr, judge-advocate general of the Massachusetts militia, to whom all the above named officers are also in commission.

I beg leave to add that the authority conferred by the President by chapter 201, section 1, of the act of Congress, approved February 22, 1862, necessary rules and regulations for carrying out the said law, and other wise putting this act into execution, shall be the subject of a common general order, through the War Department, and the convening such militia courts martial by the Governor of the State, as he may see fit, as commanders in chief of the militia of the State, as provided by the Statute, who might be permitted to select, detail or appoint soldiers or the constitute such courts, to be composed of not less than five nor more than thirteen members, in their own discretion.

J. A. A.

[The following was on the envelope: "Will please send a 'citation' please read the within personally, and oblige,"]

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Major-General of the Massachusetts Militia.

[The following]

GENERAL ORDERS, / COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

No. 51.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Boston, September 10, 1862.

Whereas, since the last postponement of the draft, the State has the examination of claims for exemption by the adjutant-general, commissioners for the several counties, and the preparation of the returns of the numbers of persons liable to draft in the State, has consumed all of the intervening time, and the report of the commissioner for the county of Middlesex has not yet been received, and

Whereas, until that report shall be received it is impossible to ascertain the proportions which each town and city shall be required to furnish toward the 10,000 men who have been ordered to be raised in Massachusetts by the President of the United States by general order bearing date August 1, 1862; and

Whereas, several towns and cities have reported that they are ready to furnish their proportions of men as soon as they shall be notified of the numbers required of them, and have strongly expressed their desire not to be subjected to a draft without a reasonable notice of their number required; and

Whereas, it appears that towns and cities in this State have and have been furnishing men as fast as they could have been properly supplied and cared for by the Government of the United States, and there appears a probability that the full number called for will be readily supplied by voluntary enlistments;

It is therefore ordered, That the draft be postponed to the 15th day of October, in the present year, at which time the postponement, when it shall be commenced in those towns and cities which shall not then have furnished their full proportions of volunteers, as they shall be stated in an order which will be promulgated as soon as the report of the commissioner for the county of Middlesex shall be received at the office of the adjutant-general, and shall be carried out in the manner

heretofore directed until sufficient number of men shall be drawn to make up the said proportions in said towns and cities respectively.

By order of His Excellency John A. Andrew, Governor and commander in chief:

WILLIAM SCHOULER,
Adjutant-General.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *October 1, 1862 10.45 a. m.*

(Received 12.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Safely at home. As agreed in our interview of Sunday, I have now to request: First, that you order the advance pay and bounty to recruits, after the 15th of September, for new regiments then raising; second, that you order the Second Ohio Cavalry, now in Kansas, home, to be remounted and sent into Kentucky for service; third, that you appoint Dr. L. C. Brown post surgeon at Camp Chase, or otherwise employ him with the rank and pay of a full surgeon; fourth, that you authorize me to accept the services of the drafted troops as volunteers for one year, allowing the usual pay and bounty; fifth, that you authorize the re-enlisting for three years of our late three-months' regiments.

D. TOD,
Governor of Ohio.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *October 1, 1862.*

(Received 2.30 p. m.)

General BUCKINGHAM:

Since my dispatch of this a. m. to Secretary Stanton asking for the appointment of a surgeon at Camp Chase it has occurred to me that the better way is to appoint a surgeon to the Governor's Guard—a force of 300 men raised by his authority for guard duty at Camp Chase.

DAVID TOD,
Governor of Ohio.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 1, 1862.

His Excellency Governor CURTIS,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

Volunteers for nine months presented by you will be received and mustered as militia. We do not inquire whether you drafted them or not. Mustering officers will be instructed accordingly.

By order of Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, / WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL
No. 149. / *Washington,*

No person shall be mustered into the service as a member of the corps of sharpshooters on the certificate of some person, duly authorized State in which the company is raised, that he

shots, at 200 yards at rest, made a string of ten holes in a 100 mm. target, or the same string offhand at 100 yards; the 100 yards mark was written on the target used at the test.

By order of the Secretary of War

1. 1980-1981

2011.11.11

GENERAL ORDERS, U. S. ARMY, No. 150, 1901. H. C. ...

The following order is published for the protection of roads and all non-ferrous:

[illegible]

總 序

2017年12月10日 星期一

Under the act of Congress of July 1st, 1905, the above named vessel was transferred from the War to the Navy Department.

The officers in charge will transfer the bodies to the nearest available hospital or to the nearest available medical facility. The bodies will be transferred to the nearest available hospital or to the nearest available medical facility. The bodies will be transferred to the nearest available hospital or to the nearest available medical facility.

The chief quartermaster, Capt. G. H. Wilson, of the 1st Cavalry, is the only one of the staff indebtedness of the West to the 1st of October, 1890. He is the only one of the staff who has not paid his accounts and report by letter to the chief quartermaster of the West.

[illegible]

They have the thanks, on behalf of the people of the United States,

By order of the Secretary of War

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

此乃其子也

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 10. — The first of the new

劉康鑒：「陳子思自以爲」

lon, EDWIN M. STANTON.

Are not all troops authorized by your Government for the service in this State entitled to the bounty, provisions, and pay which you pay, including cavalry and artillery?

第一、第二、第三、第四、第五、第六、第七、第八、第九、第十、第十一、第十二、第十三、第十四、第十五、第十六、第十七、第十八、第十九、第二十、第二十一、第二十二、第二十三、第二十四、第二十五、第二十六、第二十七、第二十八、第二十九、第三十、第三十一、第三十二、第三十三、第三十四、第三十五、第三十六、第三十七、第三十八、第三十九、第四十、第四十一、第四十二、第四十三、第四十四、第四十五、第四十六、第四十七、第四十八、第四十九、第五十、第五十一、第五十二、第五十三、第五十四、第五十五、第五十六、第五十七、第五十八、第五十九、第六十、第六十一、第六十二、第六十三、第六十四、第六十五、第六十六、第六十七、第六十八、第六十九、第七十、第七十一、第七十二、第七十三、第七十四、第七十五、第七十六、第七十七、第七十八、第七十九、第八十、第八十一、第八十二、第八十三、第八十四、第八十五、第八十六、第八十七、第八十八、第八十九、第九十、第九十一、第九十二、第九十三、第九十四、第九十五、第九十六、第九十七、第九十八、第九十九、第一百。

[illegible]

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Seven thousand six hundred arms imported. Will Secretary please read my letter of 18th inst. regarding the militia, probably received to-day?

L. W. WILKINSON, JR.

* Of September 30, relating to retention of public property for which they may be responsible.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 2, 1862.

HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR WASHBURN,
Augusta, Me.:

Please send your regiments forward to Washington as rapidly as possible when organized. Do not wait for further instructions.

By order of Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., October 2, 1862.

HON. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Allow me to muster in for one year the mounted infantry ordered by you to be raised August 25.* Answer.

ALEX. RAMSEY,
Governor of Minnesota.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FORWARDING TROOPS, &c.,
New York, October 2, 1862.

HON. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

SIR: The movement of troops from this State seems quite at a standstill at the present moment. Besides the Second Metropolitan Regiment, referred to yesterday as about ready to start, there is nothing ready to move. A regiment organized in Sullivan County was to have been paid off yesterday, but a controversy sprung up between a colonel in expectancy and one who had received the appointment, producing almost a state of mutiny, and the regiment will be ordered here, doubtless, by Governor Morgan to receive their pay and then move on to Washington. A regiment is about ready to leave camp at Delhi, and a regiment from New England is expected here to-morrow en route for Washington. Some recruits have gone from here to-day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. K. STRONG,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 3, 1862.

ADJUT. GEN. A. C. FULLER,
Springfield, Ill.:

All three-years' troops specially authorized by this Department are entitled to advance pay and bounty, unless the contrary is expressed in the order.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

* See Halleck to Ramsey, Series I, Vol. XII, p. 500.

ATLANTA, ME., OCTOBER 1, 1862. (Revised for Oct. 1, 1862.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Can send eight regiments in a week if authorized. I have sent Major Gardiner will muster them. Will tent and arms be sent to me. Wish to raise company of Irish citizens for three weeks to be attached to Corcoran. Please authorize them to be recruited.

T. W. WHEELER, JR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 1, 1862.

HIS EXCELLENCY ISRAEL WASHINGTON,
Governor of Missouri, St. Louis, Mo.

Clothing for your troops is being manufactured in western States. You are probably better advised of its progress than our own Government. Major Gardiner has orders to muster in your troops as fast as possible. Arms have been ordered to be sent. Tents will be supplied of course. You are authorized to raise a company of Irish for your Government's brigade. Major Gardiner will muster them.

By order of the Secretary of War

C. P. MCKENHAM,

Brigadier-General and Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 1, 1862.

HIS EXCELLENCY H. R. GAMBLE,
Governor of Missouri, St. Louis.

Governor: Col. Albert Jackson, of the Twentieth Regiment of Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, has appealed to the Secretary of War against the order of Your Excellency revoking his commission and discharging him from service. This case has raised an important question in regard to the authority of the Government of States over the parts of the militia of those States which are recruited into the service of the United States. The whole question has been duly considered, and I am directed to convey to you the views of the Department.

As stated in my letter to you of the 27th ultimo, it is understood that the Constitution has given to Congress the entire "power existing" of the State militia while in the service of the United States. The control of a State over that part of its militia which enters the service of the United States ceases the moment it is mustered into that service. It is then governed by the laws of the United States. By those laws, and by the Regulations of the Army made in pursuance of an act of Congress, the power to try, punish, or discharge any soldier of State militia in the service of the United States is vested in the President and in certain officers of the United States. No such power has been given to a Governor of a State over such troops. When such act of Congress regulating the government of militia is passed by the United States placed them on the same footing as regular troops, and as volunteers. A militia officer is not to be discharged or removed from the service only by the President or by the laws of the United States.

his authority. A State Governor can fill the vacancy so created, but he cannot himself create the vacancy.

This, I think, will be admitted to be the general rule under the law. Does the authority conferred by the President on the Governor of Missouri except the militia of that State in the service of the United States from the operation of this rule? That document says: "It (the militia) is to be held in camps and in the field, drilled, disciplined, and governed, according to the Regulations of the U. S. Army, and subject to the Articles of War." Again, "They shall be considered as disbanded from the service of the United States whenever the President shall so direct." During such time as they shall be actually engaged as an embodied force in active service, "and they are to be armed, equipped, clothed, subsisted, transported, and paid by the United States."

The War Department is of opinion that the militia of Missouri which have been mustered into service under this authority and not disbanded or mustered out by direction of the President are in "the service of the United States," and that they must be "governed" as prescribed by Congress for militia so in service, except where otherwise stipulated in the special authority given to the Governor of Missouri. It is stipulated that the Governor is authorized to appoint certain officers of such militia; but he is nowhere authorized to try, punish, and discharge, or otherwise "govern" and "discipline" the officers of the State militia while in the service of the United States. This can be done only in the manner prescribed, and by the officers designated, in the Rules and Articles of War and in the Regulations of the U. S. Army.

The Secretary of War has therefore decided that your order discharging Colonel Jackson from the service of the United States was given without authority of law.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLACK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 3, 1862.

His Excellency Governor RAMSEY,
Saint Paul, Minn.:

The mounted infantry ordered August 5 [25] may be mustered in for one year.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., October 3, 1862.

Governor Tappan,
Columbus, Ohio:

Your telegram of the 1st instant announcing your safe arrival is received. Orders have been given in accordance with your request on all the points mentioned save one, upon which I have not yet understood me. I agreed to accept no militia, but did not mean to be allowed advanced pay and bounty. I

States they have been accepted, but in no case has the advance pay and bounty been allowed. It is neither authorized by law, nor is there any money applicable to them. But the advance of pay and bounty will be allowed to fill up the regiments before they are sent out on the 15th of September.

E. M. STANTON

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Honorable Chief, U. S. Army, D. C.

His Excellency Governor Tappan,

Columbia, S. C.

First. Advance pay and bounty will be paid for recruits for regiments of three years' troops, commencing to-day.

Second. The Second Regiment of the 1st Division, now in service in Kansas, will be ordered home and re-enlisted.

Third. Dr. L. C. Brown will be appointed surgeon of volunteers, and will be stationed at Camp Chase, in Ohio.

Fourth. The services of volunteers for more than three months will be received in lieu of drafted troops, but not with advance pay or bounty allowed.

Fifth. The three-months' regiments from today, just mustered out, may enlist for three years and receive advance pay and bounty.

Sixth. You are authorized to raise another company for Governor's Guard, on duty at Camp Chase.

By order of the Secretary of War.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

Brigadier General and Inspector of Recruits.

COLUMBIA, S. C., October 1, 1864.

Honorable Chief, U. S. Army.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I can recall a few more batteries. Will you send them to the 1st Division?

E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR,

Washington, D. C., October 1, 1864.

Governor of Rhode Island,

Providence, R. I.

Sir: The Secretary of War desires you to recruit a company of volunteer infantry for service as a guard at Fort Monmouth General Hospital. The company will be received and mustered in for three months' service.

I am, sir, your obedient servant

L. THOMAS,

Adjutant-General.

MAINE, W. B., October 1, 1864.

Honorable Chief, U. S. Army.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

I urge that permission be granted to raise three more companies of three-years' men by volunteers to fill out of order for service. We shall

not be prepared to draft for three weeks to come. Your consent is absolutely necessary to aid us in completing the volunteer regiments. Please answer soon as possible.

J. T. LEWIS,
Acting Governor.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 151. } Washington, October 4, 1862.

* * * * *

11. If any officer shall hereafter, without proper authority, permit the publication of any official letter or report, or allow any copy of such document to pass into the hands of persons not authorized to receive it, his name will be submitted to the President for dismissal. This rule applies to all official letters and reports written by an officer himself.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

OCTOBER 4, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have received through the Adjutant-General the following order in relation to a deduction of \$5 per month from the wages of colored teamsters and laborers in the District of Columbia and Alexandria, viz: *

I have given the necessary directions to effect the object of the order by letters addressed to Colonel Rucker and General Ingalls, chief quartermaster, dated October 1, 1862.

In connection with this subject I respectfully call the attention of the Department to sections 12, 13, and 15 of the act of Congress approved July 17, 1862, of the Pamphlet Laws, viz: †

There were a large number so employed before the enactment of this law, who have received wages such as were given to white teamsters and laborers. Teamsters generally receive in this neighborhood \$25 per month and a ration. Some of them are freemen, some of them freed by the emancipation of the slaves in the District of Columbia, many doubtless are fugitives from within the lines of rebellion, and entitled to their freedom under acts of Congress.

They have not been employed, however, generally, under the act referred to. They have not been mustered or enrolled, or sworn into service as soldiers are for a long period of enlistment. They were hired by special agreement or contract in each case as white teamsters or other employes of the Quartermaster's Department upon such terms as were sufficient to secure their services.

The number is large and the reduction of their wages is considerable, and it is important to them. At this place we find to this time no surplus of this sort of labor, and if it is decided that this law applies to them and requires this reduction of their pay to \$10 a month it will produce much dissatisfaction and suffering, and will probably deprive the Government of the services of a large portion of them.

* For letter (here omitted) see September 27, p. 580.

† For the sections (here omitted) see General Orders, No. 91, July 20, p. 281.

A forced service from them would not be of the efficiency of the Quartermaster's Department.

If it applies to these persons it will probably result in a loss of African descent employed by the United States throughout the loyal States and throughout the naval service. I have observed persons in Northern States cannot generally be hired at such rates.

In the rebel States, within the sphere of active military operations, there will probably be no difficulty in obtaining such labor, and it was, perhaps, to fugitives in such territory that the law was intended particularly to apply.

I respectfully ask that the question be decided by authority whether the law requires all persons of African descent employed in the Quartermaster's Department to be paid three months' wages at a ration, and no more, or whether the officers of the department are at liberty to continue to pay wages such as the market price of labor requires to persons of African descent already employed or hereafter employed and not enrolled into service under special regulations of the President under the law of 17th July, 1862.

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., October 14, 1862.

His Excellency Governor CURTIS,

Harrisburg, Pa.

The time for filling the cavalry regiments now organizing in your State is extended to the 20th instant.

By order of the Secretary of War

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

Regular General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, October 15, 1862. Dear Sir,

(Received at 10 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The draft is progressing harmoniously. It will amount to about 10,000 in number. I have given authority for all drafted men to enlist in organized regiments for three years, which I think will dispose of about one half of the number. Then, however, I propose to ask the balance for one year. Without any well-estimated authority therefor, I have exempted all State and county officers, also members of religious denominations whose creed forbids bearing arms, upon payment of \$200 each; all of which I ask you for approval. I propose using the money thus obtained in hiring ambulances and in raising for the sick and wounded, through Quartermaster-General Wright.

DAVID TOD,

Governor.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, October 15, 1862.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

The order for raising three new cavalry regiments does not provide for advance pay and bounty. Please see directly.

DAVID TOD.

GENERAL ORDERS, / WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 102. A Washington, October 6, 1862.

The attention of all officers commanding posts, districts, or brigades of troops to which chaplains are attached is again directed to sections 8 and 9 of the act "to define the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the army," &c., approved July 17, 1862, and to the duty therein enjoined on them—a duty which they will at once fulfill.

The two sections of this law referred to, though already published in General Orders, No. 91, of July 29, 1862, are republished for their information.*

Chaplains employed at the military posts called "Chaplains' posts" shall be required to reside at the posts, and all chaplains in the U. S. service shall be subject to such rules in relation to leave of absence from duty as are prescribed for commissioned officers of the U. S. Army stationed at such posts.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 6, 1862.

His Excellency Governor Tappan,
Columbus, Ohio:

All new regiments, batteries, or companies specially authorized by this Department will receive advance pay and bounty unless the order provides to the contrary. All sharpshooters will be tested. See General Orders, No. 119.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Regulator-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., October 6, 1862.
(Received 2 p. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

Will you not see the Secretary and have an order made to muster in volunteers in lieu of drafted men by companies? See my dispatch to General Thomas yesterday. I assure you it is very important to the public service, as it will expedite filling the quota and relieve us from much trouble and dissatisfaction. We must treat the draft delicately in this State.

A. G. CURTIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 6, 1862.

His Excellency Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

Full companies of volunteers in lieu of drafted men may be mustered in by companies, but will be assigned without delay to regiments which will be organized consecutively, so as to have at one time not more than one or two incomplete.

By order of Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, Vt., October 5, 1862. 2 1/2 p. m.
(Received 7 10 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The Twelfth Regiment will be ready to move forward tomorrow. The Thirteenth Regiment can move on Friday next. These are the first two of the five regiments of nine months' men from Vermont. The other three regiments will all be in complete order this week, and can take marching orders soon. Please give me telegraphic order to-day where to send the Twelfth Regiment.

FREDK. HOLBROOK,
Governor of Vermont.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 6, 1862.
Governor Holbrook,
Brattleborough, Vt.

All the regiments from Vermont should be forwarded to Washington. The regulations in respect to the pay of line, field, and staff officers will be transmitted to-morrow.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 7, 1862.
Brig. Gen. W. SCOTT KETCHUM,
Springfield, Ill.

Have you obtained full supply of arms and accoutrements for Illinois troops mustered into the service of the United States?

P. H. WATSON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 7, 1862.
Brig. Gen. GEORGE H. WRIGHT,
Quartermaster-General, Columbus, Ohio.

How many arms have you? How many militia? How many volunteers to arm?

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, October 7, 1862. 3 1/2 p. m.
(Received 11 p. m.)
Brigadier-General BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

We have about 8,000 French rifles, about 1,000 of which may be made serviceable (though would prefer not to issue them if others can be got), and 1,000 Enfields. These are all the arms we have. We will have 15,000 men, drafted and volunteers. It is difficult to say how many of each, as the drafted men are rapidly enlisting. We want the arms immediately.

GEORGE H. WRIGHT,

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *October 7, 1862* 4.10 p. m.

(Received 5.30 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

Please order your paymasters to pay the usual advances pay and bounty to recruits for three years or during the war who may enlist, if they have been drafted. This I have promised, and a large number of the drafted men are going into the service for three years.

DAVID TOD,

Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, October 7, 1862.

His Excellency Governor Tod,

Columbus, Ohio:

I leave to day for Indianapolis and Rock Island. Take Columbus on my return.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

Brigadier-General, &c.

MEMORANDUM.]

WASHINGTON, *October 8, 1862.*

The Secretary of War directs that an order be prepared authorizing volunteers to enlist, or rather be transferred with their own consent to regular regiments. The order should be so framed as to create as little confusion as possible in muster-rolls.

H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., October 8, 1862.

The GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS,

Springfield:

How many regiments of infantry and cavalry can you furnish and have ready in two weeks for an expedition against Vicksburg and to clear the Mississippi?

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

(Same to the Governors of Indiana, Indianapolis; Iowa, Dubuque; Minnesota, Saint Paul; Ohio, Columbus; Wisconsin, Madison.)

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *October 8, 1862* 1 p. m.

Hon. P. H. WATSON,

Assistant Secretary of War:

All mustered regiments armed. Fifteen regiments reported organizing, which should be consolidated.

W. SCOTT KETCHUM,

*Brigadier-General.*COLUMBUS, OHIO, *October 8, 1862.*

(Received 10 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I will within a few days have seven regiments of three-years' troops ready for the field, besides one at Marietta and one at Portsmouth.

kept there for border defense. He says, "I have seen no doubt all to extend five regiments of drafted militia. I shall also have, within the time you mention, one full regiment of cavalry and three regiments of infantry, enough in all, say, to make one more. We are, however, all prepared with arms and equipments for both infantry and cavalry."

WALTER LOUIS,
Governor.

GENERAL ORDERS, U. S. WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT GENERAL, ORDER NO. 151. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1862.

The commanding officer of each regiment, light or heavy battery of the Regular Army in the field will appoint some or many recruiting officers, who are hereby authorized to enlist, with their own consent, the requisite number of efficient volunteers for full three years of their command to the legal standard.

The enlistments will be made in the present season, and for three years, or for the remaining portion of the present or future years which the volunteer has yet to serve, at his own pleasure.

The recruiting officers will furnish to their commanding officers a company to which volunteers whose they meet a desired looking, having such volunteers, exhibiting the station and qualifications of each in the regular service. All the men upon such lists will be as perfect as honorably discharged the day previous to the expiration of their enlistment, at the first subsequent muster roll of their companies.

As an inducement to volunteers to enlist in the Regular Army, it will be remembered that promotion for a substantial career is open by law to its meritorious and distinguished army and naval officers, and that many have already been promoted.

By order of the Secretary of War

L. THOMAS,
Lieutenant General.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON,
D. C., July 1, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SIR: There is no regulation fixing the allowances of transportation in the field. Printed orders from some of the generals commanding active troops have fixed the allowances of officers to express for a regiment; others have marched with six.

The troops generally carry two mule pack animals baggage.

The opinion of Napoleon was that four mules were enough for an army of 40,000 men, and that with them mules they army could have with it a month's provisions. His troops had mules and pack animals. The introduction of the mule-trail companies into the army has carried the tents of the rank and file upon the backs of the mules, and the wagon trains can therefore be reduced to one train or standard as that advised by Napoleon. The train of an army now of three divisions, the headquarters, the regimental, and the general supply trains.

It is impossible to fix by any general regulation the number of wagons in the general supply train. There will increase as the distance from the depot of supplies to the army increases. These depots are generally filled in our country by railroad or water transportation, and the supplies are carried to the army by mules or pack animals.

smaller depots, which are in immediate proximity to an army by general supply trains.

The headquarters trains and regimental trains, however, can be regulated. Their duty is to transport such baggage and supplies as should be always with the army. These trains have generally in our Army been larger than necessary, and, by their magnitude, have offered temptations to officers and men to carry with them useless baggage. The armies have thus been encumbered in their movements, and military operations have been less successful than if our armies had been less profusely equipped.

The losses of wagon trains and of horses and mules have been very great. Large trains are difficult to guard. Portions of them are cut off by partisans or abandoned upon every rapid retreat.

The marches of General McClellan from Harrison's Landing to Fort Monroe and from Washington to Antietam were made with reduced trains. The march of General Buell from Nashville to Louisville, I have no doubt, from its rapidity, was made without a heavy baggage train, though I have not yet seen official reports. He had when he left Corinth to move eastward a very large train.

General Morgan is reported to have marched lately from Cumberland Gap to Greensburg.

These rapid marches in light marching order have had important results. The march to Fort Monroe enabled the Army of the Potomac to reach Washington in time to save it. The march to Frederick, and thence to Antietam, drove the rebel army out of Maryland. The march from Chattanooga, by Nashville to Louisville, saved Louisville and Cincinnati, and if followed up in light marching order will result in the recovery of Kentucky and Tennessee. The march from Cumberland Gap to Greensburg saved General Morgan's 10,000 men. When compared in their results with the slow movements of some of our armies, while encumbered with enormous trains, they show very plainly the importance of reducing the wagon trains as much as possible. I submit herewith copies of General Orders, No. 130, 14th of September, 1862, from Major-General Halleck, commander in chief,*

No. 3, 1st of September, 1862, from Major-General Wright, commanding Department of the Ohio.†

No. 46, A, 27th of September, 1862, from Major-General Buell, commanding Army of the Ohio,‡ and

No. 153, 10th of August, 1862, from Major-General McClellan, commanding the Army of the Potomac.§

All these are intended to correct the evils of excessive baggage and baggage trains, and I inclose a scale of allowances for headquarters, regimental, and battery or squadron baggage trains, with some regulations in regard to the use of the trains, which I respectfully submit for your consideration and that of the General-in-Chief, recommending that, if approved, it shall be issued in general orders to the Army and established as a regulation.¶ It is taken, with little change, from the order of General McClellan, under which his most successful movements have been made.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General.

* See p. 541.
† Unfiled.

‡ See Series I, Vol. XVI, Part II, p. 652.

§ See Series I, Vol. XI, Part III, p. 395.

¶ See General Order, No. 100, October 19, p. 671.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12, 1862.

Maj. H. B. Judd,
Wilmington, Del.

Stop paying bounty after this date except for recruits for old regiments. Those enrolled up to this date, though not mustered, will receive it.

By order of the Secretary of War.

J. M. VINCENT,
Adjutant General.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., July 12, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON

Of the new levies I have sent thirty seven regiments into the field. Twenty additional infantry regiments can be furnished within two weeks - or, rather, as soon as they can be filled and paid by the General Government. Four regiments of cavalry are made on progress of organization. One splendid battery of artillery is ready for the field. Another battery is full, but without horses and arms. I will gladly draft every nerve to let the largest number possible of Illinoisans participate in the proposed glorious expedition. We can furnish arms and pay.

WILLIAM AYRES,
Governor.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 12, 1862. (Received 1 1/2 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON

We have four regiments of infantry and four companies of cavalry that can be ready to march in a week from this date. We also have nine good regiments of paroled men taken at Richmond and Manassas, who could be sent as soon as exchanged. We also have several companies of dismounted cavalry. General Morton will arrive at home this evening, when I will call attention to your dispatch. How soon will you want these men for service?

W. H. HOLLOWAY,
Private Secretary.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 12, 1862.
(Received 2.15 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

No order yet received for detail of military for equipment draft. New Wednesday is the day and time. Please direct the order here and not to Annapolis.

A. W. BRADFORD.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 9, 1862.
Governor BRADFORD,
Annapolis, Md.:

General McKinly [Kenly] has been ordered to place a regiment of infantry under your orders, and directions given to assign you three companies of the Farnell Legion.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., October 9, 1862 - 2 p. m.
(Received 10.15 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have consulted with General Pope, and he says that for the present no troops can be sent from here.

ALEX. RAMSEY,
Governor.

MADISON, WIS., October 9, 1862 - 11.55 a. m.
(Received 2.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your dispatch received. We can have four regiments infantry ready for the service indicated within two weeks, except as to arms, which I understand have been ordered here at request of Governor Salomon.

JAS. T. LEWIS,
Acting Governor.

MADISON, WIS.,
October 9, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

Please reply favorably to dispatch of 3d relative to raising two companies. * * *

J. T. LEWIS,
Acting Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 10, 1862.
HENRY FAIRMAN,
Stockholm, Sweden:

SIR: The Secretary of War directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 13th of September,* representing that there is a great desire existing in Sweden for emigration to this country and enlistment in the Army of the United States, and proposing to assist this inclination on their part, provided the Government will defray the expenses of their passage and make the bounty payable to you immediately on the arrival and enlistment of the emigrants in New York City.

* Omitted.

I confess that upon reading yours of the 27th September (which has been published in the newspapers) I was greatly surprised at its contents. In my letter to which it purports to be an answer I had spoken of a particular body of troops raised by me under an agreement with the President and referring you to the terms of that agreement. I asked the question whether they were to be regarded as State troops or U. S. troops. I asserted that they were State troops. In your answer you proceed to show that militia called into the service of the United States are to be officered by the State according to the organizations called for, but may be commanded by officers of a higher grade or higher organization belonging to either the regular or volunteer service of the United States. That is, if the call upon the State be for regiments the State authorities commission the officers of the regiments, but the brigade commanders are designated by the President under law. The principle you assume would, in its application to a call for militia by brigades, allow the State authorities to appoint brigadiers, leaving division commanders to be designated by the President.

You proceed at some length to show the great inconveniences, if not absurdities, resulting from any other rule for the command of the militia in the service of the United States, and finally you apply the rule to the particular force about which I asked the question, by assuming that the force is in the service of the United States.

The surprise produced by your reply, general, was not on account of the novelty of your positions, but on account of their utter irrelevancy to the question which I had submitted to your consideration. I never doubted the authority of U. S. generals to command regiments of militia called into the service of the United States as regiments. My question concerned a special corps of militia raised under a special agreement with the President, in relation to which I sought no other advantage than that the expense should be borne by the United States, because the State could not meet it. It was but natural that I should expect that my question—whether this corps raised under the agreement is a U. S. force or a State force—should be answered by an examination and construction of the written agreement.

That agreement is in the form of a proposal by the Governor to raise a force of State militia for the declared purpose of co-operating with the troops in the service of the United States in repelling invasion and suppressing insurrection within the State. The purpose of co-operation with troops in the service of the United States clearly indicates that the force to be raised is not itself in that service. Moreover, it is stipulated that the force to be raised "shall be ordered by the Governor to co-operate with the troops in the service of the United States in military operations." Can it have been the understanding of the parties that this force which was to co-operate with troops in the service of the United States, and was to be ordered by the Governor thus to co-operate, was itself to be in the service of the United States? It is impossible to believe it. It is provided that in case of such union of the two descriptions of forces "the combined force" shall be commanded by the U. S. officer. Are the two forces, thus combined, both in the service of the United States? If so, what is the sense of the stipulation?

The force to be raised by the Governor as State militia is "to be held in the camp and in the field, drilled, disciplined, and governed according to the Army Regulations and subject to the Articles of War." If the force is to be in the service of the United States this

is all solemnly expressed in the preamble of the Constitution and Articles of War would be the law for the government without any such stipulation. But the clauses have been inserted into the contract and find in the militia ordinance of the State the provisions that it is to the militia shall be called into the actual service of the State the officers and men shall be subject to the same rules and regulations and articles of war that govern the members of the United States Army.

The document annexed to the Executive Order states that the contemplated force is to be governed, while the contract is still in force, by the State authorities under their own laws.

Again, the instrument provides that the troops, for the United States, shall be armed, equipped, clothed, paid, &c., by the United States. It is suggested that the parties making the agreement knew that troops in the service of the United States would be armed, equipped, clothed, paid, &c., by the United States, as a matter of course, without any stipulation for that effect, and that therefore this stipulation was inserted for the purpose of the force to be raised, being a State force, needed their stipulation for the service in respect to their pay, &c. In other words, this part of the agreement shows that the parties considered the force as State force and not a U. S. force, and that therefore there was a mistake in the provision in the contract.

The provision for paying certain officers and the provision for the staff by the United States, because they were necessary for the relations which this force was to sustain to the United States, remove beyond doubt that the force was not to sustain the relations to the Government borne by troops in its service.

The provision "that because the money for the maintenance was to be money of the United States, therefore each and all officers in the service of the United States may be necessarily be paid for discharging officers for the State militia shall be appointed for the War Department for that duty, or, if they cannot be spared from their government duty, the Governor will appoint such persons discharging officers as they the State militia as the President may designate," appears to have been inserted that this was not to be a U. S. force. The Government would not have consented to have its discharging officers appointed by the Governor.

The paper when submitted to the President received his approval, but he thought it best to consult General McClellan before perfecting the agreement. The general objected to it, and, having sent for by the President, came to the Executive Mansion, where his objection was stated in my presence. The chief objection was that difficulties might arise from a difference in command, and he showed the mode of avoiding them by the Governor making the general of the department the major-general of the State militia. This every objection admits the force to be not a U. S. force, but a State force, and it is not been supposed that it was to be a U. S. force. It would have been infinitely absurd to stipulate that I should command the U. S. general of the department the commanding general of this force.

As my sole design was to raise a force needed for conformity with the country to meet the enemy, then agreed to the plan, I agreed to General McClellan's proposed amendment without a moment's hesitation. I sought for myself neither power nor prerogative, and in this connection it may be proper for me to say that I have never interfered with the command of the force.

There are one or two plain facts, which, taken by themselves, afford ample evidence that the force was a U. S.

force such as the provision for governing the force "according to the Regulations of the Army of the United States and subject to the Articles of War," and "they shall be considered as disbanded from the service of the United States whenever the President shall so direct." As to the first of these expressions, I have already remarked that the provision for the government of the force by regulations and articles of war was words without meaning if the proposal is regarded as an offer to raise a force for the U. S. service, because in such case the government would be by such regulations and articles as a matter of course.

But in a proposal from the Governor about State troops, it was proper that he should assume the obligation to govern them according to the same rule that applied to U. S. troops, particularly when that was the rule provided by the law of his own State. Thus the law for their government does not indicate that they were to be in the service of the United States.

The other phrase, "they shall be considered as disbanded from the service of the United States whenever the President shall so direct," is only a mode provided for ending the obligation of the Government to bear the expense.

Observe, the language is "they shall be considered as disbanded," not that they shall be broken up and scattered, as they would be by actual disbanding, but that, so far as the agreement imposes duties upon the United States, they are to be considered as disbanded.

They are to be considered as disbanded from the service of the United States whenever the President shall direct. As a force sustained by the State, and which must look to the State for remuneration, they continue their organization; but, retaining their organization, they are to be "considered" as disbanded so far as the United States are concerned. This, I think, is the whole force of the language here employed.

I have given you, general, at some length my interpretation of this agreement, and I think I cannot be mistaken in its meaning, as I certainly am not in the understanding of the parties at the time it was made.

The question submitted to you, whether the force is a State force or a U. S. force, never has yet been of any practical importance until you announced in your letter of the 3d instant that my order discharging Colonel Jackson from the service of the United States was without authority of law.

If you will take the trouble to refer to the muster-rolls of Colonel Jackson's regiment and the rolls of the other regiments of the State militia, long ago filed in the Adjutant-General's Office in Washington, you will find that these troops were mustered into the service of the State, and not into the service of the United States; and you will find that this Colonel Jackson, himself noting as a mustering officer, actually mustered some of the companies of his regiment, and mustered them into the service of the State of Missouri.

Not only then by the terms of the agreement, but by the muster made according to the general understanding of its meaning, this man, Colonel Jackson, was in the service of the State, and was properly dismissed by me upon the report of his incompetency by an examining board. The question of my power to remove officers and to accept resignations is one of practical importance.

I have removed one colonel because it was reported that he did not fight a band of rebels when he might have done so successfully. I

removed Colonel Jackson because a coward, a poor soldier, and an incompetent. I removed a surgeon because he was supposed to have abandoned the wounded on the field of battle. I have a mass of very many resignations, which I could not do if the people were in the service of the United States.

I have constantly acted upon the belief that the mass of the troops. Yet I have had no personal feeling in the matter, and at the day it were deemed best to risk disturbing them in their exertions against the enemy by proposing to them to be numbered inferior to the service of the United States, I have not the slightest objection to their being so numbered with their consent.

In whatever service they now may have kept the promise I made to the President when we made the agreement, and in any service which they may enter hereafter they will be as brave as other soldiers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. R. GAMBLE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 20, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Upon satisfactory evidence that a drafted man belongs to a church the creed of which forbids self defense or the use of arms, you will discharge him upon the payment to you of the sum of \$250. All sums thus received you will pay over to Quartermaster-General Wright and take his receipt therefor.

Above you have a copy of my order relating to non-resistants, which I beg you to approve. Thousands of dollars have already been paid. With this fund I can hire substitutes for the full number discharged and have a large surplus left, which I propose using in the care of our sick and wounded.

DAVID TID,

Editor.

HARRISBURG, PA., October 20, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

When men are drafted for nine months, you may transfer them into volunteer regiments for three years or in all regiments if they are willing? I suggest it would be better to take them thus, but with instructions, which please give me to day.

A. G. CURTIN,

Chairman of Pennsylvania.

[OCTOBER 12, 1862. - For Stanton to Wright, in relation to irregularities committed by provost marshals in Kentucky. - See Series II, I, IV, p. 616.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, October 20, 1862.

Genl M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General.

NOTE: As the inclement season is approaching it is necessary exertion in the power of the Government should be employed

to provide an adequate supply of clothing and shelter as well for the troops in the field as for the new levies coming in, and I request from you a report upon the provision made by you for that purpose.

Yours, truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 13, 1862.
Brigadier General TUTTLE,
Cairo.

You will please send no more contrabands or colored persons to Illinois until further order.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ALBANY, N. Y., October 13, 1862.
Major-General HALLECK:

The following regiments of New York State Volunteers left for Washington on Saturday, 11th instant: One hundred and forty-third (Monticello), Colonel De Witt; One hundred and forty-fourth (Dolhi), Colonel Hugleston; One hundred and forty-sixth (Rome), Colonel Curcard; One hundred and fiftieth (Poughkeepsie), Colonel Ketcham. The One hundred and sixty-second, Colonel Benedict, and One hundred and seventieth, Colonel McBurnett, leave New York to-day.

E. D. MORGAN,
Governor.

BEAUFORT, S. C., October 13, 1862.
Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to report my arrival at this place, and that I have entered upon the work assigned to me in your general instructions. I shall proceed at once to organize all the able-bodied and intelligent blacks on these sea islands as rapidly as possible into companies and regiments. In anticipation of our action the rebels are moving all their slaves back from the sea-coast as fast as they can, and until we are able to maintain posts upon the mainland my operations will be limited for the most part to these islands, as it is extremely difficult for the negroes from the "main" to reach our lines. Could we get positions on the mainland they would come in great numbers to join us. Some seventy or eighty came in a few days ago from near Charleston, and they report a great anxiety among the blacks to get to our lines. I hope that it will soon be in your power to send large reinforcements to this department. I am convinced that the services of 50,000 effective men can do more here to break down this rebellion than twice that number in any other field. It would take a large portion of the rebel army to keep the slaves in check. A vast amount of cotton and rice could be obtained, and such a fire in their rear would be started as to call off all the southern portion of the rebel army in Virginia. Possessing as we do the power

on the ocean, all these southern posts would become the basis of operations, which could be protected entirely by the navy, leaving the whole army force available for the interior service.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant.

R. S. ANTILLY,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., October 12, 1862.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commanding, &c., New Orleans.

GENERAL: The Secretary of State has learned from the French minister that Count Mejan, now on a visit at this North, is about to return to his post, and with the most friendly feelings toward the Government here and the authorities there. These friendly feelings are fully reciprocated by this Government, and it is expected that all its officers will endeavor to cultivate such feelings toward the officers of France.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Adjutant-General.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., October 14, 1862. p. m.
(Received at 12 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

I very much fear that our cavalry regiments will not fill up without advance pay and bounty as paid infantry. If they are thus paid recruiting will go forward more rapidly. Can this assistance be given?

RICHARD YATES,
Lieutenant.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., October 15, 1862.

Hon. W. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

SIR: Your communications of the 5th and 25th of June, transmitting notes of the Mexican chargé d'affaires in relation to incursions upon Mexican territory by the insurgents of Texas, were referred to the General-in-Chief for report, and I am directed by the Secretary of War to transmit to you a copy, herewith inclosed, of the letter of Major-General Halleck on the subject.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

(Inclosure.)

WASHINGTON, October 12, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Two letters of the Secretary of State to the War Department, June 5 and 25, including notes of General Romero, chargé d'affaires.

of Mexico, dated June 5 and 23, referred to me for report, are this day received.

Since the above letters were written information has been received that the Texas insurgents, who, it is complained, threatened the frontiers of Chihuahua and Sonora, have been driven by the U. S. forces from Arizona and New Mexico. No further incursions of these insurgents into Mexican territory need be apprehended from those Territories of the United States; and it is believed that the disposition soon to be made will give equal security to that part of Mexico bordering on the State of Texas.

Very respectfully,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 15, 1862.

Governor RICHARD YATES,
Springfield, Ill.

Bounty and advanced pay will be allowed the cavalry regiments.
By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

LOUISVILLE, October 15, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

It is most earnestly desired that the two battalions of mounted infantry recruited for the Fourteenth Kentucky, one at Maysville and the other at Paducah, may be permitted to recruit up each to a regiment. They can be very soon filled. If at all consistent with your views I hope you will give the order.

JAS. F. ROBINSON,
Governor of Kentucky

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 15, 1862.

Governor ROBINSON,
Louisville, Ky.:

The two battalions mentioned in your telegram of this evening may be recruited each to a regiment if you deem proper.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Saint Paul, October 15, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: On the 25th day of August I received a telegram authorizing the raising of a regiment of mounted infantry for three months.⁴ The regiment is progressing. Some companies have already been

⁴ See Halleck to Ramsey, Series I, Vol. XIII, p. 506.

mustered in. The Indian war has assumed much larger proportions than at first anticipated. It was deemed advisable by General Pope and myself to change the term to twelve months, which has been done, and the men are being mustered in for that time. I trust this will meet your approval.

Very respectfully, &c.,

ALEXANDER RAMSEY,

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Albany, N. Y., October 14, 1862.

Hon. W. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

SIR: I am directed by His Excellency Governor Morgan to inclose a copy of the final orders for the draft, and to respectfully request that the commissioners named therein be appointed provost marshals, in accordance with paragraph V, of General Orders, No. 79. In the counties of New York and Kings, where there are a number of commissioners, it is requested that the judge advocate general, who is chief commissioner, be appointed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. HILLIARD SE,

Adjutant General.

10-15-62

10-15-62

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR

The action of the Governor seems to have been influenced for his under both General Orders 79 and some State law or regulation, which does not appear. The general orders authorize the appointment of but one commissioner to each county. In New York and Kings counties, however, quite a number have been named, this being required, no doubt, by their large population. The judge advocate general of the State is also appointed chief of these commissioners and has a regulatory authority over them. As a proceeding under the State law I do not know that any formal sanction of the Department is needed. If, however, it is a proceeding under the authority of the United States it is a departure from the general order. Though it may be a necessary one in the particulars mentioned I find nothing in paragraph V, of General Orders 79 that contemplates these commissioners shall be appointed provost marshals, nor is any reason suggested for this step.

J. HOLT,

Adjutant General.

10-15-62

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 79.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Albany, N. Y., October 14, 1862.

I. The enrollment of the militia of this State being more nearly completed, a draft from the population liable to bear arms will be made on the 10th day of November next, equal in the aggregate to the number of men required on that day, to complete the quota of 120,000 apportioned to this State.

II. The district camps, as located in General Orders, No. 52, will be continued for the drafted men, except in the counties of New York and Kings, where they will be located as the chief commissioner shall decide. Commandants for said camps will be appointed hereafter.

III. The following-named persons are hereby appointed commissioners for superintending the draft for the several counties, with power to administer oaths or affirmations:*

IV. The following-named persons are hereby appointed surgeons for the several counties, viz:*

V. Persons appointed to offices in connection with the draft will without delay notify the commander-in-chief through this department of their acceptance, and will at once enter on the discharge of their duties. Counties in which two or more commissioners are appointed will be divided into districts equal in number to the commissioners, one of such districts to be assigned to each.

VI. Sheriffs of counties are hereby ordered to deliver to the commissioners for superintending the draft for their respective counties the books of enrollment filed with them by the enrolling officers, and on the receipt of such enrollment books the said commissioners will proceed to hear and determine on all claims of exemption that may be made by residents of their counties. The enrolling boards of the several towns for which the enrollment books have not been filed, as required by paragraph II, of General Orders, No. 67, are directed to transmit, without further delay, the requisite copies, to be filed in this office and in the offices of the sheriffs of their respective counties. In case the enrollment shall not have been completed in any county the commissioner will forthwith take the necessary steps to cause the same to be completed; and he is hereby authorized and directed to add to the rolls the names of all persons who have been overlooked on proper evidence that they are within the prescribed age.

VII. In the counties of New York and Kings, including the cities of New York and Brooklyn, the draft shall be conducted under the direction and supervision of the judge-advocate-general of this State, who shall divide such counties into districts, equal in number to the commissioners appointed for each, and provide a proper place in each district for the office of the commissioner and examining surgeon, with such clerks and assistants as may be required. The judge-advocate-general shall be chief of said commissioners and shall prescribe general rules for their guidance; and to enable him and all other commissioners to enforce the provisions of these orders they are hereby vested with the power and authority of provost-marshal, and are authorized and empowered to call upon all citizens, as well as upon all military and civil officers of this State, for aid and assistance in carrying these orders into effect. It shall be the duty of the judge-advocate-general to take charge of the men drafted in said counties and arrange for and superintend their transportation to the place of rendezvous.

VIII. That due credit may be given to each county and town for volunteers furnished since July 2, 1862, district committees throughout the State are requested to prepare an alphabetical list of the names of all persons who have enlisted from each town since the 2d day of July, with the company or regiment in which they enlisted. Such lists will be made out up to the 1st day of November, and will

* Omitted as unimportant.

be immediately thereafter transmitted to this department. Approved by a vote of the district committee. In addition to and in anticipation of the formal statement to be made as hereinafter provided, a list giving the aggregate number of men who have volunteered from each town up to the 15th instant, with the regiment or company, and approved in the same manner, will be filed in this department on or before the 25th instant. If the requisite information should not be furnished from any county or town, the number of men to be drafted will be determined from the best information that can be obtained. Five per cent. will be added to the quota of each town to provide for any deficiency arising from desertions after enlistment, from the exemption of large classes residing in certain localities, and from other causes.

IX. Until otherwise ordered, volunteers for three months will be accepted to apply on the quota of this State for the next militia under the call of August 1. Such volunteers will rendezvous at the camp established for drafted men for their respective districts as provided in paragraph II of these orders. They will be organized into companies for the infantry arm of the service, and attached to regiments in the field, except a limited number to be accepted and organized as independent companies of riflemen and sharpshooters. Applications for authorizations to raise companies or parts of companies will be sent, properly endorsed by the chairman or some member of the local committee, to this department. Enlistments and other blanks can be procured from the same source, or from the commandant of the depot for the district. Application for the transportation will be made by recruiting officers to the quartermaster of the depot for the district; or, where no quartermaster has been appointed, to the quartermaster general, at 31 Walker street, New York.

X. The following orders of the War Department, relating to the transportation, clothing, and subsistence of the drafted men, are hereby published for the information and guidance of all officers connected with their organization.*

XI. Paragraph IV, of General Orders, No. 64, is hereby modified and the following provisions substituted therefor:

In addition to the persons stated as exempt in General Orders, No. 69, of the War Department, the following persons are exempted by the laws of this State:

1. The lieutenant-governor, members and officers of the Legislature, the secretary of state, attorney-general, comptroller, State engineer and surveyor, State treasurer, and clerks and employees in their several offices; the judicial officers of this State, including justices of the peace, sheriffs, coroners, and constables.

2. All persons in the Army or Navy or volunteer force of the United States, and the present officers and members of the organized militia of this State, who are liable to be specially drafted into the service with their respective organizations.

3. All persons who have been or hereafter shall be regularly and honorably discharged from the regular volunteer army or navy of the United States in consequence of the performance of military duty therein.

4. Ministers and preachers of the gospel.

* See General Orders, No. 121, War Department, in A. C. R. 224, Order, August 29, 1862, p. 422.

5. Persons being of the people called Shakers or Quakers, Professors, teachers, and students in all colleges and public academies (as distinguished from private schools) and in all common schools.

6. Commissioned officers, who shall have served as such in the militia of this State, or in any of the States, for seven years, and whose resignation has been duly accepted, or who have been in some other lawful manner honorably discharged from such service and duty.

7. All idiots and lunatics, and persons convicted of infamous crimes.

8. All habitual drunkards and paupers who have been declared such by proceedings in a court of competent jurisdiction.

The persons heretofore enumerated and especially designated shall be exempted from such draft, on sufficient evidence being produced before said commissioner that they belong to any of the above-mentioned classes, or on the personal knowledge of the commissioner that they belong to any of the said classes of exempts, without reference to any note of exemption made by the enrolling officer upon the enrollment list.

XII. Commissioners and all other officers in the performance of their duties under the draft will be governed by the above rules and the provisions of General Orders, No. 67, except as herin modified. Should any further instructions be required they will be given in subsequent orders.

By order of the commander in chief:

THOS. HILLHOUSE,
Adjutant-General.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, October 15, 1862 4.50 p. m.
(Received 6.15 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Can you give me authority to raise regiments for one year unless sooner discharged? The drafted men are enlisting rapidly for three years or during the war. There will, however, be a few thousand left that would go into service for one year if permitted to form new regiments.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

HARRISBURG, PA., October 15, 1862—12 m.
(Received 12.40 p. m.)

Major-General HALLER:

The time fixed for our cavalry is the 20th instant. We have two regiments organized here—the Anderson Cavalry at Carlisle, and one regiment at Pittsburg. I expect the third regiment to be ready here by the 20th. We want arms and horses for them here; horses at Carlisle and arms and horses at Pittsburg. I have asked for Capt. J. L. Gregg, of the Fourth [Sixth] U. S. Cavalry, to command a regiment here. Please have him detailed at once. I will ask for two or three more officers in service for colonel.

A. G. CURTIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 10, 1862.

Governor 'TODD,
Columbus, Ohio.

'Twelve-months' volunteers will be accepted in lieu of drafted militia, but without advanced pay and bounty. The bounty and advanced pay are allowable for none but volunteers for three years in the war.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 10, 1862.

His Excellency Governor C. ROMNEY,
Topeka, Kan.

SIR: The Secretary of War directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th ultimo enclosing your proclamation for the organization of the militia of your State, and requesting to be furnished with 5,000 stand of arms, so as to be prepared to meet apprehended Indian troubles.*

Your request having been referred to the General-in-Chief, he reports that to distribute arms in this way and for the purpose named would be to prevent the arming of troops already called into the field, and should only be done in cases of absolute necessity, in regard to which General Curtis will be consulted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, PA., October 20, 1862. Dear Sir: I have the honor to

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

Will you please to say if drafted men can be taken as volunteers for three years. I am offered them all over the State, and while I know they will be so taken I cannot assume the responsibility. Do me the favor to ask that Captain Gregg, of the Sixth Infantry [Cavalry], be detached at once to command a cavalry regiment now ready. Please answer me at once, as we are pressed all over Pa. more to wait for take the volunteers, and the cavalry regiment is ready.

A. C. CURTIS.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C., October 20, 1862.

GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Harrisburg, Pa.

The Secretary of War gives authority for drafted men to be taken as volunteers for three years. Captain Gregg will have leave to command the cavalry regiment.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

MADISON, WIS., *October 17, 1862.*

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

I have telegraphed Secretary Stanton October 3 and 9, asking permission to raise two more companies of three-years' men with advance pay and bounty for a regiment now having eight companies in camp, but get no reply. I do assure you the request is founded on absolute necessity. Can it be granted? I have also telegraphed fully four days ago in relation to the proposed relief of Major Smith, the mustering officer here, but get no reply. Please answer immediately.

E. SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin.

GENERAL ORDERS, I WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 100, A *Washington, October 18, 1862.*

The following regulations are established for army trains and baggage:

I. There will be allowed

For headquarters train of an army corps, four wagons; of a division or brigade, three; of a full infantry regiment, six; and of a light artillery battery or squadron of cavalry, three.

In no case will this allowance be exceeded, but always proportionably reduced according to the number of officers and men actually present. All surplus wagons will be turned over to the chief quartermaster to be organized, under direction of the commanding general, into supply trains, or sent to the nearest depot.

The requisite supply trains, their size depending upon the state of the roads and character of the campaign, will be organized by the chief quartermaster, with the approval of the commanding general, subject to the control of the War Department.

II. The wagons allowed to a regiment, battery, or squadron must carry nothing but forage for the teams, cooking utensils, and rations for the troops, hospital stores, and officers' baggage. One wagon to each regiment will transport exclusively hospital supplies, under the direction of the regimental surgeon; the one for regimental headquarters will carry the grain for the officers' horses; and the three allowed for each battery or squadron will be at least half loaded with grain for their own teams.

Stores in bulk and ammunition will be carried in the regular or special supply trains.

III. In active campaign troops must be prepared to bivouac on the march, the allowance of tents being limited, as follows:

For the headquarters of an army corps, division, or brigade, one wall-tent to the commanding general, and one to every two officers of his staff.

For the colonel, field, and staff of a full regiment, three wall-tents; and for every other commissioned officer, one shelter tent each.

For every two non-commissioned officers, soldiers, officers' servants, and authorized camp followers, one shelter tent.

One hospital tent will be allowed for office purposes at corps headquarters, and one wall-tent at those of a division or a brigade. All tents beyond this allowance will be left in depot.

IV. Officers' baggage will be limited to blankets, one small valise or carpet bag, and a moderate mess kit. The men will carry their own blankets and shelter tents, and reduce the contents of their knapsacks as much as possible.

The depot quartermaster will provide shelter for a reasonable amount of officers' surplus baggage and the surplus of blankets and knapsacks of the men.

V. Hospital tents are for the sick and wounded only, except those allowed for army corps headquarters, and are to be kept free from their proper use.

VI. Commanding officers will be held responsible for the strict enforcement of these regulations, especially those in relation to officers' baggage, within their respective commands.

VII. On all marches quartermasters, under the orders of their commanding officers, will accompany and supervise the baggage train in a way not to obstruct the movement of troops.

VIII. All quartermasters and commissaries will personally attend to the reception and issue of supplies for their commands, and will keep themselves informed of the condition of the supply roads, and other communications.

IX. All quartermasters and commissaries will report by letter on the first of every month to the chiefs of their respective departments at Washington, D. C., their station, and generally the duty on which they have been engaged during the preceding month.

By command of Major-General Halleck

T. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 14, 1862.

Governor GAMBLE,
Saint Louis, Mo.

It is represented that transfers for the Union soldiers train to our Western posts cannot be procured unless you will exempt them from the enrolled militia of your State. The importance of these trains renders it necessary that every facility should be afforded them. If any application is made for exemption on that ground I hope you will grant it.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, October 14, 1862.

(Received 11 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Foreigners not naturalized have been drafted. Is it not proper to discharge on libens corpus?

R. P. SPALDING.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 18, 1862.

Hon. RUFUS P. SPALDING,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Any unnaturalized foreigner who has been drafted will be discharged on presenting his claim and proofs to the State Department.

but there should be no discharge by *habeas corpus*, that writ having been suspended by the President in relation to all military cases.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CONSUMERS, CHICAGO, October 18, 1962 11:20 a. m.

(Received 1 p. m.)

Hon. P. H. WARREN,
Assistant Secretary of War:

What is the prospect for the arms telegraphed for to General Buckingham October 6 and 7? Our men are in camp without arms and anxiously calling for them. Please answer.

GEO. B. WRIGHT,
Quartermaster General of Ohio.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 18, 1862.

GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN,
Madison, Wis.,

No record here of your telegram October 3.

First, You have authority from the Secretary of War to raise the two companies, with advanced pay and bounty.

Second, Major Smith was relieved at the suggestion of General-in-Chief that his regiment was much in need of his services. Major Standbury was only available at command.

1. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 19, 1892.

General GEORGE B. WRIGHT,
Columbus, Ohio.

You ask what is the prospect for arms telegraphed for to General Buckingham October 6 and 7.

Previously you telegraphed that the French muskets sent for six regiments were unserviceable, which caused surprise, because in quality and cost both they are classed next to Enfield's. An officer was sent to inspect them, who reports that they are serviceable and good arms. If you prefer smooth-bore muskets to them they can be sent in exchange. How many of your drafted men are to be organized into new regiments, and how many are to fill old ones?

The men who enter old regiments must be armed uniformly with the regiments they respectively enter.

Olds has had and will receive her full proportion of first-class arms, but she must also take her share of those of second and third class until they can be replaced by those of the first class.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

[October 20, 1862. -For Executive Order establishing provisional court in Louisiana, see Series I, Vol. XV, p. 581.]

[OCTOBER 20, 1862. For Stanton to E. A. Rusk, "Re: the ram fleet was not included in the transfer of the arms to the U. S. Navy Department, &c., see Series E, Vol. XVII, P. 11, p. 112.]

HEADQUARTERS, U. S. ARMY,
H. A. RUSK, Major, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. P. BUTLER,
Commanding, &c., Nov. 1862.

GENERAL: The Secretary of War directs that you modify your decision in regard to the release of Mr. H. A. Rusk, and instead of requiring him to depart from the United States, you will make the release upon the condition that he will not enter the lines of the insurgents.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant

H. W. HALLFORD,
Secretary of Chief.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 20, 1862.

Hon. R. M. STANTON:

Will you authorize me to raise some company of colored volunteers of sharpshooters to form a battalion with them in the field. Please reply to my inquiries as to acceptance of a new corps of colored cavalry.

JOHN A. ANDREWS.

U. S. ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1862.

Hon. R. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

In assigning cause for which discharges are granted you speak of commanders of camps of rendezvous and of a number of volunteers. Many of this class are claiming exemption, and are collecting and are selling out writs of habeas corpus. There is great danger that such judges will hold that they are yet entitled to exemption, and that the President's proclamation does not extend to them. In view of this there is some danger of collision between the military and civil authorities of the State, especially in cases of refusal of their discharge. Instructions from you to commanders of the camps for which the commanders of the camps may discharge will solve the difficulty. Please answer without delay.

H. A. RUSK,
Adjutant-General of Chief.

OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
November 18, 1862.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of 18th instant, pronouncing the "French volunteers" a good arm, and inquiring how many drafted men are to be reorganized into new regiments, and how many into old regiments, &c.

I am not disposed to be captious or fault finding about arms, believing, as I always have, that you were doing the best you could for us, and that no partiality was shown to one State over another. But you know how clamorous troops are for good arms, and I have never admitted to them that we ever issued an unserviceable arm.

As regards the French muskets, if Captain Crispin's clerk who was sent here to examine them made a favorable report, it is contrary to the facts and to his own admissions here. The employé of Captain Crispin, who is responsible for their non-inspection, can scarcely be considered unprejudiced. As I before reported to you, and now beg respectfully to reaffirm, the arms are quite indifferent—none of them first-class, scarcely second class, and at least one-fifth of them totally unfit for issue to troops. They vary in caliber from .58 to nearly .72 (though I voted to me as .69s). I have had them recalibered and classified as .69s and .71s, and so issued them. They are roughly put together, are weak in the mainsprings, defective in their parts and appendages, and never could have passed the inspection of a competent officer. If the Government received them as good serviceable arms it was grossly imposed upon. Samples of three different classes and calibers of this mixed lot were sent by Captain Crispin's clerk to New York.

Of these arms I have made issues to three regiments and will endeavor to supply two more. We have also a great deal of complaint about the recent issues of Austrian rifles, but I invariably reply to these complaints that they are a good arm, and that no better can be obtained. I fully appreciate the annoyance and trouble you have, and would not add to it, nor do I ask anything better for Ohio than is given to other States. I would myself very much prefer a first-class Springfield smooth-bore musket to either the Austrian or French rifles, but I fear our troops would not be as well satisfied, the rifle being the popular arm. I cannot tell you the exact number of drafted men that will be organized into new regiments; the Governor thinks now, about 8,000. They have been enlisting in old and new regiments, but that has nearly ceased. We want from 10,000 to 15,000 good serviceable arms for new three-years' regiments, and regiments of drafted men now organizing, and we need them immediately. My weekly report is made regularly to the Ordnance Department, and you can at any moment ascertain just what I have on hand. I will not ask for what we do not need, and am never disposed to find fault, trusting that your Department is incapable of any injustice as between the States when you have the facts before you.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. WRIGHT,

Quartermaster-General of Ohio.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, October 21, 1862.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

The honor of this, Thomas R. Smith, a citizen of Tennessee, goes to that State seeking to have such of the people thereof as desire to avoid the unsatisfactory prospect before them, and to have peace again upon the old terms, under the Constitution of the United States, to manifest such desire by elections of members to the Congress of the United States particularly, and perhaps a Legislature, State officers, and a U. S. Senator friendly to their object.

I shall be glad for you and each of you to aid him, and all others acting for this object, as much as possible. In all available ways give the people a show to express their wishes at these elections.

Follow law, and forms of law, as far as convenient, but at all events get the expression of the largest number of the people possible. All see how such action will connect with and affect the proclamation of September 22. Of course the men elected should be gentlemen of character, willing to swear support to the Constitution as of old, and known to be above reasonable suspicion of duplicity.

Yours, very respectfully,

A. LINCOLN.

(The above was addressed as follows: Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, Governor Johnson, and all having military, naval, and civil authority under the United States, within the State of Tennessee.)

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJUT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 162. } *Washington, October 21, 1862.*

I. Enlistments into the Regular Army under General Orders, No. 154, may be made either in the field or in the several States; but not more than ten volunteers will be enlisted from any one company.

II. The \$25 advance of the \$100 bounty authorized by section 5 of act of Congress approved July 22, 1861, and section 5 of the act approved July 29, 1861, and the \$2 premium authorized by the act approved June 21, 1862, will only be paid to volunteers enlisting into the Regular Army under this order who have not already received it. Where recruiting officers are not furnished with funds these amounts, or either of them, will be credited to the soldier on the first muster roll after his enlistment and paid by the paymaster who pays him.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 21, 1862.
Governor ANDREW,
Boston, Mass.:

You are authorized to raise one or more independent companies of sharpshooters, not to form a battalion, but to be attached to regiments or batteries as circumstances in the field may require.

Your letter in relation to the cavalry was received this morning. I would be glad to have you raise a regiment of cavalry, or even a battalion, but cannot bring home the others referred to in your letter.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *October 21, 1862.*
Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Individuals are offering themselves to me to join regiments in the field. Colonel Brooks, superintendent of recruiting, thinks he is not authorized to receive them unless presented by a regular recruiting officer. Please instruct him to consider me as such.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 21, 1862.

Governor TOD,
Columbus, Ohio:

Brooks will get orders. It seems as if it was the special business of recruiting officers to baffle and thwart the Government. Please report to me if he acts in the same way again and he shall be dismissed.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, October 21, 1862.

Hon. P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War:

We need at least 10,000 serviceable guns. See my weekly report to Ordnance Department. Wrote you fully yesterday.

GEO. B. WRIGHT,
Quartermaster-General, Ohio.

HARRISBURG, PA., October 21, 1862—2 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The following dispatch has just been handed me by an officer of the Anderson Cavalry:

HARRISBURG, October 20, 1862.

Capt. W. J. PALMER:

You are directed by the War Department to proceed with the Anderson Cavalry to join Buell in Kentucky without delay.

RICH. I. DODGE,
Captain, Eighth Infantry.

Captain Palmer is not in Carlisle and the regiment is not fully equipped. Not having heard of the order I send you copy.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 22, 1862.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commanding, &c., New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: The Secretary of War directs me to transmit to you for your information the inclosed copy of a communication the Secretary received from the Secretary of State, conveying a copy of a dispatch of the 26th ultimo from the minister resident at Brussels, in relation to contracts entered into by insurgent agents with manufacturers in Verviers for supplies of military cloths, and suggesting the probabilities that the funds to meet said contracts may have formed a part of the money sequestered by you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., October 14, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SIR: Herewith I have the honor to transmit for your information the copy of a dispatch of the 26th ultimo (No. 70) from our minister resident at Brussels, relating to contracts entered into by insurgent agents with manufacturers in Verviers for supplies of military cloths.

His suggestion concerning inquiries which it would be proper to make of Major-General Butler is commended to your consideration.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD,

[Enclosure.]

No. 70.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., September 26, 1864.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, &c.

SIR: When in Verviers a few days since I was told that the payments for the rebel contracts for military clothes, of which I wrote to you fully in November and December last (see especially confidential, 28th of November, 1864), and amounting to 1,500,000 francs, had not been made, and that the three months' bills given for the same had been renewed as they fell due. Assurance had, however, now been given that the money for the same was deposited with the French consul at New Orleans and would be shortly received.

It would be well, I think, to cause inquiries to be made as to who the depositors of the money sequestered by General Butler were, and for whom it was intended. As I advised you at the time, large purchases of cloth, blankets, shoes, and arms, &c., were made for account of Ed. Gautherin & Co., of New Orleans, for the rebel authorities, whose agents they appeared to be, through their correspondents, G. L. More & Co., of Havre, the real purchaser on this side the Atlantic being apparently Baron Silliere, the noted furnisher of military cloths, &c., for the French Government.

If any of these names appear in any way connected with these deposits at the French consul's, the presumption would be that they are for payments by the rebel authorities for military supplies.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

H. S. SANFORD.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., October 22, 1864.

Adjutant-General FRISMAN,
Springfield, Ill.

How many regiments of new troops have been sent to General Grant's command from Illinois?

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

ALBANY, N. Y., October 22, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

A. T. Stewart, Peter Cooper, and other leading citizens of New York apply to raise a regiment of these ~~years'~~ volunteers. I had

decided to authorize no more regiments, as they lessen the number of men to go to the old regiments; but if a regiment of three-years' men, instead of an equal number of nine-months' men, to go to old regiments, should be deemed an advantage, I will grant the application. Please answer at once.

R. D. MORGAN.

HARRISBURG, PA., *October 22, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have just received the following:

PHILADELPHIA, *October 21, 1862.*

The officer of the General Government refuse to bear to me substance and supplies for drafted men here and General Montgomery refuse to approve of the requisitions in the absence of instructions. What am I to do?

Difficulties of same character occur here, and I beg of you to give full instructions to night. It is quite as much as I can do to make the draft, and, as you were informed to day,* it is resisted in parts of the State by force, and I hope ample provision will be made for the men that obey the Government.

A. G. CURTIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., October 22, 1862.

Governor CURTIS,

Harrisburg:

Instructions have been given General Montgomery to approve the requisitions made for supplies for the drafted men at Philadelphia by the commandants of the camps of rendezvous and to throw no obstruction in the way of supplies. Any difficulty that may occur will, as far as possible, be removed by this Department.

Your telegram in respect to troops has been answered.*

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, PA., *October 22, 1862.*

General C. P. HICKENHAM:

I have established rendezvous at Chambersburg, Gettysburg, and York, and will appoint commandants. These are points on the border, and we are receiving too many here--more than we can provide for. Unless ample power is given and the officers of the United States are active the men will suffer.

A. G. CURTIN.

GENERAL ORDERS, { WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 100. } *Washington, October 23, 1862.*

It appearing that large quantities of Government property have been unlawfully disposed of by non-commissioned officers and soldiers, in violation of law and of the Army rules and regulations, it is therefore ordered that all United States officers commanding posts

shall seize all military clothing, blankets, shoes, arms, equipments, and other such supplies, which have been issued by the Government to soldiers, and lost or disposed of by them. And it shall be incumbent on any person, not a soldier, who may have such property in his possession, to prove that he has lawfully acquired possession thereof.

Such property when seized will be turned over to the United States quartermaster, and his receipt in duplicate shall be the receipt, one of such receipts to be transmitted to the Quartermaster General. The seizure will also be reported to the Adjutant General.

All provost marshals appointed by the Department will assist in recovering to the United States this class of reported public property.

Commanding officers of companies and regiments must it is their duty not only to cause soldiers who are guilty of violating the law for hiding the sale, destruction, or negligent loss of clothing, arms, and public property to be charged on the march with all the articles improperly lost or disposed of, but also to enforce such other punishment as the nature of their offense may demand.

By order of the Secretary of War.

T. H. WATSON,
Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., 14th October 13, 1904.

LELAND STANFORD,
Governor of California.

SIR: A large part of the arms and ordnance magazines for the troops mustered into the service of the United States since the 11th day of March, 1861, from your State having been secured by the State authorities, it is necessary, for secure proper and careful custody of this part of the regimental officers, that you should furnish the Bureau as possible to this Department a return showing:

First, The number or other designations of regiments and company of infantry, cavalry, and artillery from which there has been mustered into service of the United States about the date of such muster.

Second, The number and descriptions of weapons, small arms, ordnance and other ordnance stores issued, and the names of the several officers to whom the same were issued, or which were available for any portion of them.

Third, The caliber of the small arms should be stated, and whether they are rifled or smooth, whether they are of American or European manufacture, and the name by which each kind of arms is commonly designated by ordnance officers.

The return should be addressed to Brig. Gen. James W. Ripley, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant.

T. H. WATSON,
Adjutant General.

(Same to Governors William A. Buckingham, Connecticut; William Burton, Delaware; Richard Yates, Illinois; Oliver P. Morton, Indiana; S. J. Kirkwood, Iowa; C. Robinson, Kansas; J. B. Holtzman, Kentucky; William Gilpin, Colorado Territory; William J. Wagoner, Dakota Territory.)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF ILLINOIS,
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Springfield, Ill., October 23, 1862.

Brigadier-General KETCHUM,

Present:

The Eighty-second Regiment (Colonel Hecker) is about ready for muster, only lacking one enlisted man. The Ninety-third was filled by assigning one company from One hundred and twenty-sixth. The Eighty-ninth was filled by assigning one company from One hundred and twenty-sixth, leaving five companies. These five companies were consolidated with five companies of One hundred and twenty-eighth (Colonel Richmond), and the regiment thus consolidated will be known as One hundred and twenty-sixth. The One hundred and thirtieth has been filled by assigning the remaining two companies from Colonel Richmond's regiment (One hundred and twenty-eighth), he having had before consolidation seven companies. The One hundred and eighteenth has been filled by assigning one company from One hundred and thirty-second (Colonel McKeig). Colonel Hundley's regiment has been filled by assigning one company from McKeig's (One hundred and thirty-second). The One hundred and thirty-first has been filled by assigning two companies from One hundred and thirty-second (Colonel McKeig), leaving three companies of One hundred and thirty-second, which three companies have been consolidated with seven companies of One hundred and twentieth (Colonel Hardy), McKeig to be colonel and Hardy lieutenant-colonel, and the consolidated regiment known as One hundred and twentieth. Colonel Hundley's regiment will be known as the One hundred and twenty-eighth, that number having been vacated by consolidation of One hundred and twenty-sixth and One hundred and twenty-eighth, as before stated. These various transfers and consolidations will vacate Nos. 132 and 133, making sixty new regiments. The Ninetieth Regiment is an Irish, and when full will be properly reported for muster. The Ninety-ninth, now in the field, I understand, will soon have the few men they lack. The One hundred and twenty-first have until next month to fill up.

All you have hitherto written concerning particular consolidations has been duly noted; but as Governor Yates has considered it his province, and best qualified to order such consolidations when and where he deemed most proper, I have not occupied your time with discussing questions growing out of plans for consolidation. All consolidations are now made that can or will be made, and I am confident have been made with the best interests of the service in view; and I have no doubt whatever that the policy of Governor Yates in organizing our regiments will meet the unqualified approval of the War Department.

In relation to the movement of troops now in this State, I am directed by Governor Yates to say that he and myself are in constant correspondence with the Secretary of War and Generals Wright and Tuttle and Curtis, and marching orders are issued or withheld by Governor Yates in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him. I beg leave, however, to add that it will afford me pleasure to communicate any information in my power that may be necessary to enable you to discharge your duties here. Governor Yates is en route for Washington, and I expect soon to hear from him in relation to movement of troops and arms. And it may not be improper for

me to state that it is his determination to have no more such miserable arms as the Austrian musket furnished to Illinois troops.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALLEN C. FULLER,

Adjutant-General.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., OCTOBER 12, 1862.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War.

If the views expressed above are to be carried out, and Illinois allowed to dictate what kind of arms the State troops should receive, it is important that the arms, &c., on hand now be disposed of in some manner and not kept here idle. The State authorities have ordinance stores, arms, accoutrements, ammunition, &c., in possession which belong to the Government, and as I cannot get any satisfactory account thereof, I would suggest that the property may be turned over to a Government officer. The State authorities are bustling, as well as Lieutenant Hill. There should be but one source of supply here. This letter is in the usual style of Adjutant-General Fuller, and in answer to several letters from myself inquiring consolidation, stating what regiments have been fully paid and equipped, and much other information needed by the State authorities which I have felt it my duty to write, with a view to a consolidation of fragments, and in order to let the State authorities know where regiments were in readiness for the field. From this letter of Adjutant-General Fuller it is evident he does not wish to be understood when fragments are ready for the field, because then there will be no special excuse for retaining regiments to vote for himself and others. Notwithstanding his retaining regiments during the absence of the troops now, he has failed to be nominated for Congress, and this has very much excited his brittle disposition. His supposition seems not affect me, however, or deter me from doing my duty impartially with the Governor and Lieutenant-governor, or even himself.

W. MOTT KEITHUM,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff, Illinois Cavalry.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., OCTOBER 27, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,

Chief of Staff.

Eight new regiments have been raised in Illinois for General Grant, four in September and four in October, two will be ready now, Sixty-sixth, Eighty-first, Eighty-third, One hundred and first, One hundred and ninth, One hundred and twenty-second, and the One hundred and twenty-fourth.

ALLEN C. FULLER,

Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., October 22, 1862.

Governor MORGAN,

Albany.

This Department would prefer the regiment of three years' men proposed to be raised if it can be filled up speedily. You will please authorize it to be raised.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

ROOMS OF THE UNION RELIEF ASSOCIATION,
130 Kuhn Street, Baltimore, October 23, 1862.

HIS EXCELLENCY ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

SIR: The Union Relief Association of Baltimore began its work soon after the 19th of April, 1861, and was regularly organized on the 28th of June following. Its declared objects were:

1. To provide for the comforts and health of the Maryland Volunteers.

2. To relieve the sick and indigent of their families.

3. To give refreshment to the soldiers of the United States passing through the city and to comfort the sick and wounded.

A printed annual report of the proceedings of the executive committee was published June 26, 1862, and copies were forwarded to yourself and the heads of Departments.

That report showed that the association was to a great extent diverted from its first and second objects and its attention concentrated on feeding the passing troops and expediting their movement to the seat of war. During eight months of the first year the association fed 123,575 men and expended \$15,036.31, a considerable part of which was contributed by the loyal men of the city and the State. Distributions of food were made from time to time to 800 families of Maryland Volunteers, but were discontinued for the want of means.

The sick, wounded, and destitute soldiers received attention; but in dealing with this class great care was exercised to avoid aiding deserters or shirkers of their duty, and no false sympathy has been allowed to influence their proceedings.

During the present year the association has largely increased its accommodations and its activity. Besides the extensive building previously occupied, and for which it pays a rent of \$600 per annum, it has now, by favor of the Quartermaster's Department, an additional building, enabling it to feed about 1,500 men at once.

Within the last three months there has been fed by the association, by regiments, 126,145 men; by squads, 48,116 men; by single tickets, 5,080 men, and of rebel prisoners about 2,000, making a total within that period of 179,341 men.

The cash expenditures for the same time have been \$18,600.78, of which \$9,081.58 have been contributed by the city of Baltimore and the State of Maryland, \$1,648.40 by members and loyal citizens, and the balance, \$8,316.18, has been derived from rations furnished by the Subsistence Department.

No member of the committee receives remuneration, though serving by turns day and night. A superintendent and twenty-four attendants are employed at very moderate wages. The whole control of the establishment is in the hands of the executive committee, who have always acted in harmony with the military officers of the department and have at various times received their emphatic approbation. It is believed that a fair calculation would show, taking into consideration the gratuitous services of the committee and members, donations, and economical management, a saving to the United States of one-half the sum it would have cost to feed the troops in any other way.

In discharging their duties two prominent objects have forced themselves on the attention of the committee: First, the necessity for promptly providing accommodations for the large numbers of men

who, through want of transportation or other causes, remained over-night; and, secondly, the entertainment, relief, and disposal of the many sick, wounded, furloughed, discharged, and destitute who were thrown upon the association, often by the officers of the department, but whom it was not able to relieve or dispend.

The attempt was made to lodge the first class in the upper lofts of the association buildings, but insuperable obstacles prevented themselves, and the committee were compelled to relinquish the attempt, and to receive only the occasional sick and wounded not intended for the hospitals.

The committee also gave some aid to those of the second class who, after inspection by Major Haynes, of General Wool's staff, detailed for the purpose by their request, were refused discharge; but the pressure of other duties made it impossible to attend to them.

Representations on the first point were made some weeks since to General Wool, who received them favorably and promised to lay them before the proper authorities. Conference was also had with Colonel Sullivan more than two months since in reference to the second class, but nothing, on the 15th of October, appeared to have been done beyond advertising for parties to board the persons needing relief.

One other important matter has lately claimed the attention of the committee. Earnest appeals have been made to the association to extend relief to the destitute families of the Maryland Volunteers in Baltimore, the long delay in whose payment has reduced many to the point of starvation, to which only a temporary and insufficient response could be given. It was therefore resolved to seek an interview with Your Excellency and represent the necessities of those suffering families, and at the same time to call attention to the two other points referred to, and also to wait on such officers or heads of departments as you might direct.

The audience only with yourself was gained, and the committee desire to express their obligations for your courteous reception, but they regretted, incidentally, to learn that their past action and objects had been misapprehended. They were desired by you to submit a written memorandum of the points they wished to present, which would be referred to the proper departments.

In compliance with this request the present statement is respectfully submitted. Since their return the committee have understood that Colonel Sullivan has arranged for the care of the discharged and destitute soldiers, and that the preparation of shelter for those arriving and remaining at night is under consideration. It is a measure that ought not to be delayed. The needs of the poor families of the unpaid Maryland Volunteers the committee beg leave again to press upon your sympathy and consideration.

The committee particularly desire that the attention of the Secretary of War may be called to the facts presented in reference to the work of the association, and hope that the Government will recognize, in its past and present efforts, the disinterested and patriotic motives of its members. The measures referred to have been urged from no personal or local considerations, but from an earnest desire to aid in increasing the strength and efficiency of the Army, and thereby the conquering power of the Government of the United States.

With high respect, your obedient servant,

S. P. STREETER,

Chairman of Executive Committee of Union Relief Association of Baltimore.

[Indorsement.]

OCTOBER 25, 1862.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War,

A. LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., October 24, 1862.

His Excellency Governor CURTIS,

Harrisburg, Pa. :

Orders have been sent to Captain Lane to confer with you in reference to sending officers to Chambersburg, Gettysburg, and York. If officers are not prompt and efficient in furnishing supplies you are authorized to do so in the manner prescribed in General Orders, No. 121, by appointing some one to discharge the duties of mustering officer concerning supplies.

By order of the Secretary of War :

C. P. HUCKINGHAM,

Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, 1 WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 167.

Washington, October 24, 1862.

Every commanding officer of a detachment, company, regiment, or post who has any arms in his possession, or under his control, for which he is accountable, shall, within ten days after the reception of this order at the camp or post at which he may be stationed, or, if on the march, within twenty days after it has been communicated to him from the headquarters to which he reports, make an inventory, stating

1. The number of arms for which he is accountable, giving the name or names of the arms,
2. The caliber of the arms,
3. Whether they are smooth or rifled,
4. How many are serviceable and how many require repairs,
5. How many of the arms are in use, and at what place or places those not in use are kept, and what is their condition,
6. The date at which this order was communicated to him.

Such inventory will be signed by the officer making it with his full name, title, and post office address, and be transmitted without delay by mail to Brig. Gen. James W. Ripley, chief of ordnance, Washington, D. C., with a letter of advice.

Commanding officers of armies, corps, divisions, brigades, regiments, and posts are required to see that this order is enforced in their respective commands and to report to the Adjutant-General whether it has been complied with, stating the names of all officers who fail or neglect to comply with it within the time specified.

By order of the Secretary of War :

L. THOMAS,

*Adjutant-General.*DAVENPORT, IOWA, *October 24, 1862—10.10 p. m.*

(Received 2.35 a. m. 25th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON :

All our new regiments thus far have gone into Missouri. Our people are interested in opening the Mississippi River. Can't the bal-

ance of our regiments go with our old regiments to the Army of the Mississippi? Please answer.

SAMUEL KIRKWOOD,
Major-General, Iowa.

ATKINS, 19 July 1862.

General CULLUM:

DEAR GENERAL: You will not have forgotten what occurred at your office a few days since in relation to the number of recruits furnished by New York since the 1st of July. It was stated that not more than 30,000 had been received. The amount stated differed so fearfully from what had been represented here that upon my return I requested Governor Morgan to give me in figures the precise number. In compliance with my request, he has sent me a statement, which I inclose. It shows that the Government is chargeable with more than twice 30,000 in her account with New York. If you detect any errors in the statement I should be glad to be advised of it.

Yours, with esteem,

IRA HARRIS.

(Enclosure)

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Albany, 19 July 1862.

Hon. IRA HARRIS, Albany.

SIGNATOR: I am directed by the Governor to furnish you with the following information: For the period since the 1st of July last, to and including to-day, there have gone from this State 17,001 volunteers. There are now raised and still in the State in incomplete organization 10,450. Total raised since July 1, 1862, 27,451.

The following more specific statement will show the number of new organizations and the number of recruits for old regiments. It is but proper to say that the muster rolls would show a still larger number, but these figures embrace only those actually leaving the State with the regiments. It should be kept in mind that there are always stragglers and hospital patients left behind by each regiment, who finally join them and who are armed in Washington or elsewhere beyond the State. These are not counted in this statement.

Statement giving the number of recruits furnished by the State of New York, and the actual number of men in the field and in the State.

| | STATEMENT | No. of men. |
|--|-----------|-------------|
| Fifty-six regiments and one battalion infantry | | 23,081 |
| Four batteries of artillery | | 600 |
| Four battalions of artillery | | 2,000 |
| | | 2,100 |
| Recruits for old regiments who have actually received their bounty | | 14,000 |
| Estimated recruits previous to and subsequent to payment of bounty | | 2,000 |
| | | 10,000 |
| | | 74,781 |
| Troops now raised and being organized in the State by special requisition at adjutant-general's office | | 10,000 |
| Total | | 84,781 |

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

L. WATY,
Private Secretary.

[October 21, 1862. For Curtin to Stanton, requesting military force to crush resistance to the draft, and Stanton's reply, see Series I, Vol. XIX, Part II, p. 179.]

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL. }

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, October 26, 1862.

Major General DIX,
Fort Monroe, Va.:

Your dispatch to Mr. Stanton, of which the inclosed is a copy, has been handed me by him. It would be dangerous for me now to begin construing and making specific applications of the proclamation.

It is obvious to all that I therein intended to give time and opportunity. Also, it is seen I left myself at liberty to exempt parts of States. Without saying more, I shall be very glad if any Congressional district will, in good faith, do as your dispatch contemplates.

Could you not give me the facts which prompted you to telegraph?

Yours, very truly,

A. LINCOLN.

[Inclosure.]

PORT MONROE, VA., October 23, 1862.¹

JOHN EDWIN M. STANTON:

Will a Congressional district, being in an insurgent State and represented on the 1st of January next in the Congress of the United States by a member chosen at an election wherein a majority of the qualified voters of the district shall have participated, be considered not in the rebellion and exempt from the penalty announced in the President's proclamation of the 22d of September?

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 169. } Washington, October 27, 1862.

I. Hereafter, after every battle, skirmish, or other engagement, the commanding officer of each regiment, battery, or other detached portion of a regiment there present, will, in addition to the lists transmitted through intermediate commanders, promptly forward, direct to this office, a correct return of the killed, wounded, and missing of his command.

II. As the monthly returns of regiments, by being transmitted through brigade headquarters, are detained and lost, they will hereafter be forwarded direct to this office.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, October 27, 1862.

JOHN EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge a dispatch from the Department, dated September 11, inclosing copies of correspondence between

his excellency the minister of Spain and the State Department, touching my action in regard to the house of Ayendano Brothers.

I seek by return mail to give such statement of facts as will enable the Secretary of State to answer fully upon that point his excellency the minister of Spain.

The house of Ayendano Brothers has been established in New Orleans so long that its members have become an integral part of the population in interest, in feeling, and by social ties. Before the breaking out of this rebellion its members never thought of seeking the protection of Spain; but since this rebellion all has changed, and now the Spanish consul claims that persons thirty years of age, born of Spanish parents, who have lived here from their birth, and their ancestors before them, are still Spanish subjects, and by issuing certificates of nationality accordingly, so that this city has become almost entirely depopulated as to citizens except of those persons of color, who singularly claim protection of our Government, where so little has been heretofore afforded them.

The house of Ayendano Brothers has been largely engaged in running cotton through the blockade and in importing arms and munitions of war.

As I have had the honor to inform the State Department in a communication in relation to the complaints of the Prussian minister, and to which I beg leave to refer the Honorable Secretary for a full development of the condition of things here in this behalf, no cotton was allowed by the Confederates to be shipped unless arms and munitions of war were returned in the proportion of one half. Ayendano Brothers shipped largely under this permission, and have been engaged in breaking every law of neutrality and of national hospitality that can be well conceived.

Somewhere about the 10th of May I captured the Confederate steamer Fox, which had been seized by the Confederates from her Union owners and turned into their service and employed in running the blockade. She had theretofore made three trips. She had on board a cargo of arms, powder, lead, quicksilver, acids for telegraphic purposes, chloroform and morphia for medical stores, to the amount of \$200,000, or thereabouts, all of the greatest necessity to the rebels, and had run into the Bayou La Fourche, on the west bank of the Mississippi, from which bayou she might, if she thought proper, run to Vicksburg. She had, besides the inventory, letters of advice, bills of lading, bills of exchange, and other evidences of the transactions of many of the mercantile houses of New Orleans.

The letters of advice, bills of lading, and invoices show the nature of the transaction between these parties and their correspondents at Havana.

The bills of exchange were the produce of shipments of cotton, less the proportion invested in contraband goods. Among them were the bills of exchange payable to the house of Ayendano, the first having been forwarded by some other conveyance, but still unpaid, and these bills of exchange were for one half the proceeds of the cargoes shipped, the other half being invested in munitions of war.

This vessel also carried a mail containing, amongst other things, the official correspondence between the rebel commissioner Root, which I forwarded to the State Department, and the rebel ordnance officer in Europe, relating to his movements there, which I forwarded to the War Department, as well as other important letters which

developed the nature of the business being carried on between this port and the mis-called neutral ports of Havana and Nassau.

Upon personal examination I had no doubt that the house of Ayendano was largely interested in or the consignees of the major part of the cargo of the box, and in order to put a stop to this traffic, which could still be carried on through the fifty three openings into the Gulf of Mexico from Louisiana, I called upon the house of Ayendano, and upon personal examination they did not deny the part that they had taken in this traffic.

I required them, therefore, having captured in bulk one-half the fruits of this illegal traffic, and having captured the other half thereof in the shape of a bill of exchange, to pay over the other half, being the bills of exchange. This they did, and received the bills of exchange and papers showing the nature of their business, regarding that as a light punishment for their crimes.

Because of other like transactions which have since come to my knowledge, the senior partner has escaped to Havana, but the house is still carrying on business here and are the consignees of the steamer Cardenas, which has been the cause of so many breaches of our quarantine laws and so many complaints of the Spanish minister.

Ayendano sent a rebel lawyer, who had refused to renew his oath of allegiance to the United States, to me to make some representations of the matter and to argue certain legal questions, in answer to some suggestions as to the amount of fine. I told him that Ayendano might think himself well off if he lost no more of the profits of this infernal trade.

This, it will be observed, was about the 15th of May, and no complaint is made of it for three months, until emboldened by the success of the complaints to the commission here, which has done more to strengthen the hand of secession than any other occurrence at the Southwest since my advent in New Orleans, and the commissioner of which commission, now, as I am ready to prove, acts as the paid attorney of rebels in making claims against the United States, from retainers taken because of his acting here in his official capacity.

This commissioner, I say, emboldened these new complaints of my action by mercantile pirates and marauders, who supplied arms and powder to traitors and are only saved from consequences of treason because they have not given their allegiance to the country that had given them protection and enabled them to accumulate fortunes, advantages which they believed their own Government could not give them, and so preferred to live under ours, but not to assume their proper obligations.

They should have been hanged; they were only fined.

His excellency the Spanish minister seems to think that running the blockade carries its own punishment with it, but this is not a case of running a blockade merely, but is the case of an importer of arms of an army contractor for the rebel Government, and this draft which the house of Ayendano has paid and the money been used for the support of the troops of the United States in this department, is only one-half of the proceeds of a single adventure of the house of Ayendano in breaking the laws and aiding the rebellion, the other half being returned to the Confederates in arms and munitions of war.

I aver to the Secretary of War, upon my official responsibility, that without the aid furnished by foreign mercantile houses in New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, and Charleston, as I am convinced by the most

irrefragable evidence, this rebellion would have wholly failed to arm and supply itself.

And the most active agents and most efficient supporters have been these same queer foreign houses, mostly Jews, and their correspondents, principally in Havana and Nassau, who all seek to receive at the hands of this Government as much reprobation as the Jew Ben jamin, Slidell, Mallory, or Floyd, and only the strong repressive measures which have been fearlessly and courageously taken in this department have prevented the supply from still coming on here as it is now in Charleston and South Carolina.

Tempted by the immense profits, making the way out in order to realize those profits, these foreign adventurers have done everything they could to sustain the war and to inflame the passions of the people against the United States, and their reiterated complaints of my conduct, and the howl in Europe and elsewhere set up by them at my every act, have been simply the result of the disappointment of those who desire that some action may be taken by the Government which would reopen to them a most profitable trade which I have closed by means, the measures of which complaint has been made, and as to which the Honorable Secretary of State has been pleased to say that redress will be made if I fail to justify my acts.

I have stated the grounds upon which my action proceeded, and the purpose for which it was taken. Of course to do this work could be of no personal advantage to myself and only entailed great and severe labor. It was dictated by a sense of duty, and upon full and thorough examination I have failed to see any reason why it should not be persevered in. But I respectfully submit that it adds not a little to the already over-tasking labor of this department to be continually called upon, months afterward, to re-investigate and report upon acts which were within the scope of my jurisdiction in the fair exercise of the discretion of a military commander, and for which I should be called to account, not by letter of a foreign consular agent on the *ex parte* statement of a Spanish smuggler, but by the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, or the President of the United States, to which I am as ready to account for my every action as I am to my country and my God.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. HUELLER,

Major General, Corresponding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., October 27, 1864.

Governor KIRKWOOD,

Barreport.

I am myself anxious to have your troops in the Mississippi expedition, but they must go wherever the pressing necessities of the war may require. They must therefore be sent according to the orders of the General-in-Chief. This Department will not change his orders.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

on. E. M. STANTON:

AUGUSTA, ME., October 27, 1864.

Twenty eighth Regiment, which left Saturday, has never had a quartermaster. The Twenty first at Augusta has had but two in all.

The Twenty-fourth none. Shall they be kept here and how long, if there are no more cases? I consulted the surgeons before sending the Twenty-eighth. There was no good reason for keeping it back. I cannot get along with Major Gardiner.

I. WASHBURN, JR.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, D. C., October 27, 1862.

Col. S. H. MIX,
Washington, D. C.:

Sir: You are hereby authorized by the Secretary of War to raise a regiment of cavalry in the State of New York. No action, however, is to be taken under this authority until you have received the approval of the Governor of the State. The regiment will be organized as prescribed in General Orders, No. 126, from this office. All musters will be made by the regularly appointed U. S. mustering officer in the State, and as directed in the Revised Mustering Regulations of September 30, 1862.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy for Governor of New York.)

ALBANY, N. Y., *October 27, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I respectfully but earnestly request the revocation of War Department General Orders, No. 154, October 9. Its effects will, in my opinion, be highly prejudicial to the service and to all interests. I fear from it the most serious results.

E. D. MORGAN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., October 27, 1862.

Governor TOD,
Columbus:

The Secretary of War authorizes you to raise two companies of artillery, to be sent to General Cox, in the Kanawha Valley.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

[OCTOBER 27, 1862.—For Curtin to Lincoln, protesting against General Orders, No. 154, as unjust to the people, and asking its revocation, see Series I, Vol. XIX, Part II, p 500.]

CONFIDENTIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 28, 1862.

The GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK,
Albany:

General Banks has established his headquarters in New York to organize a Southern expedition. All the troops in your State not

otherwise appropriated are placed at his command. You will please confer with him, answer his requisition, and render him every aid your power in speedily organizing his command.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

(Same to the Governors of Massachusetts, Boston; Rhode Island, Providence; Connecticut, Hartford; New Hampshire, Concord; Maine, Augusta; Vermont, Brattleborough.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,

New Orleans, October 28, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to the inclosed extract translated from the Diario of Havana, in confirmation of my report in regard to Spanish vessels of war transporting passengers; also I find that the Spanish war steamer Blasco de Garay has taken for this port over \$1,000,000 in specie. It will be seen that while I forbidding the export of specie by the rebels, and forbidding the leaving the city without passes, the Spanish men of war are taken away both. I desire instructions whether this is to be permitted, seems to me to be a breach of national courtesy and hospitality, and I shall allow no Spanish vessel of war to come above the forts and receive instructions from the Department.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant
BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,

Jackson, Tenn., October 28, 1862.

Col. A. C. FULLER,
Adjutant-General of Illinois, Springfield, Ill.

I am informed that re-enforcements have been ordered here from Illinois. When may I look for them? Public interest requires that they should be sent promptly.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., October 28, 1862.

(Received 8.30 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

I have sent eight new regiments to General Grant. Two more are under orders and will leave to-day or to-morrow for Columbus. One more is ready and will be ordered immediately. One German regiment goes immediately to Washington, according to orders from you. Three regiments await advance pay and arms; three await advance pay; two await arms, and five are ready and being mustered, but have no pay or arms.

RICHD. YATES,
Governor.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *October 28, 1862.*

General BUCKINGHAM:

Recruiting for three years from drafted men, or their substitutes, is about over. We have left of the drafted men about 5,000 that must be organized into nine or twelve months' regiments. I am of opinion that, if authorized to advance half the bounty allowed by law to twelve-months' volunteers, at least 4,000 would volunteer for twelve months. What says the Secretary of War to this?

D. TOD,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., October 28, 1862.

His Excellency Governor TOD,
Columbus, Ohio:

The Secretary of War declines to authorize the bounty to be paid to twelve-months' men. I will write by mail in reply to the points in your memorandum.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *October 28, 1862.*

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

The drafting commissioners have difficulty in settling subsisting bills for the drafted men for the want of a mustering officer's certificate. In many of the counties all the men volunteered into three-years' service, and in all of the counties they did so to some extent. For these men there is no mustering officer. Please give Captain Harrington the necessary instructions, which, in my opinion, should be to take the certificate of the commissioner.

DAVID TOD.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., October 28, 1862.

Governor TOD,
Columbus, Ohio:

The instructions you require will be immediately given. Please report the number of men mustered and where they are.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, *October 28, 1862—11 p. m.*
(Received 9.15 p. m. 29th.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Quartermaster-General Wright has already received, say, \$50,000 from conscientious drafted men, and several counties are yet to report. Shall we endeavor to hire substitutes with this fund, or what shall be done with it?

DAVID TOD.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., October 21, 1862.

His Excellency Governor CURTIS,

His Excellency, P.

I will see you at Harrisburg to-morrow.

By order of the Secretary of War.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

Regular Division and 1st Cavalry, Department-General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA,

Indianapolis, October 21, 1862.

Hon. R. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War, Washington City.

SIR: The late order of the War Department of allowing officers of the Regular Army to recruit from volunteer regiments is becoming serious inconvenience, and is a great embarrassment to officers of the volunteer corps who have spent considerable time and money raising their regiments and have labored hard to enforce discipline and make them efficient.

I feel a deep interest in the prosperity, welfare, and success of Indiana regiments, and do not desire to see them unnecessarily embarrassed and deprived of men to whose service they are just entitled by every right of justice and law.

Many men are dissatisfied with the service, and if you attempt to compel them to do their duty they may soon be no credit in the Regular Army, and my officers are constantly appealing to me to call your attention to these facts and request that the matter be reconsidered. No other one thing is creating so much trouble and dissatisfaction in the Army as this, and I do trust that you will find it consists of too much the order.

By order of the Governor

W. R. HOLLOWAY,

Private Secretary.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., October 22, 1862.

Governor WASHINGTON,

Augusta, Me.

I have directed Major Gardiner to be relieved from duty. Your troops are all assigned to Major General Banks for his expedition. His headquarters are at New York. Please report to him for instructions.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, October 22, 1862. 7 p. m.

(Received 9 p. m.)

Major-General HALLACK,

General-in-Chief.

Will advance pay and bounty be allowed recruits to be raised under order of the 27th instant?

DAVID TOD,

Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 29, 1862.

TO THE GOVERNORS OF MASSACHUSETTS, NEW YORK, OHIO, AND
PENNSYLVANIA:

You are hereby authorized and directed by the Secretary of War to assign, from the militia drafted in your State, so many men for each organized regiment in the field as may be required to fill up each regiment to its maximum number. The residue of the drafted men, after the old regiments in the field are filled, will be organized into companies and regiments, and you will appoint company and regimental officers, as in the case of volunteers. Lists of the regiments, their stations, and number of men required to fill to maximum will be furnished from this office.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

BEAUFORT, S. C., October 29, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I am organizing the First South Carolina Volunteers as rapidly as possible. I think you will be disappointed with regard to the number of recruits I shall be able to obtain. I labor under many disadvantages in this matter. In the first place, the sphere of our operations is very limited. The Quartermaster's Department has a large number of able-bodied men in its employ; also the Engineer Department. All the officers' servants are negroes, and numbers of others drive a flourishing business as fishermen, workmen on steam-boats and for private traders. Large numbers are also employed in the Navy Department as sailors, servants, pilots, &c. I believe it is your intention that all these demands should be supplied before enlisting into the U. S. service. When the colored regiment was first organized by General Hunter no provision was made for its payment, and the men were discharged after several months' service, receiving nothing for it. In the meantime their families suffered. Those who did not enlist in the First Regiment were receiving wages all this time. Accustomed as these people are to having their rights disregarded, this failure to pay them for their service has weakened their confidence in our promises for the future and makes them slow to enlist. If I could be authorized to give them a small bounty as an evidence that they were really to be paid for their services, they would all readily enlist. Until the arrival of re-enforcements shall enable General Mitchel to extend his lines to Charleston, I shall hardly be able to fill more than one regiment. I find less opposition to this movement than I expected. The majority in this department are satisfied of its wisdom and propriety. I have a great many applications from all grades of officers and soldiers serving here for positions in this regiment. I have no doubt but they will make good soldiers. I regret to inform you that General Mitchel with two members of his staff are very ill with malarious fever, and one member of his staff, Captain Williams, has already died of the same disease.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. SAXTON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

RECEIVED - MAY 10, 1861.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

I will be in Washington by 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Will you please advise the President and Secretary of the War?

Yours, A. DUN,
Major-General.

WASH. DOCUMENT,

RECEIVED - MAY 10, 1861.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

SIR: In obedience to your order of the 4th inst. I proceeded to Harrisburg to confer with His Excellency the Governor of Pennsylvania on the subject of his letter of the 28th ult.*

I accordingly met him yesterday, together with the Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, and laid before them the subject of my mission. The important point considered was the following paragraph of His Excellency's letter:

By the act of 29th of June, 1861, persons are prohibited from obeying men who shall not obey the orders of the President, and this act is a sufficient reason for their being forthly imprisoned.

The attorney general (Mr. Moore) and a friend (Mr. Houston), Moore and Martin v. Holt, to show that the purpose of the act was not the intention of Congress to exempt soldiers and sailors from duty, but that for refusing to obey the President's order they were subject to fine, and in default of payment for imprisonment, and that this punishment must be inflicted by courts as well as by military tribunals. His Excellency in these cases, he seemed to think, was wholly right. His Excellency contained in them. I suggested that this law, however, was wholly unnecessary of orders and not for neglect of duty in refusing to obey. His Excellency might be reported and a new line then suggested. His Excellency said that this point had not been considered.

The decision of the court having been made under the act of 1795, I then called the attention of the attorney general to the provisions of that of July 17, 1862, suggesting that the purpose was not that not to the President to make all necessary rules and regulations for putting it into execution (the act itself providing that the President should be authorized to make and continue the rules and regulations for the establishment of regulations to improve the service and the measures. After some consideration he replied that he did not perceive that that act enlarged the power of the President as to military matters, but gave him certain powers over the militia as a body, and therefore did not touch the point in question. The only other consideration of the act of 1795 and 1861 I find a difference of representation that appears not to have been unintentional. The act of 1795 provides "that the militia employed in the service of the United States shall be subject to the same Rules and Articles of War as the Army of the United States," and under that clause it was decided that the militia when employed are not liable to the Rules and Articles of War but are subject to the same.

The act of 1861 provides "that the militia recruited into the service of the United States shall be subject to the same Rules and Articles of War," &c.

Now, it will be noticed that by the act of 1795 (upon which the decision of the court was based) the militia employed in the service of the United States are subject to the Rules and Articles of War, and in the act of 1861 the militia called into the service of the United States shall be subject to them.

I respectfully suggest that the change of expression was intentional, and that under the law now in force the Articles of War apply to men as soon as drafted, and that persons refusing to obey the call by not appearing may be treated as deserters.

I respectfully recommend that provost-marshal be appointed in Pennsylvania as in other States, but that no impressment of drafted men be made until the question above stated be satisfactorily settled.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 30, 1862.

HENRY I. BOWDITCH, M. D.,
Boston, Mass.:

DEAR SIR: The efforts made by the Government for the care, comfort, and protection of the volunteers and others employed in the military service are very much misunderstood and very much misrepresented. Occupied with duty which leaves me no time for controversy, I have not attempted to reply to the mistaken observations in disparagement of the ambulance service. As you have inclosed to me, however, an article over your own signature, I put down hastily some observations on its subject. I have no doubt of the entire sincerity with which you have written, and of the honest desire to advance the public interest which animates you and many others, members of benevolent associations or professions, in the statements which, emanating from them, are printed in the daily papers. Some of them, however, do great injustice to the Quartermaster's Department. None of the writers appear to have the least conception of the gigantic provision made by the Government for the care of the wounded and sick—a provision which I am satisfied has been approached by no other Government on earth. I have not time to write a dissertation on the subject, but I will notice a few of the points made in the communication to the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal of the 9th October, 1862, which has been sent to me on a large slip apparently printed for distribution and intended to effect a change which may be for the better or may be for the worse.

The Quartermaster's Department has an immense work to carry on. There seems to be a desire in some quarters to make the Medical Department self-sustaining and independent of all aid or assistance from the quartermaster's, and indeed from all other departments. This is a mistake. In all military organizations there must be a head which can control all. The surgeons must be subject to the orders of this head. One department is charged with providing food. The surgeons must draw their food from the commissary. One department is charged with the supply of arms. The surgeons have little need of these. One is charged with providing tents, clothing, wagons, ambulances, horses, mules, forage for feeding these animals, drivers for taking care of them, and officers to manage the trains, &c. &c.

hospitals and barracks, procuring hospital tents, and generally providing the clothing, shelter, means of transport, and in transporting the vast material needed for the operation of an army. The press agitation seems to have for its object the making the surgeon's and Medical Department independent of the quartermaster's and transportation department of the Army. Why? It is supposed that if doctors and surgeons are more likely to be skilled for their men, competent to purchase and contract for and transport for the army the thousands of vehicles needed for the transport of the sick and wounds and of the medical stores which are sent forward by train after every engagement, than officers whose special duty and whose special training have been devoted to these things? Why not make the ordinance, the artillery, the infantry, the cavalry, the staff, the chaplains, independent of the Quartermaster's Department? Will it be for the interest of the service, and will it conduce to economy, to bring all these different bodies into the market to purchase or warehouse of as many different styles as there are departments, each to purchase and transport its own vehicles, its own provisions, its own harness, mules, harness, forage, hay, corn, oats? What inestimable contribution to the movement and government of an army thus organized. If it is not right to make a separate corps of officers and men to take charge of the transport of each of these corps, why do it for the Medical Department? Why multiply independent organizations in that already complicated machine the Army? Unity is indispensable to military efficiency, and all efforts have been directed to secure simplicity and unity in the several branches of service. The cavalry should be under a single commanding head; the artillery should have its own; so the infantry, the commissariat, the transport, the Medical Department each should have its single head with every army or detachment, to whom the orders of the commanding general can be addressed, and who should be responsible for the efficiency of that branch of the public service committed to his care. After an action the medical men are burdened with cares. The suffering thousands in such cases appeals to the public sympathy, and, great as it is, it is painted in the strongest possible colors by the writers for the public press. Charitable people, men and women, fly to this scene of horror, and never having witnessed human suffering except surrounded by the comforts of home and friends, their imaginations are excited, and they see not the great and liberal provision made by the Government—not the immense stores of useful supplies, not the hundreds of vehicles expressly provided for moving the sick and the stores needed for them, not the hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of hospital tents erected on the battle field, but the solitary wounded soldier, who, in attending to thousands, may have been overlooked, or may have struggled off unattended to some out of the way place, or the group collected by a surgeon under a tree or in a barn, and whom as yet the hospital store wagon has not reached, or whose wounds have not yet been dressed. Will the matter be improved by putting upon the doctor, in addition to his medical and surgical duties, those of bringing wagons, provisions, hay, oats, and grain, and transporting them from Chicago or Maine to the battle field of Virginia?

You deter the drunken excesses of an ambulance driver. Would that man have been less likely to drink had he been hired by a surgeon? Is the quartermaster to be made responsible for the enormous demand for labor and for manure by the army who drink? Ask the Surgeon General how many ambulance drivers have been dismissed for

drinking to excess. How many surgeons, nurses, and stewards have been guilty of stealing and drinking the liquors provided for the sick. He will tell you a story which will fill you with horror. Yet how unjust it would be to give the public impression that it is because hired by the Medical Department that these things occur. As it is, the burden of complaint has been that ambulance drivers get drunk. They are hired by the quartermasters; therefore the Quartermaster's Department is in fault. Do you know how the trip of ambulances which you saw and with which you find so much fault was fitted out? On a Saturday afternoon the Secretary of War informed me that General Pope had been successful, and held the field of battle covered with thousands of wounded of both armies; that he desired to send out ambulances to assist in gathering up the wounded and volunteers to aid in this benevolent work. By 6 p. m. of that day 250 ambulances were collected and fitted out, most of them new and harnessed for the first time. The horses were as new as the ambulances. Both had just been received at this depot. The train, horses and drivers alike in a great measure new and unbroken, were dispatched that evening toward the battle-field. I gave orders to fill the water kegs myself, but at the last moment was informed by the quartermaster that the kegs were new and dry, and therefore not tight, and that to fill the 500 kegs, which is a slow process, would detain the train some hours. It was growing dark, and concluding that the wounded men lying upon the field would suffer more by delaying the whole train far into the night than by the want of water in these kegs, which could be filled from some stream near the field by the volunteer attendants, several hundred in number, who accompanied the train, I permitted them to start unfilled. Bread and other food were sent with the train, and in the course of the night fifty army wagons in addition were dispatched from this depot loaded with hospital stores, and 150 with rations and forage. Thus, on a sudden call from the battle-field, in one afternoon and night, the quartermaster dispatched 450 vehicles, drawn by nearly 2,000 horses and mules, and accompanied by over 1,000 drivers and attendants from this depot. Such a feat has seldom been performed by any nation. What is the result? Great good was done to the wounded and sick. The department has the satisfaction of knowing this, and that several thousand wounded men were brought into the hospitals about Washington and Alexandria; but a few of the drivers got scared and ran away, a few got drunk, being out all night exposed to a drenching storm, and upon the misconduct of those who fled, and of those who got drunk, the public, even the scientific press, has not ceased to ring the changes even to this day. What is accomplished goes for nothing. Every tale of suffering is told as though it were from neglect of duty on the part of the Government that any suffering exists in the course of the war. When war can be carried on without suffering and without expense it will cease to be war.

You refer to the extraordinary statements of Doctor Coolidge, medical director, as to the conduct of some of those drivers getting drunk, &c. Nothing is said of the fact that they brought thousands of wounded safely off the field. The public reads such publications and thinks that all ambulance drivers get drunk, and that there is nothing done for the wounded. The great reason, as I understand the case, for the long suffering on the Manassas battle field is that the enemy drove our army from them and captured the greater part of our ambulances with which that army was well supplied. They

removed their wounded from the field and a large number of them by the action of their much praised ambulances, which I am informed by those who have seen it, could not have been taken to the hospital on litters in rear of each regiment, but for the use of the ambulances which the Quartermaster's Department had purchased for its own army, but which that army, however, has not. There is much proneness to give credit to the value of the ambulances during their cavalry is diminished and dwells upon the merits, and with parading remarks upon our own, which are really a shabby skirmish in many a weary night march in the mountains, but in the same liberty and patriotism as high quality of service they are, phoned relief can claim, and yet they are not even the object of approbation or praise, but systematically and constantly abused and derided by abuse continually from the public press.

You quote a friend who never saw an ambulance and asks that we hold water, and you publish these statements. Do you believe this, or had your friend ever looked at any of them some creek? I quote with approbation Major Delafield's report that never was much attention paid to the ambulance service in the event of Sedan, and refer to the several kinds of conveyances used there and mule litters for carrying the wounded, the use of which was in the bloody battle of Turenne, as a great example of liberality and efficiency. Do you know that these litters were borrowed from the French, the English having no sufficient number of them, and that the Quartermaster's Department has some hundreds of these mule litters and mule litters, the French allowance for twenty men having been increased from France and some hundreds of the same and other provisions have been made in this country; that a large number of the mule litters of the French army and captured or destroyed in the battle of Sedan by the rebels. And what are these 116 chairs of litters, some of which are carrying one man, some two or three slightly wounded or three desperately wounded at a time which were sent in six hours from Sedan, in addition to all the other and regular allowances of medical equipment which had been supplied to the army before the last Marston battle? The English brigade for hospital conveyances 50 carts, 5 wagons, 1 forage cart and 1 cart for staves and portable forage, that include four twelve regiments is also the subject of your examination. If these vehicles the drawings in Major Delafield's report are so favorable to the office of the Quartermaster's and Medical Departments as the Jefferson Davis, and the vehicles which are turned out for our army are better than the British, as every one from General Sherman's command Russell, a staff surgeon of the British Army testifies. Their allowances for twelve regiments, say 12,000 men, is 27 vehicles, or 100 for 10,000 men, which is about the strength of Pope's army. I have shown that for that army we sent out after a battle 200 ambulances and 50 mule wagons in addition to their regular supply, which alone was far above this British model.

You refer again to the empty casks at Centerville, the suffering the wounded for water, and ask what does a quartermaster care for them? The absolute "need of water for the thirsty, wounded, and dying soldiers would never be dreamed of by that officer." I have shown you that one quartermaster thought of it, and the reason which prevented these new casks being filled were, I think not, sufficient to show you the injustice of your conclusion. All the other

of Europe have their own ambulances and store wagons, you quote from Major Delafield, and say Jefferson Davis knows them. With the report of Major Delafield before him, Jefferson Davis, when Secretary of War, assembled a board, not of quartermasters, but of medical officers, to devise and determine a model for ambulances and transport carts for the medical service. This board consisted of five members. Three of the members presented models. All these were adopted by the board and by the Secretary of War, and the Quartermaster's Department was ordered to conform to these models. Many hundreds were constructed and issued to the army. They are the two-wheeled vehicles which are now the subject of ridicule, and the heavy four-horse ambulance which stows away the wounded men in cells, after the model of a honeycomb. Most of these, from faults of design, not of construction or material—for they were made by the first makers of the country, under the same careful restriction and inspection as the army baggage wagons, of whose workmanship and material there is no complaint—have broken down and been abandoned. They are condemned by their inventors, who are still in the medical corps, and the Quartermaster's Department is now, with approval of the Surgeon-General, supplying in great numbers a light four-wheeled ambulance drawn by two horses, which is approved by the medical officers and by the army. For transport of medical stores, besides the extraordinary supplies sent after a battle, the orders now in force allow one six-mule four-wheeled baggage wagon to every full regimental train in the Army. If they are not filled with medical stores it is not the fault of the quartermaster. A great mistake was made when the bands were abolished. These bands were of value to the soldier in camp, in bivouac, on the march, and they gave a trained, enlisted, disciplined, officered body of men to each regiment, whose duty during and after an action it was to take care of the wounded—a true ambulance corps, regularly enlisted and capable also of doing something else when not engaged with the wounded. From a mistaken notion of economy they were disbanded, and now comes up a cry for a special ambulance corps to be enlisted, officered, and paid to do nothing else but attend to the wounded. This will cost more than the unfortunately discarded bands. And was their ability to make music an objection? Would they be less efficient in action that they had, when not needed to carry stretchers and bear off the wounded, regaled their comrades with sweet sounds? And when the tug of doubtful battle comes, will these men, this now ambulance corps, be permitted to remain in the rear attending to the wounded while the army is being beaten in the front? Should not every able-bodied man, for the few hours of desperate conflict which vary the months of inaction, be compelled to do his best to beat back the enemy, and thus to make it possible, after the conflict is over, to carry succor, food, and medicine to the unfortunates who, if we are driven from the field, fall into the hands of traitors, to receive such treatment as was given them before the quartermaster's extra ambulances reached the field of Manassas?

There have been purchased and issued to the Army since the rebellion broke out more than 3,500 ambulances. Did any nation ever make such provision for its soldiers? The expenditures of the Quartermaster's Department for building hospitals can be counted only in millions. There are several hastily constructed hospitals, which have cost from \$100,000 to \$200,000 each, and many more are now being erected. There have been issued to the army in the past

eighteen months hospital tent, enough to cover 10,000 men. After the army of McClellan reached Harrison's Landing, hospital tents to cover 10,000 men were sent to it, in addition to all it had received before. The hospital tents alone provided for the army would cost at present prices not less than \$500,000.

In conclusion, no nation has ever, I believe, made such large and prodigious provision for its sick and wounded soldiers. It is the greatest charity on earth. It has been the duty of the Quartermaster Department under my charge to make a part of this provision, and believe it has been faithfully and efficiently done, but the nation get not the credit it deserves. Complacent and criticism and misrepresentation injure our cause by decreasing the confidence of the people in their Government.

I would not have written this hasty letter and embarrassing occupations which leave no time to digest or arrange it, but that I hope through you, who seem to hold a ready critical pen, that some little of the truth may be made known to the people, and that they may be relieved from the impression daily forcing upon them that their Government neglects their brothers when sick and wounded in the service. I have marked this confidential, because I do not wish it to be published. I do not wish to enter into controversy, but I wish you to be possessed of some of the facts in the case, and I trust to your patriotism and sense of justice to devote yourself hereafter to an endeavor to undo the cruel wrong you have helped to do the Government and the people. An example of the unintentional injustice done the Quartermaster's Department by the so-called agents from very good and well-meaning people occurs to me, which is notorious in its enormity. It is only one, but is worth remembering, when tempted to criticize the acts of the Government whose scope and magnitude are so little understood.

The Sanitary Commission applied to the Quartermaster General for some steamers to be fitted up under their care for carrying the sick and wounded from the daily expected conflict on the Peninsula. Orders were given accordingly, and the quartermaster allowed them to superintend the fitting out of several chartered steam transports and two large sailing ships for this purpose. Some of the agents of members of the Sanitary Commission were established on board. These vessels were all chartered and paid for by the Quartermaster's Department, which paid from \$400 to \$1,200 a day for each of them for many weeks, while awaiting the anticipated and long delayed battle, but still employing the vessels in transporting the victims of disease, much more numerous than the wounded. This expenditure probably reached \$5,000 or \$6,000 a day. Judge of my surprise at seeing notices in the New York papers of the noble fleet of seven steamers, all flying the flag of the Sanitary Commission, provided by their benevolent exertions for the sick and wounded soldiers so much neglected by the heartless quartermasters and medical officers; glowing tributes to the liberality and enterprise of the sanitary gentlemen contrasted with the niggardly policy of the Government and its officers! Probably the Sanitary Commission spent upon this fleet, whose honors it carried off, \$100 or \$200 a day, while the niggardly Government spent its daily thousands. Now, all this was well meant. There was no intention on the part of the gentlemen of the Sanitary Commission to claim for themselves undeserved credit, but the impression on the public is that detailed above; and it was undoubtedly injurious, though it doubtless swelled the charitable contributions which they, I believe

faithfully disburse for the benefit of the soldier. Yet it did great injustice to the department and to the Government, whose large lump of dough their little heaven lightened.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., October 30, 1862.

Governor ANDREW,
Boston :

Please report how many regiments have embarked for New Berne, and when the residue will embark. Please report also what force you can give General Banks, and how soon.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

UNOFFICIAL. | *WASHINGTON, October 30, 1862.*
His Excellency Governor GAMBLE,
Saint Louis :

Governor: Your letter of the 10th is just received and will be submitted to the Secretary of War for his directions, should he decide to give it an official answer.

I write this mainly as a personal explanation. My letter of September 27, in answer to yours of the 23d, was written by the direction of the Secretary of War, and ordered by him to be published as a general answer to claims raised in other States in regard to the command of the nine-months' militia, then being organized under the law of the last Congress. It would not have been published but for this circumstance.

In regard to the views expressed in my letter of the 3d instant, I must confess there was some doubt in my mind in regard to the proper construction to be given to the "agreement" referred to. That document seemed to have been drawn up for the purpose of confusing rather than of clearing up this question of command. It certainly looks two ways. It says distinctly that the troops to be raised under it are to be in the service of the United States, and yet in other paragraphs it seems to consider them as in the service of the State. I should suppose from reading it that it was worded expressly to dodge the question, and to provide certain expedients to prevent its ever coming up. But like most attempts at dodge it only increased the difficulties of deciding a question which is coming up all the time and must be decided one way or the other.

The whole matter was thoroughly discussed, the "agreement" being read paragraph by paragraph and considered in regard to its legal meaning and effect. The conclusions arrived at were those which I was directed to communicate to you. Perhaps they are right, and perhaps not. I don't think it will make much difference anyway, so far as you and I are concerned; I am very certain that it will not, for I know that we can cordially co-operate. If left to me, your action will in all cases be confirmed, for I know that you will do nothing which is not right and just.

I am sick, tired, and disgusted with the condition of military affairs here in the East and wish myself back in the Western army. With all my efforts I can get nothing done. There is an immobility here that exceeds all that any man can conceive of. It requires the lover

of Archimedes to move this great mass. I have tried my best, I without success. I do not yet despair, and shall continue my efforts.

I owe you many thanks, Governor, for your kind courtesies, I am, truly yours,

H. W. HALLECK

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., October 20, 1862.

Governor Tor,
Columbus, Ohio.

Your inquiry in respect to recent fund is under consideration, and will be answered speedily as possible to obtain opinion from the officers of the Government.

ELWEL M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 20, 1862.

Governor Tor,
Columbus.

The time for advanced pay and bounty to new regiments and batteries has passed and the Secretary of War declines to extend it.

H. W. HALLECK,
Lieutenant-General.

FREDERIC MASON,
Washington, D. C., October 20, 1862.

Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg.

By some means I have not seen your dispatch of the 27th about Order No. 151 until this moment.* I now learn, what I knew nothing of before, that the history of the order is as follows:

When General McClellan telegraphed asking General Halleck to have the order made General Halleck went to the Secretary of War with it, stating his approval of the plan. The Secretary assented and General Halleck wrote the order. It was a military question while the Secretary supposed the general understood better than he.

I wish I could see Governor Curtin.

A. LINCOLN.

MADISON, Wis., October 20, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

We shall draft in a few days. Will the Department arrange to allow the drafted men to volunteer in the old regiments for the unexpired term of those regiments, where they are much needed; and if so, will there be an advance of pay, and will they be entitled to a proportional share of bounty? Please send authority to me to use the troops in the State, if necessary, to enforce the draft. We should have a provost-marshal at once, with full instructions. Walter D. McIndoe has been highly recommended to you, and I desire his appointment. Please answer.

E. SALOMON,

GENERAL ORDERS, { WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 177. { Washington, October 31, 1862.

The regiments and companies of volunteer engineers, recognized by the twentieth section of the act of July 17, 1862, will have the following organization:

Regiment of engineers (twelve companies). One colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 majors, 1 adjutant (not an extra lieutenant), 1 quartermaster (not an extra lieutenant), 1 chaplain, 1 surgeon, 2 assistant surgeons, 1 hospital steward, 3 quartermaster-sergeants, 3 commissary sergeants.

Company of engineers. One captain, 2 first lieutenants, 1 second lieutenant, 2 musicians, 10 sergeants, 10 corporals, 64 artificers, 64 privates.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General

GENERAL ORDERS, { WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 179. { Washington, October 31, 1862.

Paragraph 1, of General Orders, No. 92, of October 20, 1861, is so far modified as to require the submission to the Secretary of War of plans for hospital accommodation of the sick only in cases which, in the opinion of the Quartermaster-General or of the Surgeon-General, require special action of the Secretary.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

[October 31, 1862. For Hallock to McClellan, in regard to enlistments from the volunteer artillery in accordance with General Orders, No. 154, see Series I, Vol. XIX, Part II, p. 516.]

New York, October 31, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Your order relating to Corcoran's brigade was received, and instructions issued immediately in accordance therewith. Affairs are progressing favorably. There are three Maine regiments here. Transports are engaged and supplies in preparation. I go to-night, via Albany, to confer with Governors of New York and New England. Will report from Boston. Merchants here and in New England are much interested in the success of the expedition. Our friends are greatly encouraged in regard to the election, which is believed to be safe, and in good spirits.

N. P. BANKS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., October 31, 1862.

TO GOVERNORS OF LOYAL STATES:

Please send me as soon as possible, first, the number of men enrolled in your State for draft; second, the number drafted; third,

the number of commissioners; fourth, the number of surgeons to examine for exemption; fifth, the number of camps of rendezvous; sixth, the number of volunteers for nine months to take the place of drafted men; seventh, the number of drafted men who have volunteered for three years.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., October 31, 1862.

Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

Please send all troops ready for the field to Columbus, Ky., where they will receive orders to disembark, or to proceed farther down the Mississippi River, according to the exigencies of the service. The movements of the enemy in western Mississippi and Tennessee render it necessary to concentrate troops there as rapidly as possible.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

BOSTON, *October 31, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I assigned the three-years' (Forty-first) and seven nine-months' regiments to General Banks. The New Berne troops are ready. Shall Banks have any batteries and cavalry from Massachusetts if ready?

JOHN A. ANDREW.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 31, 1862.

Governor ANDREW,
Boston:

Give General Banks all the infantry, cavalry, and artillery you can raise. Let Massachusetts show how liberal she can be to one of her own worthy sons.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

BOSTON, MASS., *October 31, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Three regiments have been sent to New Berne; five more are ready and will go by Wednesday next. Seven regiments are in camp, and have about 980 men each. They will be ready next week. We have also the Forty-first, three-years' regiment, complete, and can march on Monday.

WM. SCHOULER,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 31, 1862.

Adjutant-General SCHOULER,
Boston:

Please report your three years' regiment to General Banks, and send it on without any delay to New York; and also the seven militia regiments as soon as filled up.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, October 31, 1862. 4.30 p. m.

(Received 6 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Are the drafted men to be organized into companies before being sent to old regiments? If not, what officer will take charge of them?

DAVID TOD.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 31, 1862.

Governor TOD,
Columbus, Ohio:

The troops assigned to old regiments are not to be organized into companies, but when reported ready an officer from each regiment will be detailed to go to the rendezvous and receive the men for his regiment.

Where this would occasion delay some other officer will be detailed for that duty on notice of the men being ready reaching the Department.

If it be properly explained that the men thus secure the advantage of being under command of tried and experienced officers they will greatly prefer the old regiments to a new organization.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, October 31, 1862. 6.30 p. m.

(Received 8 p. m.)

General C. P. HUCKINGHAM:

To your first question, 425,000; second, 12,200; third, 88; fourth, 88 before draft and 7 after draft; fifth, 7; sixth, none; seventh, about 8,000.

DAVID TOD.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 31, 1862.

His Excellency Governor CURTIS,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

Drafted men on volunteering with regiments organized before July last will receive advance pay and bounty, but no premium. Recruits for new regiments will not receive bounty and advance pay except the regiment has been cut up in battle.

Your request in reference to the mustering of surgeons and issue of rations has been complied with.

The subject of impressing drafted men is referred to the Judge advocate, Colonel Holt.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., October 31, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Order No. 121 is not clear upon the payment of transportation other than by railroads or steam-boats. In our border counties men had to be transported in wagons and the quartermasters decline paying bills unless further instructed. Please have the order made directing the payment of such bills. They have been transported cheaper than by railroads.

A. G. CURTIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 31, 1862.

Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg:

Instructions will be given the quartermasters according to your request.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 31, 1862.

His Excellency Governor SALOMON,
Madison, Wis.

Drafted men may volunteer for three years or the war into regiments organized previous to July and receive advance pay and bounty, but no premium. Recruits for new regiments cannot receive advance pay and bounty unless the regiments have been reduced in battle.

You are authorized to use the troops in your State when necessary to enforce the draft. Walter D. McIntosh has been appointed provost-marshal for Wisconsin.

By order of Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CONSTRUCTION AND TRANSPORTATION,
U. S. MILITARY RAILROADS,
Washington, D. C., November 1, 1862.

Suggestions as to the most expeditious mode of destroying bridges and locomotive engines.

A simple and expeditious mode of destroying bridges and rendering locomotive engines useless to an enemy is often a desideratum. Cav-

ably may penetrate far into an enemy's country, may reach bridges forming viaducts on important lines of communication which it may be desirable to break effectually, or, in retreat, the destruction of a bridge may be essential to the safety of an army, and yet time may not be sufficient to gather combustibles, or they may not be accessible, or the fire may be extinguished, or the damage may be so slight as to be easily repaired.

What is required is the means of certainly and effectually throwing down a bridge in a period of time not exceeding five minutes, and with apparatus so simple and portable that it can be carried in the pocket or in saddle-bags.

These requirements are fulfilled by a torpedo, which consists simply of a short bolt of seven eighths inch iron, eight inches long, with head and nut, the head to be two inches in diameter and about one inch thick; a washer of same size as the head must be placed under the nut at the other end, with a fuse hole in it; between the washer and the head is a tin cylinder, one and three-quarters inches in diameter, open at both ends, which is filled with powder, and when the washer and nut are put on, forms a case which incloses it.

In using this torpedo a hole is bored in a timber, the torpedo, head downward, is driven in by a stone or billet of wood, and the fuse ignited. The explosion blows the timber in pieces and, if a main support, brings down the whole structure.

The time required is only that which is necessary to bore a hole with an auger. Ordinary cigar lighters, which burn without flame and cannot be blown out, are best for igniting the fuse, which should be about two feet long.

For portability, the auger should be short, say thirteen inches, and the handle movable and of same length.

The proper place at which to insert the torpedo is of much consequence. Most of the Virginia bridges are Howe trusses without arches. In this kind of bridge the destruction of the main braces at one end, and on only one side of a span, will be sufficient to bring down the whole structure. There are usually but two main braces in each panel, and two torpedoes will suffice to throw down a span. Two men can bore the two holes at the same time without interfering with each other.

Cartridges containing a fulminate would be more portable, but they are not always conveniently procurable, and their use is attended with risk of explosion.

It is only necessary to operate at one side and on one end of a bridge. If one side falls the other side is pulled down with it.

If the structure contains an arch, two additional torpedoes will be required, but in this case it may be equally advantageous to operate upon the lower chord.

Experiments made at Alexandria proved that a timber placed in the position of a main brace, and similarly loaded, was shattered into many pieces, some of which were projected by the force of the explosion more than a hundred feet.

To render locomotives unfit for service, the most expediting mode would be to fire a cannon-ball through the boiler. This damage could not be repaired without taking out all the flues.

The usual mode of disabling engines consists in burning the flues, by letting out the water and making a fire in the fire box, but this is generally done so imperfectly that the enemy soon gets them in running order.

Cars are readily destroyed by burning. On this subject no instructions are necessary. The destruction of more than 400 cars by our own troops within the last six months proves that in the work of destroying such property perfection has been attained, and no room left for winning fresh laurels in this field.

The superintendent of the Orange and Alexandria Military Railroad has instructions to furnish specimen torpedoes to officers who may order them. Address J. H. Deyereux, Alexandria.

H. HAUPT,
Brigadier-General, in Charge of U. S. Military Railroads.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, November 1, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a copy of correspondence between the French consul and myself in relation to certain blankets which the necessities of my command require me to have.

The tone of the letter of the Count Mejan is insufferable, but I have taken no further notice of it than that shown in my letter. I suppose the matter will be made a subject of correspondence with the State Department, and I have forwarded this correspondence for information.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1. Translation.]

NEW ORLEANS, October 31, 1862.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commanding Army of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.

SIR: I have just been informed that by virtue of an order issued by the provost-marshal-general, Colonel French, and approved by you, ten bales of blankets belonging to Messrs. Barriere Brothers, French merchants residing in this city, have been taken away from the custom-house, where these goods were stored, without even informing the owners thereof.

This arbitrary act is more than an attempt against the property of a French citizen; it is a flagrant violation of a trust confided to the good faith of the Government of the United States under the flag floating over the custom-house, and placed under the protection of the authority at the head of the custom-house administration.

In the midst of your important occupations the gravity of this fact has, without doubt, not presented itself to your mind, and I hope these remarks will be sufficient to induce you to order the restitution of the goods thus illegally seized.

If a violation of a trust is by itself not justifiable, it is the more so by the fact that Messrs. Barriere Brothers have not been advised of what was intended and accomplished.

All the important importers are interested in this question. The commerce cannot exist without security, and how can business in New Orleans, already so dull, take a rise which has formerly characterized this city if one is exposed to see his goods confided to the custom-house seized without notice, without reason or right? Already

Messrs. Barriero have been victims of a seizure in their stores on Canal street—seizure executed under the promise of early payment, but which has been remitted until the time when the war should be over, which delay is inadmissible, as it might be only the result of a contract between both parties, and Messrs. Barriero are not willing to submit to this.

I beg you, therefore, general, to order the restitution of the goods seized from the depot of the custom house, and belonging to Messrs. Barriero Brothers, as well as the immediate payment of those which have been taken from their store by order, if I am right, of the surgeon-general of the army.

Please accept the assurance of my high consideration.

COUNT MEJAN,
Consul of France.

[Enclosure No 2.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, November 1, 1862.

COUNT MEJAN,
Consul of France :

SIR: I have your letter of October 31 in regard to the taking by the U. S. authorities of the blankets of Messrs. Barriero & Co. Mr. Barriero has misinformed and misled you by the statement that they were taken without information to him. The medical director of the department had need of blankets for the sick in hospital. The sudden appearance of cold weather and the delay of steamers from the North had rendered the supply insufficient. It became, then, a necessity that blankets should be procured. Mr. Barriero had almost the only blankets of which we knew. The medical director called upon him and desired to purchase these blankets. He refused to sell them unless he could be paid money in hand at an exorbitant price. He was informed that the money would soon be paid at a fair price, but that the blankets must be had. He then peremptorily refused to sell. Therefore, yielding to the inexorable law of necessity, I directed the blankets to be taken for the purpose indicated, for military purposes. I should have done the same thing had they belonged to the most loyal citizen of the United States. I know of no treaty or obligation of national courtesy that requires the French citizen to be put, in time of war at least, upon any better or different footing than the citizen of the Government in which he finds himself, in regard to matters of trade, commerce, and property. I do not now advert to rules which may govern military service. A receipt was given Messrs. Barriero & Bros. for the blankets, as soon as an account of them could be taken, in the form given to loyal citizens of the United States as a voucher by the Government; and in the usual course of business I should have directed a payment to be made to him at the earliest possible moment, but I am now hindered from so doing by the tone and demands of your letter. You do not demand payment; you demand restitution of the articles. This last will not be acceded to. The blankets are now covering sick and wounded soldiers, whose interests I must care for before those of commerce, which, of course, lie more nearly to the heart of a commercial agent.

I beg leave to suggest to the French consul that words of characterization of my acts, such as "arbitrary" and "flagrant violation of trusts" are not worthy of a place in a correspondence between himself and the chief of this department. The act was not arbitrary,

otherwise than all acts necessary for military operations are so. The taking of the blankets for military purposes was no violation of trust. The United States Government was responsible for them before they were taken; the same Government is responsible for them now. I trust and believe that these objectionable expressions in the note of the French consul were inadvertent, and I need not say they will not be repeated in official correspondence with me.

The authorities of the United States have endeavored to forward the interests of commerce almost to the exclusion of other matters, and that the commerce of Louisiana has not been fully opened to the world has not been the fault of the Federal Government. Their safeguard has been given to it, their protection offered, and that safeguard and that protection has in no just sense of the term ever been violated.

I am grieved that the French consul has chosen to take this course upon this matter, as now the necessary correspondence with the authorities at Washington will delay Barriere Brothers in getting their pay for their blankets, which I should have been glad to have given them, did I feel at liberty to do so after the French consul's communication.

I beg leave to say to the French consul, as an evidence of the necessity which compelled me to take the blankets, that they were of so poor a quality that had I any choice left me I would neither take them nor purchase them. Brought to Havana for the purpose of being imported into the rebel States through the blockade, as I am informed and think I am able to prove, they were only saved by the vigilance of our cruisers from being now in the rebel cause, toward which the proclivities of the Messrs. Barriere Brothers are as well known as is their former trade with the rebels; still, having been brought here since the opening of the port, I should have overlooked the purpose for which they were originally taken to Havana and pay for them if the French consul had left me at liberty to do so.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

ALBANY, N. Y., November 1, 1862.

Brig. Gen. G. W. CULLUM,

Chief of Staff, Headquarters of the Army.

GENERAL: In obedience to the orders of the General-in-Chief, I left Washington on Monday, the 27th October, and entered upon the discharge of my duties at New York on Tuesday, 28th. I have the honor to report a very general and earnest feeling among all classes of citizens both in New York and New England in favor of the expedition intrusted to my charge. An unexpected expression of satisfaction has met me from all sides, and I have received evidences of hearty and prompt co-operation from the Governor of New York, and the Governors of the New England States, with most of whom I shall have a conference on Monday next at Boston. There are already three regiments from Maine at New York. Three others will be ordered from this State to move to New York at once. Suitable camp accommodations have been provided for them, and they will enter at once upon a course of discipline and instruction for field service.

The troops are new, but of a better class of men than those of earlier levies, and the men are earnest for the expedition. Brigadier-General Corcoran's brigade was ordered yesterday, in obedience to instructions from the Secretary of War, to move at once to Fortress Monroe as a part of my force. Transportation and supplies were furnished for an immediate execution of this order. General Corcoran's command now consists of about 2,500 men. The regiments from Maine are armed, with exception of the Twenty-eighth, with the smooth-bore musket of imperfect construction. These should be exchanged as soon as possible. The Twenty-eighth Regiment is armed with the rifle. The regiments from New York are all without arms. Six thousand or 8,000 rifle muskets should be forwarded at once. Transports in part have been chartered by Commodore Vanderbilt. There seems to be some conflict of orders in regard to transports which will operate to the injury of the Government, and I fear to the delay of my movements. The quartermaster at New York is instructed to charter vessels for the transport of troops to Hilton Head or some other point on the coast. These conflicting orders embarrass both parties and will cause an overcharge of rates, and a possible and otherwise unnecessary delay. I hope this difficulty may be reconciled.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

The three Maine regiments are the Twenty-first, Colonel Johnson; the Twenty-fourth, Colonel Atwood, and the Twenty-eighth, Colonel Tompkins [Woodman?]. The three New York regiments ordered to New York to-day are the One hundred and sixtieth, Colonel Dwight; the One hundred and sixty-first, Colonel Harrower, and the One hundred and fifty-sixth, Colonel Cooke.

ALBANY, November 1, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Everything is favorable for my purpose. I shall obtain troops at once, and be ready for movement as early as you wish. The troops from New York are without arms. Six or eight thousand good rifled muskets should be forwarded to New York at once. Requisitions will be made and forwarded by mail. No material delay will occur, unless from want of transports. All indications as to election are reported favorable. I go to Boston this afternoon.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., November 1, 1862.

W. R. HOLLOWAY,
Indianapolis:

The drafted militia will be assigned first to the old regiments to give them the advantage of experienced officers. Those that remain after the old regiments are filled will be organized into new regiments. It will be of great service to permit the drafted men to be thus disposed of instead of sending them out under raw officers and without

instruction. A list of the regiments showing the number required in each will be speedily furnished.*

O. P. MORTON,

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., November 1, 1862.

His Excellency Governor Tom,
Columbus, Ohio.

The bills for subsisting drafted men while under the charge of the commissioner should be submitted to the officer who musters them into service and approved by him. If the men have volunteered into three years service the commissioner should furnish to the mustering officer the evidence, and that will justify him in approving the accounts. If no mustering officer is at the camp there must be one sent, because the men must be mustered.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., November 1, 1862. 6 p. m.

(Received 7 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Arrived here at 2 p. m. and had an interview with the Governor, who does not approve of filling the old regiments with the drafted men, believing it their right to elect their own officers and have distinct organizations. He fears I will meet with difficulty in carrying out your order, but says he will render me every assistance, and hopes I may succeed. I shall as far as possible fill regiments raised in any locality with the drafted men from that locality, which will be satisfactory to the men. The principal places of rendezvous are Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Pittsburg, with the minor camps at Reading, York, Gettysburg, and Chambersburg. The number to be collected here and at the minor camps is about 20,500. Only 8,000 of the 12,000 for this place have as yet arrived. I judge General McClellan has few or no spare arms, and arms should be sent here. A partial supply might be sent until I can obtain more definite information. There is an ample supply of clothing here.

I. THOMAS,

Adjutant-General U. S. Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., November 1, 1862.

General THOMAS,
Harrisburg:

The order assigning the drafted men to the old regiments was made at the urgent request of General McClellan, who said that he had been communicating with Governor Curtin and that the Governor was waiting the order. This he has telegraphed both to General

*The original draft of this dispatch is in the handwriting of Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War.

McClellan and the President. If General McClellan's statement is correct Governor Curtin's present position is quite a curious one.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

MADISON, WIS., *November 1, 1862.*

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

Your dispatch received: First, total number enrolled, 166,671, of which 39,000 have volunteered for three years, and 27,574 been exempted, leaving 100,097 enrolled, liable to draft; second, we shall draft 4,500; third, 50 commissioners; fourth, 50 surgeons; fifth, three camps of rendezvous; sixth, no nine-months' volunteers; seventh, draft not made yet.

R. SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *November 2, 1862.*

Brigadier-General BUCKINGHAM:

The enrollment of the militia of this State was suspended on Governor Yates' recent return from Washington, on account of his being informed by the Secretary of War that no draft would be required in this State. Fifty-five thousand volunteers have enlisted in new regiments in this State under two last calls. Shall the enrollment be completed?

ALLEN C. FULLER,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., November 2, 1862.

Major-General BAKER,
Boston:

I am much gratified with your report. An adequate supply of arms will be immediately furnished. Is the prospect for transports satisfactory? Your authority to procure them is unlimited.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., *November 2, 1862.*

SECRETARY OF WAR:

The whole number of enrolled militia, exclusive of volunteers, since July 2 is 36,286. Three-years' volunteers since July 2, 1862, is, for new regiments, 4,482; for old regiments, 65; in all, 4,547. Number of men in twelve-months' cavalry, about 600. Total number of enlisted men, 5,157. The number of men remaining to be drafted, if quota is not filled by volunteers before November 10, is about 215. So no draft is expected. The number of commissioners is 30, of surgeons 32. There are no nine-months' volunteers.

ALEX. RAMSEY,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., November 2, 1862.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Harrisburg.

It is necessary that the troops sent to fill up old regiments should be armed uniformly with the regiments they enter, and as the regiments are variously armed it is necessary to know the kind of arms they have before the recruits are supplied. As the records of this Department do not supply the information, it has been found necessary to send recruits to their regiments and let the regimental officers make requisition for the arms that are needed. Most of the regiments have surplus arms in camp to supply recruits.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, PA., November 2, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Governor Curtin will be in Washington to-morrow. He still thinks I may have some difficulty in assigning drafted men to the old regiments, but says he is satisfied. He would prefer taking as many organized companies as possible to save the company officers, who have in some cases been elected. These officers will, no doubt, be dismissed if returned to the ranks, and from them the difficulty, if any, will come. I do not like the plan of consolidating old companies to add entire new ones. Major McTure, who has the records of the draft, is expected here to-morrow from Philadelphia.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, November 3, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the accompanying copies of reports made to this Department by Major-General Butler, commanding at New Orleans, in answer to the complaint of Mr. Tassara, Spanish minister at Washington, concerning the action of the U. S. authorities in relation to the house of Puig Brothers, Spanish traders, of New Orleans.

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

(Enclosure.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, October 22, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SIR: In obedience to the request of the Department, by letter of September 18, that I would report all the facts and circumstances which are the subject of the complaint of Mr. Tassara, Spanish minister at Washington, concerning the action of the U. S. authorities in

relation to the house of Puig Brothers, Spanish traders, of this city, I beg leave to submit the following:

My police and detective officers received information from the most reliable sources that the house of Puig Brothers had been and still was carrying on the nefarious traffic of supplying the rebels with arms and munitions of war from Havana, and for that purpose one of the partners was a resident of Havana, to ship the contraband articles, which the other received and distributed here. Acting upon this information, a seizure of the effects of the house was ordered, together with their books and papers, for the purpose of obtaining at the same time evidence of the facts and security for the appearance of the parties, one of whom had absconded at the moment. The books and papers show the most conclusive evidence of the criminal complicity of the house in breaking the neutrality laws in every possible form. The resident partner here had just taken refuge on board the Spanish vessel of war Blasco de Garay, and upon inquiry for him there his presence was denied. I beg leave, in this connection, to call the attention of the War Department, and ask that the attention of the Secretary of State, and through him the Spanish minister, may be informed of the fact that a Spanish man-of-war lying in this harbor is made the fraudulent asylum of criminals, protecting them from justice and trial. How far such conduct can be justified by the comity of nations I have a very decided opinion, and certainly, unless otherwise authoritatively advised by the War Department, upon the repetition of such conduct I shall order and enforce the absence of the offending vessel from the harbor.

Being made aware of these facts, and of the place of refuge of the criminal, as will appear by the affidavits of the Messrs. Cabeyas and Cayya (copies whereof are hereto annexed), I did not choose to pursue the investigation of the case of an absconding criminal in his absence, when he was putting me at defiance on board of a man-of-war of a friendly power.

Therefore, when the Spanish consul made application for an explanation of the causes of the seizure of the house of Puig Brothers, as soon as I was ready to go on with the trial I replied that "I would continue the investigation if he would bring Mr. Puig before me." This I did because I was assured that the Spanish consul knew of and connived at the place of concealment of Puig, and I did not wish to involve myself with the Spanish authorities in attempting to take Puig from his place of concealment on board of the man-of-war by force, but rather, if he thought himself innocent, that he should come forward. I believed that if Puig desired in good faith to have an investigation which would establish his innocence that he would come forward, and I did not believe that it would be decent to my own self-respect to try the question of Puig's guilt with the Spanish authorities by correspondence while they concealed the criminal, so that, if found guilty, he would be beyond my reach. I observe that Mr. Tassara makes it a matter of complaint that my notes to the Spanish consul were "by the hand of one of my adjutants." I am not aware of a vexatious exaltation of rank in a Spanish commercial agent which obliges a major-general of the U. S. Army to answer his communications by his own hand; besides, there being seven consular agents here who are continually writing letters upon the most trivial subjects as well as those of greater importance to me, answers in person have become a physical impossibility, specially taken in connection

with the voluminous correspondence entailed upon me by the complaints of their several ministers, which I am obliged by courtesy to answer with my own hand.

To establish beyond civil or doubt the deep dyed criminality of the "most respectable house of Puig Brothers," I enclose herewith a certified copy of a receipt given, as lately as November last, to a rebel custom-house officer by that house for the delivery of many arms, and many pounds of powder and lead, imported by that "most respectable house of neutral Spanish subjects," but, in fact, army contractors of the Confederate States.

Unless the United States are to lose their manhood altogether, I trust I shall not be called upon to allow to pass unchecked this nefarious traffic under the high-sounding plea of "highly respectable house of neutrals."

As to the insinuated charge, in Mr. Tascara's communication, that any one in this department has interfered with the official correspondence of the Spanish legation with the Spanish consul at New Orleans, all the facts or circumstances I have to report about such complaint are that it has not the slightest foundation of fact.

After many weeks of delay it happened that one of my detective officers, having had his integrity overcome by the atmosphere of fraud and iniquity with which the rebels and their agents, such as Puig Brothers, had surrounded New Orleans, was detected in an act of criminal embezzlement, for which prompt punishment was meted out to him. This seemed to give a favorable occasion to one of Puig's clerks to make a claim for loss which I had reason to believe fraudulent, and I so characterized it in a communication to the Spanish consul, which he has not forwarded to his minister, or which, if he has so sent, has not been sent to the Secretary of State. I will remark from that time I have heard nothing of that claim.

Certain it is if the claim was a just one the clerk had more valuables in his principal's house than had the merchants themselves.

Perhaps it may not be inopportune to remark further, that through his consul Mr. Puig has subsequently asked leave to come on shore from his self-imposed imprisonment on board the man-of-war, and at the last I know of him he was at liberty on his parole waiting trial.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

HENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Sub Inclosures.]

United States vs. Puig Brothers.

Edwardo Cabeyas, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he has resided in New Orleans for the period of one year, and that he is acquainted with one of the members of the above-named firm, to wit, Magul Puig, and the other member of the firm is now absent in Havana. That during the time a blockade was established and existing over the port of New Orleans by authority of the United States that the said firm were engaged in violating the blockade in this, to wit: In loading and dispatching from the port of New Orleans the schooner Major Farewell, which said schooner made three voyages, and upon her return brought arms and munitions of war. Deponent further states that he has heard the aforesaid Puig say that he had a contract with the Confederate Government to bring in arms and powder for the use of said Government.

Deponent also states that said Puig is now on board the Spanish man-of-war now at anchor in this Mississippi River.

Further deponent saith not.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 5th day of July, A. D. 1862.

EDUARDO GABEYAS.

M. Cayya, being duly sworn, says that he has examined the correspondence seized in the office of Puig Brothers, and that the greater portion of the same is in Spanish; and that one bark and one ship besides those mentioned in the affidavit were engaged in violating the blockade.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 5th day of July, A. D. 1862.

M. CAYYA.

Sworn to before me this 5th day of July, A. D. 1862.

JONAS H. FRENCH,

Provost-Marshal, District of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 18, 1861.

Delivered to Puig Brothers & Co. as follows:

| | | | |
|------------------|-----|----------------|-----|
| Pineapples | 130 | Muskets, cases | 47 |
| Bananas, bunches | 50 | Nitro, kegs | 3 |
| Plantains | 250 | Swords | 8 |
| Powder, kegs | 408 | Muskets | 6 |
| Powder, casks | 5 | Lead, bars | 181 |
| Powder, cases | 3 | Coffee, sacks | 40 |

Received from Inspector T. H. O'Brien the above articles.

PUIG BROTHERS.

| | |
|------------|-----|
| Tin, boxes | 110 |
| Lead, bars | 453 |

PUIG BROTHERS.

Per F. ELOISQUE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, November 3, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State:

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration the accompanying complaint, made to this Department by Major-General Butler, commanding at New Orleans, in relation to the conduct of several Spanish vessels in the port of New Orleans, to wit, the Pinta, Maria Galante, and Masco de Charry.

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

New Orleans, October 13, 1862

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

SIR: I am grieved to be obliged to bring to the notice of the War Department the conduct of the several Spanish vessels of war lately

in this port, to wit, the *Pinta*, *María Galante*, and *Blasén de Garay*. I am informed and believe that each of these vessels took on board for Cuba passengers not only Spanish born, but citizens of the United States, who had been concerned in the rebellion, and who, against the orders of the commanding general, conveyed themselves and their effects away from this department on board of these national vessels of war.

I have claimed the right to search them for criminals other than rebels, and after much difficulty the privilege was accorded on board the first two ships. My police found there many passengers without passes and who were not Spaniards. The decks of the *Blasén de Garay* were literally covered with passengers, selected with so little discrimination that my detective officers found on board as a passenger an escaped convict of the penitentiary, who was in fresh flight from a most brutal murder with his booty robbed from his victim with him on board this vessel of war. Now, if the Spanish Government are going into the passenger-carrying business by their national war vessels, which I cannot believe, as it would be unjust to private speculative enterprise in this branch of trade, I desire to be informed of the fact officially through his excellency the Spanish minister, so that I may subject these vessels to the same regulations as other passenger carriers; otherwise, I would desire the commanders of such vessels checked in this practice.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

BENJ F BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, November 3, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report made to this Department by Major-General Butler, commanding at New Orleans, in answer to the complaints of the Prussian and French legations as to the enforcement of General Orders, No. 55, upon certain inhabitants of New Orleans claimed to be subjects of these respective Governments.

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

(Inclosure.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, October 22, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to report the facts and circumstances of my General Orders, No. 55, in answer to the complaints of the Prussian and French legations as to the enforcement of that order upon certain inhabitants of New Orleans claimed to be subjects of their respective Governments.*

Before discussing the speciality and personal relations of the several complainants it will be necessary, in a general way, to give an account of the state of things which I found had existed, and was

* For General Orders, No. 105, see Supplement, Vol. XX, p. 605.

then existing, at New Orleans upon its capture by the Federal troops, to show the status of the several classes upon which General Orders, No. 55, take effect. In October, 1861, about the time Mason and Slidell left the city upon their mission to Europe to obtain the intervention of foreign powers, great hopes were entertained by the rebels that the European governments would be induced to interfere from the want of a supply of cotton. This supply was being had to a degree through the agency of the small vessels, which, shooting out by the numerous bayous, lagoons, and creeks with which the southern part of Louisiana is permeated, eluded the blockade and conveyed very considerable amounts of cotton to Havana and other foreign ports, where arms and munitions of war were largely imported through the same channels in exchange. Indeed, as I have before had the honor to inform the Department of State, it was made a condition of the very passes given by Governor Moore that a quantity of arms and powder should be returned in proportion to the cotton shipped. The very high prices of the outward as well as the inward cargoes made the ventures profitable, although but one in three got through with safety. Nor does the fact that so considerable quantities of cotton escaped the blockading force at all impugn the efficiency of the blockading squadron when it is taken into consideration that without using either of the principal water communications with the city through the Rigolets, or the passes at the delta of the river, there are at least fifty-three distinct outlets to the Gulf from New Orleans by water communication for light draft vessels.

Of course, not a pound of the cotton that went through these channels found its way North, unless it was purchased at a foreign port.

To prevent even this supply of the European manufacturer became an object of the greatest interest to the rebels, and prior to October, 1861, all the principal cotton factors of New Orleans, to the number of about a hundred, united in an address, signed with their names, to the planters advising them not to send their cotton to New Orleans, for the avowed reason that if it was sent the cotton "will find its way to foreign ports and furnish the interest of Europe and the United States with the product of which they are most in need, * * * and thus contribute to the maintenance of that quasi neutrality which European nations have thought proper to avow."

This address proving ineffectual to maintain the policy we had determined upon, and which not only received the sanction of public opinion here, but which has been so promptly and cheerfully followed by the planters and factors of the other States of the Confederacy, the same cotton factors made a petition to Governor Moore and General Twiggs to "devise means to prevent any shipment of cotton to New Orleans whatever."

In answer to this petition Governor Moore issued a proclamation forbidding the bringing of cotton within the limits of the city under the penalties therein prescribed. This action was concurred in by General Twiggs, then in command of the Confederate forces, and enforced by newspaper articles published in the leading journals.

I have appended exhibits of proclamation of the Governor, the order of General Twiggs, the petition of the cotton factors, and an article on the subject from one of the most widely circulated journals in papers marked A and B, wherein the whole matter is further set forth.

This was one of the series of offensive measures which were undertaken by the mercantile community of New Orleans, of which a large

portion were foreigners, and of which the complainants of Orders, No. 55, formed a part, in aid of the rebellion. The only cotton allowed to be shipped during the autumn and winter of 1861-'62 was by permits of Governor Moore, granted upon the express condition that at least one-half in value should be returned in arms and munitions of war. In this traffic almost the entire mercantile houses of New Orleans were engaged. Joint-stock companies were formed, shares issued, vessels bought, cargoes shipped, arms returned, immense profits realized, and the speculative and trading energy of the whole community was turned in this direction. It will be borne in mind that quite two-thirds of the trading community were foreign born and now claim exemption from all duties as citizens and exemption from liabilities for all their acts because of being "foreign neutrals."

When the expedition which I had the high honor to be intrusted to command landed at Ship Island and seemed to threaten New Orleans, the most energetic efforts were made by the State and Confederate authorities for the defense of the city. Nearly the entire foreign population of the city enrolled itself in companies, battalions, and brigades, representing different nationalities. They were armed, uniformed and equipped, drilled and maneuvered, reported for service to the Confederate generals. Many of the foreign officers took the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States. The brigadier-general in command of the European brigade, Paul Juge, a naturalized citizen of the United States, but born in France, renounced his citizenship and applied to the French Government to be restored to his former citizenship as a native of that country at the very time he held his command of this foreign legion.

The Prussian consul, now General Reichard of the Confederate Army, of whom we shall have more in the course of this report, raised a battalion of his countrymen and went into Virginia, where he has been promoted for his gallantry in the rebel service, leaving his commercial partner, Mr. Kruttschnitt, now acting Prussian consul, who has married the sister of the rebel Secretary of War, to embarrass as much as possible the U. S. officers here by subscriptions to "city defense funds" and groundless complaints to the Prussian minister.

I have thus endeavored to give a faithful and exact account of the state of the foreign population of New Orleans on the 15th day of February, 1862.

In October, 1861, the city had voted to erect a battery out of this "defense fund," as will appear by exhibit extract from the Delta newspaper, marked C. On the 19th of February, 1862, the City Council by vote, published and commented upon in the newspaper, placed in the hands of the Confederate General Lovell \$50,000, to be expended by him in the defenses of the city. This resolution is appended from a published newspaper copy, marked D. It will therefore clearly appear that all inhabitants of the city knew that the City Council were raising and expending large sums for war purposes.

On the 20th of the same February the City Council raised an extraordinary committee on public safety from the body of inhabitants at large, consisting of sixty members, for the "purpose of co-operating with the Confederate and State authorities in devising means for the defense of the city and its approaches." This will appear from the exhibit marked E, a published newspaper copy of the resolution raising such committee.

On the 27th of the same February the City Council adopted a series of resolutions: First, recommending the issue of \$1,000,000 of city

bonds for the purpose of purchasing arms and munitions, and to provide for the successful defense of the city and its approaches. Second. To appropriate \$25,000 for the purpose of uniforming and equipping soldiers mustered into the service of the country. Third. Pledging the council "to support the families of all soldiers who shall volunteer for the war."

This will appear more at large in the published newspaper copy of the resolutions, marked F.

On the 3d of March, 1862, the City Council authorized the mayor to issue the bonds of the city for \$1,000,000, and provided that the chairman of the finance committee might pay over the said bonds to the Committee of Public Safety, appointed by the Common Council of the city of New Orleans as per resolution (No. 5930) approved 20th of February, 1862, in such sums as they may require for the purchase of arms, munitions of war, provisions, or to provide any means for the successful defense of the city and its approaches. And at the same time authorized the chairman of the finance committee to pay over \$25,000 to troops mustered into the State service who should go to fight at Columbus or elsewhere under General G. T. Beauregard.

This will appear by exhibit marked G of the published newspaper copy of the doings of the City Council.

It was to this fund in the hands of this extraordinary committee, so published with its objects and purposes, that the complainants subscribed their money, and now claim exemption upon the ground of neutrality and want of knowledge of the purposes of the fund.

It will be remembered that all the steps of the raising of the committee to dispose of this fund were published and matters of great public notoriety; that the fact that the bonds were in the hands of such an extraordinary committee should have put any prudent person on his guard; that all the leading secessionists of the city were subscribers to the same fund.

Will it be pretended for a moment that these persons—bankers, merchants, brokers—who are making this complaint did not know what this fund was, and its purposes, to which they were subscribing by thousands of dollars?

Did Mr. Rocheront, for instance, who had taken an oath to support the Confederate States—a banker and then a colonel commanding a body of troops in the service of the Confederates—never hear for what purpose the city was raising a million and a quarter in bonds? Take the Prussian consul, who complains for himself and the Mrs. Vogel whom he represents, as an example. Did he not know about this fund?

He, a trader, a Jew, famed for a bargain, married to the sister of the rebel Secretary of War, the partner of General Reichard, late Prussian consul, then in command in the Confederate Army, who subscribed for himself, his partner, and Mrs. Vogel, the wife of his former partner, \$30,000—did he not know what he was doing when he bought those bonds of this Committee of Public Safety?

On the contrary, it was done to aid the rebellion, to which he was bound by his sympathies, his social relations, by business connection, and marriage ties! But it is said that this subscription was made to the fund for the sake of the investment. It will appear, however, by a careful examination that Mr. Kruttschnitt collected for his principal a note secured by mortgage, in anticipation of its being due, in order to purchase \$25,000 of this loan. (See his letter to Mrs. Vogel.)

Without, however, descending into particulars, is the profitableness of the investment to be permitted to be alleged as a sufficient apology for aiding the rebellion by money and arms? If so, all their army contractors, principally Jews, should be held blameless, for they have made immense fortunes by the war. Indeed, I suppose another Jew—*one Judas*—thought his investment in the thirty pieces of silver was a profitable one until the penalty of treachery reached him.

When I took possession of New Orleans I found the city nearly on the verge of starvation—but thirty days' provisions in it—and the poor utterly without the means of procuring what food there was to be had. I endeavored to aid the city government in the work of feeding the poor, but I soon found that the very distribution of food was a means faithlessly used to encourage the rebellion. I was obliged, therefore, to take the whole matter into my own hands.

It became a subject of alarming importance and gravity. It became necessary to provide from some source the funds to procure the food. They could not be raised by city taxation in the ordinary form. Those taxes were in arrears to more than a million of dollars. Besides, it would be unjust to tax the loyal citizen and honestly neutral foreigner to provide for a state of things brought about by the rebels and disloyal foreigners related to them by ties of blood, marriage, and social relations, who had conspired and labored together to overthrow the authority of the United States and establish the very result which was to be met.

Further, in order to have a contribution effective, it must be upon those who had wealth to answer it.

There seemed to me no such fit subjects for such taxation as the cotton brokers, who had brought the distress upon the city by the paralyzing commerce, and the subscribers to this loan, who had money to invest for purposes of war, so advertised and known, as above described.

With these convictions I issued General Orders, No. 55, which will explain itself and is annexed, marked H,* and have raised nearly the amount of the tax therein set forth.

But for what purpose? Not a dollar has gone in any way to the use of the United States. I am now employing 1,000 poor laborers, as matter of charity, upon the streets and wharves of the city from this fund. I am distributing food to preserve from starvation 9,707 families, containing 32,450 souls, daily, and this is done at an expense of more than \$70,000 per month. I am sustaining, at expense of \$2,000 per month, five asylums for widows and orphans. I am aiding the Charity Hospital to the extent of \$5,000 per month. I beg leave to call your attention to the exhibits marked I and K, attached hereto. These are synopses of the weekly returns of my relief committee that distributes the food.

Before their excellencies the French and Prussian ministers complain of my exactions upon foreigners at New Orleans I desire they would look at these exhibits and consider for a few moments the facts and figures set forth in these returns and in this report. They will find that out of the 10,400 families who have been fed from this fund, with the raising of which they find fault, less than one tenth, 1,010, are Americans; 9,480 are foreigners. Of the 32,450 souls, but 3,000 are natives; besides, the children at the asylums and the pupils are

*See Series I, Vol. XV, p. 225.

distributed in about the same proportion as to foreign and native born; so that, of an expenditure of nearly \$80,000 per month to employ and feed the starving poor of New Orleans, \$72,000 goes to the foreigners, whose compatriots loudly complain and offensively thrust forward their neutrality whenever they are called upon to aid their suffering countrymen.

I should need no extraordinary taxation to feed the poor of New Orleans if the bellies of the foreigner were as actively with the rebels as are their heads. Of those who claim exemption thus far of this taxation made and used for the purposes above set forth, upon the ground of their neutrality, I find Mr. Rochereau & Co., the senior partner of which house took an oath of allegiance to support the constitution of the Confederate States.

I find also the house of Reichard & Co., the senior partner of which is General Reichard in the rebel army, the junior partner, Mr. Kruttschnitt, the brother-in-law of Benjamin, the rebel Secretary of War, using all funds in his hands to purchase arms and collecting the securities of his correspondents before they are due to get funds to loan to the rebel authorities, and now acting Prussian consul here, doing quite as effective service to the rebels as his partner in the field.

Mrs. Vogel, late partner in the same house (Reichard & Co.), now absent, whose funds are managed by that house.

Messrs. Quertier & Co., bankers, whose clerks and employes formed a part of the French legion organized to fight the United States, and who contributed largely to the arming and equipping of that corps, and a Mr. Lewis, whose antecedents I have not had time to investigate.

And these are fair specimens of the neutrality of the foreigners for whom the Government are called upon to interfere to prevent their paying anything toward the relief fund for their starving countrymen.

If the representatives of the foreign Governments, then, will feed their own starving people, over whom the only protection they extend, so far as I can see, is to tax them all, poor and rich, \$1.50 each for certificates of neutrality, I will release the foreigners from all exactions, fines, and imposts whatever.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

HENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

A.

PROCLAMATION.

Concurring entirely in the views expressed by the cotton factors of New Orleans, in the annexed communication, I have determined to take the most decided means to prevent the landing of any cotton in this city. Notice is therefore hereby given to all masters and owners of steam-boats and other water craft, that from and after the 10th day of October instant, no cotton must be brought to New Orleans or within the lines embracing that section of the country between the fortifications above Carrollton and those below the city and extending back to the lake. All steam-boats or other water craft arriving within the proscribed limits will be forthwith placed in charge of an armed force and escorted above the points indicated. This course

will be adopted in all cases, whether the quantity of cotton brought be large or small.

The railroad companies have already issued orders in furtherance of the object of this proclamation, and no violation of them will be permitted.

THOMAS O. MOORE,
Governor.

I shall co-operate with Governor Moore in the enforcement of the above order.

D. E. TWIGGS,
Major General, Commanding.

NEW ORLEANS, September 24, 1861.

To His Excellency Governor T. O. MOORE and
Maj. Gen. D. E. TWIGGS:

The undersigned, cotton factors of New Orleans, respectfully represent that some time since they advised the planters from whom they yearly received shipments of cotton not to send any to this city during the continuance of the blockade. In adopting this course we make great individual sacrifices in order to accomplish a common benefit. We take no credit to ourselves for this. Embarked with our fellow-citizens in a struggle to maintain our dearest rights, we have only discharged our duty, as, in our opinion, the highest interests of the community exact, as the first obligation of all. But we regret to say that there are those in New Orleans less faithful than ourselves of the necessity of a steadfast adherence to the rules which we have adopted as our guide, and receive from time to time consignments of cotton.

Some of the planters, too, either not appreciating the importance of retaining their cotton at home or heedlessly disregarding it, transmit to this city occasionally a few bales of cotton. The certain consequence of this injudicious conduct of the factors and planters referred to will be that other planters, finding that their neighbors can with impunity ship and sell their cotton, will follow their example, and in a very few weeks large supplies will be sent to New Orleans, and this cotton, from the known inefficiency of the blockade, will find its way to foreign ports, and furnish the manufacturing interests of Europe and the United States with the product of which they are most in need. We shall thus give aid and comfort to our enemies, and contribute to the maintenance of that quasi neutrality which European nations have thought proper to avow—a neutrality which enables the United States to obtain every munition of war in which they are deficient, and practically deprives us of the same sources of supply. Under these circumstances we earnestly request that you will take immediate steps to prevent the shipment of any cotton to this city. Unless this is promptly done we shall not be able to maintain the policy we have determined upon, and which not only resolved the sanction of public opinion here, but which has been so promptly and cheerfully followed by the planters and factors of the other States of the Confederacy.

It will not be difficult for you to devise means to accomplish the object desired, and we are quite sure that the people of Louisiana, with the exception of the few, who in times like these can regard their personal advantages as more important than the public good, will not

only give a ready acquiescence to your action but emphatically and enthusiastically sustain it.

Hewitt, Norton & Co.; Brander, Chambliss & Co.; West & Villeré; S. E. Belknap; Lewis & Oglosby; W. A. Johnson & Co.; Carroll, Hoy & Co.; Foley, Avery & Co.; Rosser, Prothro & Co.; Henderson, Terry & Co.; Bradley, Wilson & Co.; West, Renshaw & Cammack; John Williams & Co.; Tarleton, Whiting & Co.; Farley, Jurey & Co.; W. Cox & Co.; Jas. M. Putnam; A. Levi & Co.; Montgomery & Hall; Bellocq, Noblom & Co.; Abat & Cushman; Holloway & Lonsdale; J. W. Champ-
lin & Co.; A. D. Henkel & Co.; R. Yeatman; Broad-
well & Haynes; Moore & Browder; R. W. Estlin & Co.; Lane & Salter; S. O. Nelson & Co.; Campbell & Strong; Aby & Catching; Patton & Finney; Fellowes & Co.; Payne, Huntington & Co.; T. H. and J. M. Allen & Co.; F. B. Ernest; Edwd. Pillsbury; Geo. S. Mandeville; Bell & Bouigny; Richd. Nugent & Co.; A. Milten-
berger & Co.; Bartley Johnson & Co.; Hayes, Garn-
vest & Co.; Frierson, Conway & Co.; Green & Crump;
R. McIlhenny & Co.; Davis, Jenkins & Co.; Kirkpat-
rick & Co.; McFarland & Barksdale; Walker & Co.; John L. Lee; P. H. Skipwith; Knox & Higgins; J. J. Person & Co.; Battle, Noble & Co.; R. C. Cummings &
Co.; Montgomery & White; Wright & Allen; Robert L. Adams & Co.; Horrell, Gayle & Co.; John Watt & Co.; Rotchford, Brown & Co.; M. D. Cooper & Co.; Smith &
Johnson; James Bankhead; McLemore, Rayburn & Co.; Thos. Henderson & Peale; Wood & Son; Gallagher &
Dyer; Geo. Connelly & Co.; J. & G. Cromwell; Moses Greenwood; A. H. May & Co.; Scruggs, Donegan &
Co.; Hughes, Hyllested & Co.; W. & D. Urquhart; Phelps & Jones; John T. Hardie & Co.; Hawkins &
Norwood; Walker & Snider; Gillis & Ferguson; Giffen, Smedes & Co.; Pritchard & Flower; Stuart & James; Thornhill & Co.; A. Miltenberger; Gladden & Seixas; J. W. Burbridge Co.; Friedlander & Gerson; Warren &
Crawford; Perkins & Co.; Cutrer & Harrison; Nixon & Co.; Dumesnil, Martin & Co.

B.

(Extract from New Orleans Daily Delta, October 1, 1861.)

COTTON SHIPMENTS PROHIBITED BY THE GOVERNOR.

Governor Moore, after due deliberation on the subject of the recent shipments of cotton to the city in disregard of the plain policy and duty requiring it to be kept at home while our coast is threatened with invasion, comes to the conclusion that the only effectual means of altogether stopping such shipments is to enforce a positive and universal prohibition upon the introduction of cotton into the city, either by steam-boat or railroad.

Alluding last week to the increasing disposition to violate the rule recommended by the factors of the city and approved by the planters, we remarked that if planters and factors engaged in this violation

persisted in so doing they would be checked in a manner at once effectual and summary, though we hope they would cease immediately and voluntarily, to give occasion for an appeal to forcible measures on the part of the Governor.

The Governor, however, seems to have abandoned any hope of this kind, and hence his proclamation elsewhere, in response to a petition signed by about 100 of our cotton factors, warning masters of steam-boats that after the 10th of October no cotton must be brought to New Orleans or within the lines of its trading-stations, and announcing that armed force will be employed to prevent the admission of the prohibited shipments. The railroads are ordered to similar orders, and General Twiggs will co-operate with the Governor in enforcing them.

(Extract from the New Orleans Public Advertiser of March 11, 1862.)

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions, offered by Mr. White, were read twice and adopted, the rules being suspended:

Resolved, That the committee on city defense be and so largely be authorized to cause to be erected a battery on the levee, opposite Esplanade street, for artillery exercises, the cost not to exceed \$3,000, to be paid out of the funds appropriated for city defenses and battery to be used only by permission of the City Council.

Yours Messrs. Nixon, Cox, Forstall, Robin, Smith and Willard.

11.

MAJORITY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, February 19, 1862.

Common Council of the city of New Orleans.

(No. 5871.)

Resolved, That the sum of \$50,000 be, and the same be levied, appropriated for the defense of the city and its approaches. Said sum to be paid over to Major-General Lovell, and to be spent by him for the purposes aforesaid, as he may deem proper.

J. P. DELAHARRE,
President pro tem. Board of Aldermen.

J. MAGIONI,
President Board of Assistant Aldermen.

Approved February 19, 1862.

JOHN T. MONROE,
Mayor.

E.

(No. 5830.)

Resolved, That the following-named citizens be, and they are appointed a committee to be styled Committee on Public Safety, for the purpose of co-operating with the Confederate and State authorities in devising means for the defense of the city of New Orleans and its approaches.

Resolved further, That the Committee on City Defense appointed by the Common Council be, and they are hereby added to the aforesaid Committee on Public Safety.

Resolved further, That said Committee on Public Safety shall be composed of the following-named citizens, viz: William Freret, M. Musson, Dr. G. W. Campbell, Charles Cavares, Wm. Henderson, Jas. P. Freret, Samuel Jamison, Capt. Wm. Whann, Dr. B. H. Moss, R. C. Cummings, Capt. P. Marey, Fred. Durrieu, Chas. Doybigny, R. M. Davis, R. Gardère, A. D. Kelly, P. Wilby, W. O. O. Galhorne, G. Leroy, Valeur Labarre, Jules Cassard, John Pemberton, John Goodrich, John M. Buch, Thos. Hinton, Geo. C. Laurason, Dr. D. W. Brickell, John A. Stevenson, Robt. Conway, H. T. Lonsdale, I. N. Marks, W. A. Johnson, Gerard Stith, D. O. Robln, Jno. B. Leefe, H. Beebe, L. E. Forstall, S. P. Delabarre, M. J. Bayne, P. E. Bonford, Dr. Rushton, Walter Cox, Thompson Greenfield, Gabriel Deferet, Peffs Forstall, A. Delassus, S. O. Nelson, Moses Greenwood, Wilhelmus Bogart, John Youenes, J. P. Harrison, Fergus Gardère, Martin Gordon, John M. Nugent, P. N. Wood, L. F. Generes, E. Jones McCall, B. Bulson, John Cornumy, L. H. Pillé, A. S. Phelps, J. A. D'Hemecourt, Louis Lurgi.

S. P. DELABARRE,

President pro tem. Board of Aldermen.

J. MAGNONI,

President Board of Assistant Aldermen.

Approved February 20, 1862.

JOHN T. MONROE,

Mayor.

P.

(Common Council, Board of Assistant Aldermen.)

COUNCIL CHAMBER, CITY HALL,

New Orleans, Thursday, February 27, 1862.

The Board met this day pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Leefe, Mr. Boggs was called to the chair.

In the absence of J. E. Holland, secretary of the Board (on leave), H. G. Pearson was appointed secretary *pro tem.*

The roll being called, the following members answered to their names, viz:

Messrs. Boggs, Allen, Beebe, Benit, Davis, Hodgkins, Kingsland, Laborde, Leefe, Molanau and Seichemaydre—11.

On motion of Mr. Leefe, the reading of the journal of the proceedings of the last meeting was dispensed with.

The following report of the finance committee, presented by the chairman (Mr. Leefe), on behalf of said committee, was read and adopted, the rules having been dispensed with, viz:

The finance committee, to whom has been referred the following subjects, have the honor to report,

1. Upon a preamble and resolution authorizing the issuance of \$1,000,000 in bonds of the city, for the purpose of purchasing arms, munitions, and to provide for the successful defense of the city and its approaches, your committee report favorably and would recommend the adoption thereof.

2. Upon a resolution to appropriate the sum of \$25,000 for the purpose of uniforming and equipping soldiers mustered in the service of the country, your committee report a substitute and recommend the adoption of the same.

3. Upon a resolution pledging the council to supply the necessaries of life to the families of all citizens of New Orleans, who may volunteer for the war, your committee would recommend concurrence.

JOHN B. LEEFE.

JAS. BEGGS.

JULIEN BENIT.

JAS. DAVIS.

Mr. Magioni appeared.

The following preamble and resolutions, published in the proceedings of the previous meeting, were adopted, as recommended in the foregoing report, to the following vote, *viz*:

Yeas—Messrs. Magioni, Allen, Beebe, Hogg, Hunt, Davis, Hodklus, Kingsland, Laborde, Laefe, Mensman and Senchouaydro—12.
Nays—None.

(No. 590.)

Resolved, That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be, and the same be hereby appropriated to uniform and equip all such companies, battalions, or regiments that may need assistance, who may render in the service of the State, to be transferred to the command of General Beauregard, to fight our battles in Columbia, elsewhere.

Said appropriation to be disbursed under the superintendence and direction of the finance committee of the Common Council.

J. MARCHI,

President Board of Aldermen.

W. T. LAFARRE,

President pro tem Board of Aldermen.

Approved March 3, 1862.

JOHN T. MONROE,
Mayor.

G.

(No. 591.)

Whereas, the safety of the city of New Orleans being imperiled by the existence of the war now raging, and the presence of our enemy at the approaches of the city renders it of the greatest importance to the vital interest of the city—not only to the city, but to the whole Southern Confederacy—that immediate and ample means should be placed at the disposition of the public authorities to repel invasion and for the prompt and efficient defense of the city of New Orleans and its approaches: Therefore,

Resolved, That the mayor of the city of New Orleans be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue bonds of the city, in favor of the city treasurer and comptroller, by the city comptroller, for the sum of one million of dollars, in sums of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, and one thousand dollars, payable in five equal installments of two hundred thousand dollars each, at six to ten years, inclusive, and bearing interest coupons at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at the office of the city treasurer.

Resolved, That for the extinguishment of said bonds at their maturity there shall be created a sinking fund to which shall be especially pledged fifty thousand dollars per annum of the revenue derived from the sale of the public markets of the city of New Orleans, which fund shall be invested in such securities as the finance committee of the Common Council may from time to time direct, and report to the Common Council their action thereon.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Common Council to provide in the month of January of each and every year for the payment of the current interest due and payable on said bonds; and

Be it further resolved, That the chairmen of the finance committee of the Common Council be, and they are hereby, fully authorized and empowered to pay over the said bonds to the Committee on Public Safety appointed by the Common Council of the city of New Orleans, per resolution No. 5930, approved 20th of February, 1862, in and

sums as they may require for the purchase of arms, munitions of war, provisions, or to provide any means for the successful defense of the city and its approaches.

J. MAGIONI,
President Board of Assistant Aldermen.
S. P. DELABARRIE,
President pro tem. Board of Aldermen.

Approved March 3, 1862.

JOHN T. MONROE,
Mayor.

L.

Provisions distributed by the U. S. Relief Commission during the week ending October 4, inclusive.

| | Pounds. |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| Pork (222 barrels)..... | 44,400 |
| Beef (140 barrels)..... | 20,800 |
| Bacon (3 barrels)..... | 808 |
| Split peas (80 barrels)..... | 10,000 |
| Hard bread (5 barrels)..... | 473 |
| Loaves (in pounds)..... | 76,732 |
| | <hr/> 108,108 |
| Number of families receiving aid..... | 9,614 |
| Families of Federal soldiers..... | 1,052 |
| Destitute..... | 7,531 |
| Families of Confederate soldiers..... | 1,028 |
| Number of persons receiving aid..... | <hr/> 32,150 |

Nativity of families receiving aid.

| | | | |
|---------------|-------|------------------------------|--------|
| American..... | 970 | Denmark, Sweden, Norway..... | 23 |
| Irish..... | 3,788 | Swiss..... | 30 |
| German..... | 3,330 | Mexico..... | 22 |
| English..... | 521 | Russia..... | 8 |
| Scotch..... | 62 | Greek..... | 9 |
| French..... | 610 | Colored..... | 647 |
| Spanish..... | 141 | | |
| Italian..... | 61 | Total number of families.. | 10,242 |
| Portugal..... | 0 | | |

HENJ. F. FLANDERS,
President of Commission of Relief.
JAS. A. SULLIVAN,
Secretary.

K.

Provisions distributed by the U. S. Relief Commission during the week ending October 11, inclusive.

| | Pounds. |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| Pork (115 barrels)..... | 23,000 |
| Beef (214 barrels)..... | 40,272 |
| Split peas (35 barrels)..... | 6,928 |
| Hard bread (84 barrels)..... | 8,100 |
| Loaves (in pounds)..... | 102,012 |
| | <hr/> 180,310 |
| Number of families receiving aid..... | 9,707 |
| Families of Federal soldiers..... | 1,088 |
| Destitute..... | 7,581 |
| Families of Confederate soldiers..... | 1,088 |
| Number of persons receiving aid..... | <hr/> 32,450 |

Nativity of Families Represented

| | | | |
|----------|-------|--------------------------|--------|
| American | 1,000 | Denmark, Sweden, Norway | 21 |
| Irish | 3,860 | Switzerland | 36 |
| German | 3,347 | Mexico | 29 |
| English | 500 | Russia | 8 |
| Scottish | 54 | Greece | 0 |
| French | 626 | Colombia | 600 |
| Spanish | 151 | | |
| Italian | 61 | Total number of Families | 10,400 |
| Portugal | 12 | | |

HENRY F. FLANDERS,
President of Commission of Relief.
JAS. A. SULLIVAN,
Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 3, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of October 13, calling for a report upon the provisions made for procuring an adequate supply of clothing and shelter for the troops in the field and for the loaves coming into service.

At the time of the call for 300,000 volunteers and 200,000 drafted militia in July and August last a large quantity of clothing was on hand. Of the principal articles of clothing there was a stock estimated to be sufficient to supply the troops then in service for from six to nine months.

I had the honor on the 13th of August, 1862, to report to you upon the steps taken to prepare for the increase of the Army. A copy of that report (A) is herewith inclosed. I also inclose a copy of a letter of instructions (B), embracing the draft of an advertisement sent to the officers in charge of the three principal depots for procuring clothing, camp and garrison equipage. These depots are located in New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati. The quantities of goods required were so large that to invite at once bids for the whole might have resulted in too great excitement in the market, and in putting the supply almost entirely in the hands of a few large capitalists or dealers. The invitations for bids, therefore, announced that after ten days the bids received to that time would be opened and contracts awarded, and that from time to time as the public service required additional contracts would be given to the lowest bidders who might appear and give security for the fulfillment of their engagements. The advertisement is published as a standing invitation to manufacturers.

The officers in charge of these depots were directed to fill all requisitions made upon them by proper authority, to accumulate as soon as possible a stock in each of the three depots sufficient for the instant equipment of 100,000 men, and to keep on hand a stock sufficient to supply the demand arising from the ordinary wear and tear in service of the equipment of 200,000 men.

As a large quantity of cloth and other materials for the manufacture of clothing had accumulated in the depots, and as it was deemed expedient to make it up quickly, much of this material was put into the hands of the officers in charge of the depots, with instructions to make it up as fast as possible within the States then

To provide further against suffering from unavoidable accident or delays in procuring and in the transportation of supplies, the principal U. S. quartermaster in or near each State was authorized to purchase articles of necessity in case of failure in obtaining them in time by the regular method.

With this report I submit abstracts of purchases made by Colonel Trosman, deputy quartermaster-general at Philadelphia (E),²⁰ Colonel Vinton, deputy quartermaster general at New York (F)²¹, and Captain Dickerson, assistant quartermaster at Cincinnati (G)²², under instructions of August 13, and also a consolidated abstract (H)²³ of the principal purchases and issues during the first nine months of the present year from the four depots of New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and Saint Louis, these depots supplying the greater part, though not the whole, of the clothing, camp, and garrison equipage of the Army.

The contracts and agreements made under the instructions of the department are now bringing in a very large supply. The stock of clothing on hand at the time the new levies were called for has been exhausted by the issues to them, with those needed to supply the daily wear and tear of the Army in the field much increased by the result of late military operations, but the department, it is confidently expected, will be able to supply all probable calls without much delay, excepting the calls for tents. For troops in permanent encampments it will be necessary to construct huts for winter use. Troops in active campaign will be supplied with shelter tents. Wooden huts or temporary barracks have been ordered in most of the States to shelter the drafted men, in consequence of the great expense and difficulty of providing tents, caused by the scarcity of the material for their manufacture.

The Army, owing to the inexperience of its officers and soldiers, consumes much more clothing and equipage than is nearly necessary, and in order to preserve its health and efficiency the department is obliged to provide for replacing much that is wasted through carelessness and ignorance.

For instance, there have been issued from the four principal depots in the first nine months of this year 700,000 uniform coats, and materials to make 150,000 in addition. Of uniform trousers or materials for their manufacture about 2,500,000 have been distributed.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., November 3, 1862.

ALLEN C. FULLER,
Adjutant-General, Springfield, Ill.:

It is not necessary to complete the enrollment under the circumstances.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BOSTON, November 3, 1862.

HON. E. M. STANTON:

I propose beginning a new cavalry regiment, enlisted for the war, to John General Banks, if you will immediately send me for his colonel

Capt. Charles R. Lowell, Sixth Regular Cavalry, now on McClellan's staff. Also Lieutenants Chapp and Forbes, of First Massachusetts Cavalry, now on Potomac—the latter in Porter's body-guard. Please detail them at once to help me recruit the new regiment, in which I propose to promote them.

JNO. A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., November 4, 1862.

Governor ANDREW,
Boston.

If the officers named in your telegram of this date will procure the consent of their respective commanders to accept the positions you offer them, I will detail them. But if the Department were to detail an officer of staff or body-guard it would occasion bitter complaint, and perhaps delay a campaign.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., November 3, 1862.

HENRY L. STEVENSON,
New York City.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 29 October as to "whether such persons (civilians) who were residing in the South at the beginning of the rebellion, and who were compelled to give their parole not to take up arms against the Confederate States in order to obtain permission to come North, are not thereby exempted from the military service of the United States," I am directed to say that the parole must be respected.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, November 3, 1862.

Governor TOD,
Columbus, Ohio.

If you will give Lieut. Henry M. Neil a commission as captain I will authorize him to raise another company of artillery.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *November 2, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I will with pleasure appoint Lieut. Henry M. Neil a captain if you will authorize a new battery.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

HARRISBURG, PA., *November 3, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

Of the draft in this State about one-fourth have not been delivered, and the State is powerless to deliver them. An energetic provost-marshal will be necessary to seize them. Of those delivered a very large number were not examined by a medical officer for the want, as it is alleged, of time before the date set for the delivery; consequently very many are totally unfit for the service. To prevent such men being sent to join regiments I request that three medical officers of the Army be directed to report to me to inspect the men at Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Pittsburg. There is a regiment of three-years' men, fully organized, at Wilkesbarre. Will it be armed before I order it forward?

L. THOMAS,

Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, November 4, 1862.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,

Commanding, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: The Secretary of War directs me to transmit to you the inclosed copy of a communication of the 31st ultimo [3d instant] from the Department of State on the subject of the charges made to this Department in your letter of the 13th ultimo against the Spanish war vessels at New Orleans, and to request your attention to the suggestion made by the Secretary of State for the supply, as far as practicable, of the proofs necessary to be produced should they be requested by the Government of Spain.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON,

Assistant Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, November 3, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date and to inform you in reply that the proper investigation of the charges of Major-General Butler against the Spanish vessels of war at New Orleans, to which he refers in his letter to the War Department of the 13th ultimo, have been requested through Mr. Tassara, Her Catholic Majesty's minister here. Inasmuch, however, as the charges referred to are not accompanied by any proofs, it is suggested that these, if obtainable, should be requested of General Butler, as they may be asked for by the Spanish Government.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

UNOFFICIAL.]

SAINT LOUIS, *November 4, 1862.*

Major-General HALLECK:

GENERAL: I have just received your letter of the 30th October, and I am gratified to learn that your former letters of the 27th of

September and 7d of October or more. He is a sign of the opinions of
of here rather than your own. I say this because I thought
it impossible that you would understand the meaning of my agreement
with the President, particularly in the order from the War
Department for the organization of the 6888 Central Postal
Department for the organization of the 6888 Central Postal
over again called the 6888 Central Postal Department.

But you seem to think that the instrument had been designedly made ambiguous upon the order of the President, in the character of the force. This is a mistake. I know the nature and the scope and what ever obscurity there may be, was unintentional. It was not a deliberate deception made by Colonel Smith, Assistant Secretary of War, who presented the instrument as I drew it had been approved and signed by the President. While I was astonished, no one could have been so deceived as I was by what I regarded as an important and so important to me. I did not object, I because the alterations did not affect the scope and meaning of the instrument.

I remain in the opinion that the paper should never arise any difficulty growing out of its publication. I am sure that no person capable of having any concealed purposes of mischief would be so foolish as to God it were possible for them to produce any effect in the country from perfectly unobscured information.

[illegible]

Outside the published schedule, I will be in the US having a general in command here with an agenda I will be able to discuss in person.

1. 研究目的: 探讨不同浓度的生长素对植物根生长的影响。

MR. R. CASSELL:

頁數 係以每行算起，每行二個字， *Novy mir* 4, 1862.

Mat. Chem. N. 1° 11A. 1984.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840.

GENERAL: Your letter of the 12th September has just received. I am happy to learn that you are preparing to start on your march for filling up your expedition. I think it essential to send you a detachment of your brigadier-generals, so that they may see the state of the country and the situation of the arms will be referred to the American Government. The rule is that each state should have its own arms of each kind of arms, according to the number of troops it has. The prejudice against smooth-bore is unfounded. They are more effective in a battle than rifles. The latter are better for skirmishes, but in a close engagement, experience has proved that they should not be used and will kill and wound more.

The steamer for Hatteras Island on 2d Nov 22 left at 4pm for a part of your command. The boats from North Carolina are by this time on their way back and there should be no clashing in this matter.

Our pro-protectionist position is not
 the. In fact, we are not a protectionist

Archimedes with his longest lever could not move the army, at the West everything begins to look well again.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Boston, November 4, 1862.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

SIR: I beg very respectfully to enter a remonstrance against what seems to me as the very pernicious order lately issued, to enlist men from the volunteer forces into the Regular Army. This for the following reasons:

First. It is a great discouragement, both to officers and men, in raising regiments for the volunteer service to feel that they may be so invaded. This knowledge works detrimentally and discouragingly upon enlistments. It is true, indeed, that the men are not forced into the Regular Army; but the mere idea that influences of this nature will or may be brought to bear upon them has a very disagreeable effect upon those whom experience in the field has not yet familiarized with the following of arms as a profession, and who go to battle as reluctantly for its own sake as they go bravely and cheerfully for their country's sake. As a matter of fact, this feeling does work very badly and occasions great trouble and discouragement to both officers and men.

Second. The knowledge or belief that by thus enlisting in the regular service the soldier can escape jurisdiction and punishment with regard to his former officers tends directly to cause insubordination in the volunteer service and to encourage disrespect to volunteer officers, thus visibly increasing their difficulty in controlling the undisciplined bodies, hitherto totally unused to such rigid restraint, which they are called upon to command.

Third. Allow me respectfully to suggest that the order would be less objectionable which should allow or encourage the enlistment of nine-months' men into the volunteer regiments, since this would gain to the Government recruits with a longer term of service and be free from many of the objections which seem to me to render injurious to the service the order as it now stands, and would in great measure answer the end of filling up the thinned ranks of the old regiments.

I am, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts.

[Inclosure 1]

NOVEMBER 7, 1862.

Submitted to the War Department.

A. LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., November 4, 1862.

Adjutant-General THOMAS,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

The surgeons will be sent forward to-morrow. Arms will be sent the Wilkesbarre regiment to what place you direct. Have you not

got arms enough for that regiment in any other way? If you have not will you have them sent to Hagerstown, or is it better to send them to Philadelphia?

EDWIN M. STANTON.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., November 4, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON.

My dear Sir:

The regiment from Williamsport has been ordered to this place. There are no arms here other than what we have, and a full supply for a regiment should be sent. If I can determine the date the arms will arrive I will let time the necessary orders will be given. The arms will arrive I will let time the necessary orders will be given. The drafted men of Camp 4 are better satisfied since they know I will assign them to regiments raised in their own towns and counties, and will send them entire companies to regiments where by reason of a small force additional ones are now required. Officers are also being sent from Annapolis and the Potomac to take charge of the drafted men.

I. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE WAR
HAGERSTOWN, Md., November 6, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON.

My dear Sir:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your report of the operations of this department for the month of October.

The Army throughout the month of October has been supplied with good and wholesome provisions, and has been supplied by advertisement for bids in the cities of New York, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Louisville, Baltimore, Saint Louis, and other places.

Fresh beef has generally been supplied to our armies in the field, on the hoof, and in large quantities for the use of the Army in marching columns, to furnish, in fact, the principal source of transportation required. The troops on the Gulf coast, including New Orleans, have been supplied with fresh beef by shipment from New York. It is expected that during the coming year it may be procured from Texas.

In addition to the provisions furnished to the Army, I have furnished to all political prisoners and to the suffering and disabled found in the march of our armies in the Confederate States.

In raising so large a force, and in putting them in the field much irregularity in the supply of provisions doubtless occurred, but now, it is believed, that the same irregularities have been expected under the circumstances.

Great encouragement has been rendered by volunteer officers, and great efforts have been made to supply the Army.

The act of Congress, passed on the 1st of March, 1862, which directs this department to render their accounts to the Treasury monthly, it is believed, has been complied with in rendering the accounts by the end of the month of March, and at a time when the every faculty is required to be in the best condition.

The regular officers of this department, few in number, have had heavy labors and responsibilities imposed upon them, and have, without exception, exhibited zeal, intelligence, and integrity worthy of notice.

With great respect, your most obedient servant,

J. P. TAYLOR,
Commissary-General of Subsistence.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, November 5, 1862.

Count MEJAN,
Consul of France:

SIR: I return you inclosed some letters, apparently from your consulate, which were captured surreptitiously passing our lines. This mode of communication need not be taken by the representative of a nation toward whom I desire to exercise every courtesy. If the French consul has occasion to send into the lines of the enemy any proper communications relating to the business of his consulate, if forwarded to these headquarters they will be sent at the earliest opportunity. This will prevent all miscarriages and examinations.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., November 5, 1862.

Governor TOD,
Columbus, Ohio:

A new battery, to be raised and commanded by Captain Neil, will be accepted.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., November 5, 1862.

Adjutant-General THOMAS,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

Enfield arms for the Wilkesbarre regiment have been ordered to Harrisburg and should reach there to-morrow morning.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, PA., *November 5, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I am satisfied that an officer of rank should at this time be in command in this State for all purposes connected with the organization and movement of troops, to whom the numerous questions constantly arising should be referred. Subject only to the orders of the authorities at Washington. Brig. Gen. Andrew Porter is here, and if thus assigned, which I recommend, would be of great assistance to me. One of my greatest difficulties will be to get the drafted men at the several

places of rendezvous, and for the purpose of delivering them at the place of rendezvous at Philadelphia, the Government has assigned to the officer or captain of the respective company, the concrete and entire disposition of the authorities, whilst they are engaged in the assignment of the respective companies to the Government, but the military power above the men, but this I have not received their recruits, and to them the advantage of

Adjutant-General Thomas

The Governor and Mr. M. are ready to appoint any number of officers who should have the command of the militia to my command they should be of proper position I have not been able to assign officers for command of the militia

Adjutant-General Thomas

General Canby having been appointed General-in-Chief to report the army, Palmer, now in New Jersey, has been appointed to these offices at Philadelphia, remaining your obedient servant General Porter can also be appointed

Hon. Rowen M. Stanton,

On the 4th of October, 1867, I received from the Adjutant-General a letter on the subject of the militia, through the Adjutant-General, which you directed a deduction of

colored teamsters and laborers in the District of Columbia and Alexandria, to be expended for the benefit of the women and children (families of these teamsters) and as a hospital fund for the sick among the men from whom it is derived. In that letter I stated that the necessary directions had been given to the proper quartermasters to effect the object of the order, and in that connection deemed it my duty to present for the consideration of the Department some of the difficulties attending the execution of the order and the effect it might have upon the public service; and I concluded by respectfully asking "that the question be decided by authority whether the law requires all persons of African descent employed in the Quartermaster's Department to be paid \$10 a month and a ration and no more, or whether the officers of the department are at liberty to continue to pay wages, such as the market price of labor requires, to persons of African descent already employed or hereafter employed, and not enrolled into service under special regulations of the President under the law of 17th of July, 1862."

I understand that some action has been taken upon the subject, but it has not yet been completed, or if completed communicated to this office. I respectfully request that if a decision has been made a copy thereof may be furnished for the use of this department.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., November 6, 1862.

MAJ. GEN. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I have issued the following order, which I think necessary and hope you will approve:

Brig. Gen. Andrew Porter is assigned to command in the State of Pennsylvania, and will also exercise the duties of provost-marshal-general. Brig. Gen. I. N. Palmer and E. R. S. Canby are assigned to the command of the camps of drafted men at Philadelphia and Pittsburg, respectively.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, November 6, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS:

Your order assigning Brig. Gen. Andrew Porter to the command of Pennsylvania was issued without authority and will be immediately countermanded. You will not again issue such orders without proper authority.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 7, 1862.

Major-General BANKS,
New York:

The troops on transports now assembling at Fort Monroe are assigned to your command. They number about 10,000. Leave some staff officer to carry out your instructions in regard to the

original 10,000, so that they could be used for the purpose of
 Come on immediately and join the rest of the 10,000
 for you.

RECEIVED

NOV 11 1864

NOV 11 1864

Major-General HALLOCK,

General of the Army

There appears to be some misunderstanding as to the meaning of
 your message. I don't understand under the circumstances that you
 transport at Fort Monroe, or the Government's property, for 10,000.
 The message was that the Government is to be sent to Washington
 or to go direct from the Government's property.

RECEIVED

NOV 11 1864

P. S. Answer to Astor House, New York

NOV 11 1864

Major-General BANKS,

Astor House, New York

Come immediately to Washington

RECEIVED

NOV 11 1864

NOV 11 1864

NOV 11 1864

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLOCK,

General of the Army

Leave here 11 p. m. no requisition

RECEIVED

NOV 11 1864

NOV 11 1864

NOV 11 1864

Governor VATES,

Springfield, Ill.

Send all troops for the Massachusetts

RECEIVED

NOV 11 1864

SPRINGFIELD, ILL. NOV 11 1864

NOV 11 1864

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLOCK,

General of the Army

Six regiments and two batteries have been ordered to the front, and
 ix regiments more are under orders for the same purpose.

RECEIVED

NOV 11 1864

BOSTON, November 7, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Please order that nine-months' men in this State may enlist for three years and be mustered out, and into any three-years' company. If disapproved, please at least permit such transfer to sharpshooter corps.

JNO. A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., November 7, 1862.

Adjutant-General THOMAS,
Harrisburg:

The order assigning militia to fill the old regiments in Pennsylvania was made at the request of General McClellan, who stated that Governor Curtin desired it and was anxiously waiting the order. The attorney-general now objects to it and asks its revocation. It was supposed to be in accordance with the wishes of the State authorities, but if they have changed their minds, or the assignment is objected to, you need not enforce the order, but may organize all the militia in new regiments and send back the officers of the old regiments. The order is not revoked, but its execution is dispensed with to avoid collision with State authorities of Pennsylvania.

Please report what progress you have made.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, PA., November 7, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLOCK,
General-in-Chief:

The order placing Brig. Gen. Andrew Porter in command in Pennsylvania has been countermanded. Brigadier-General Canby reported this morning and will proceed to Pittsburg.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., November 7, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

For two days I have been busily engaged in sending officers to the several camps to receive the drafted men for their regiments. In all cases I have urged those officers to use their influence with the men to enter the old regiments, where they will be better cared for, and render far more efficient service than if organized into new regiments with inexperienced officers. It is too early yet to know what effect these officers will have, except at Camp Curtin, but so far I can't see that they have had any influence. The organization of detachments does not progress, nor am I pressing the matter, until the officers have had free access to the men. The officers elected in company organization are bitterly opposed to the measure, stating that the law guarantees organization, and urge resistance. Two writs of habeas corpus were issued to-day for trial to-morrow, and I have employed counsel to defend the cases. I have authorized the drafted men to transfer to old regiments for three years, with the same pay as new organizations, but not for new organizations.

and Roberts' artillery could, perhaps, be filled up should I give the same privilege. Shall I do so? I have, by the direction of the General-in-Chief, countermanded the order placing General Porter in command of this State. I regret this, for I think he requires military command to strengthen his hands as provost-marshal-general and to better aid me in duties. I gave the order without consultation with General Porter, but knew it was in accordance with the wishes of Governor Curtin and Mr. Meredith.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., November 7, 1862.

Adjutant-General THOMAS,
Harrisburg:

In view of the difficulties and the advice of Mr. Meredith, I authorized you this afternoon to waive the order assigning militia to old regiments without any formal revocation of the order, as it is operating well elsewhere. You had better go on and organize and forward the companies as fast as they are organized, leaving the regimental organization to be effected here.

I think General Halleck misunderstands your order. It will, no doubt, be advantageous for General Porter to have command of the troops in Pennsylvania, but General Halleck does not want a new department created. I supposed your order was designed only to give him command of the troops temporarily without interfering with the department. If this be so, let me know and I will endeavor to remove the objection of General Halleck, so as to carry out the Governor's desire.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

PRIVATE.]

HARRISBURG, *November 7, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I think it would be advisable to revoke the order for putting the militia into the old regiments, the order being contrary to law and the regulations under which the draft was made. The men, I understand, are strongly opposed to it, and the hostile newspapers having taken up the subject, are doing everything to stimulate the opposition. I look upon the execution of the order as impracticable. It is still probable that if the order were revoked many of the men would volunteer for the old regiments.

W. M. MEREDITH.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., November 7, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM M. MEREDITH,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

Adjutant-General Thomas has been authorized to organize the militia into regiments if preferred instead of assigning them to fill up the old regiments.

In some of the States they prefer to assign to the old regiments, and that was understood to be the desire of Governor Curtin and it had

been strongly urged by General McClellan. The order was made expressly to meet what were supposed to be his wishes.

I understood from General Halleck that General Porter has been appointed provost-marshal, but that he does not sanction the change of the present military departments by creating a new command in Pennsylvania. Every effort on my part will be made to conform to your views and remove any obstacle or afford any facility for the organization of the troops.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SPECIAL ORDERS, 1 WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 331, 1 Washington, November 8, 1862.

* * * * *

7. Brig. Gen. W. S. Ketchum, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to special duty in the War Department in this city from the 3d instant.

* * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., November 8, 1862.

Adjutant-General THOMAS,
Harrisburg:

Bounty and advance pay will not be allowed volunteers from the drafted men. Do not offer it.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, PA., November 8, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Mr. Meredith read me your dispatch stating that the drafted men would be organized into companies and regiments. The one to me states companies only. The regimental organizations to be made at Washington. In consultation with the Governor and Mr. Meredith they expressed decidedly the opinion that regimental organization was necessary to calm the men, now greatly excited, and to satisfy them that their companies will not be broken up and the men assigned to old regiments. My own opinion is that this should be accorded. If it is, we shall get the entire draft; but if not, we will have difficulty in collecting the men. I have authorized the regimental organizations of volunteers in lieu of drafted men, which had previously been sanctioned. One regiment here, and perhaps another at Philadelphia.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

During the past year the business of this office has been transacted under the supervision of the Adjutant-General, aided by one colonel, two lieutenant-colonels, and two majors of his department.

The number of clerks and enlisted men employed as clerks has been of necessity largely increased, and could be still further increased to advantage but for the want of rooms. These gentlemen have, for the most part, rendered willing and faithful service, without which the immense labors of the office could not have been performed.

So much is the business pertaining to the Adjutant-General's Bureau made up of details that it is not easy to define what are its prominent branches. It is the source from which the regulations, orders, and much of the military correspondence of the Secretary of War and General-in-Chief of the Army issue. It is the place of deposit of the purely military records, such as muster rolls, which contain the military history of every soldier of the Army; returns which show the actual condition of each army corps, division, brigade, and regiment from month to month; files of enlistments and certificates of discharge of enlisted men. Here are made out the commissions of all military officers appointed by the President of the United States; and all commissions as well as resignations and casualties affecting such officers are here recorded. The annual Army Register, containing the military history of all officers so commissioned, is also made up, printed, and distributed under supervision of this Bureau. From here the various books of instruction, so liberally furnished by the Government to its troops, and all the blanks used by the Army, except in the disbursing departments of the staff, are distributed. The forms of the several blanks are also contrived and the printing of them is supervised here. The recruiting service for the Regular Army, and the muster in and out of the volunteer regiments, with the several details of organizations, drawing of requisitions for funds, and auditing accounts for expenditures in both services, are here regulated and supervised. From this summary it is to be inferred that constant reference must be made to this Bureau for information on points of military law; for interpretation of regulations and the custom of service; for reports to enable the Treasury and Pension Bureaus to settle claims in behalf of officers and enlisted men; for replies to relatives of soldiers residing in all parts of the civilized world; for reports on which to decide claims to commissions and pay on irregular musters; for examination of proceedings of boards, and reports involving the discharge and restoration of volunteer officers; for reports on administration and discipline for the Secretary of War and General-in-Chief, and for statements of the strength and stations of the several armies. To give, then, some idea of the magnitude of the labor which in the past year has been performed by the Adjutant-General's Office it is not necessary to state the actual numbers of the several levies of volunteers which have been organized, mustered in, and mustered out, and which now remain in service; and also of the new regiments of regulars which have been organized and recruited, and whose officers have been commissioned through its agency.

The officers of this department who have not been on duty in the Bureau have been employed as follows: One colonel, as major-general of volunteers; 1 lieutenant-colonel, assistant adjutant-general, Army of the Potomac; 1 lieutenant-colonel, assistant adjutant-general, headquarters Department of the Pacific; 1 major, as brigadier-general of volunteers; 1 major, as colonel of a regiment of volunteer cavalry; 8 majors, as assistant adjutants-general, with generals commanding

In the Held; Number, Amendment, and Approval, of the Bill, in the House of Representatives, of the District of Columbia.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

[Faint handwritten notes at the bottom of the page]

Hon. E. M. SPENCER.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th inst. in relation to the operations of the Day Department for 1874. Enclosed are a copy of the report of the operations of the

It is shown by the statement that the amount of \$100,000 was paid in bonds of payment for the first quarter of the fiscal year, in addition to which expenditures were made for their favor, and amounts inclusive of amount transferred to the Treasury, the sum of \$100,000 accounted for.

Experiments in regular troops.

Payments to volunteers

Payments to Military and Naval Personnel

[illegible]

1. INTRODUCTION

Index

Learn to sing at home with the help of the new "Singing Book" by J. W. ...

[illegible]

The accounts of Deputy P. J. Winston are stated to the effect that a June having been lost, on reached this office.

The troops have been paid and furnished for the purpose, 1802, and money to August 31. The other purposes delayed the

* Published in House Executive Calendar No. 1, 1933-34, p. 7002.

and these decrease when β increases. The minimum of β is the minimum of β_{min} because $\beta_{\text{min}} = \beta$ for $\beta \leq \beta_{\text{min}}$. From which one obtains

This immunity belongs to the class of C_2 invariants, and is invariant under the action of the group C_2 of order 2, which is the group of automorphisms of the algebra \mathcal{A} . The invariant C_2 is the only invariant of the algebra \mathcal{A} of order 2, and is the only invariant of the algebra \mathcal{A} of order 2, and is the only invariant of the algebra \mathcal{A} of order 2.

[illegible]

In the discharge of duty he will be assisted by the following staff:

much aided by the following staff:

by the efficient staff of the following:

associations.

In addition to representing the people of the United States, the President is also the head of the executive branch of the government. He is responsible for the execution of the laws of the United States and for the management of the executive branch. The President is also the commander in chief of the United States Armed Forces. He has the power to grant pardons and reprieves, to appoint and remove officers of the United States, and to negotiate treaties with other nations. The President is elected by the people of the United States for a term of four years. He may be re-elected for one additional term. The President is the highest office in the United States and is responsible for the leadership of the nation.

The Hospital for the Deaf, 1890-1900, p. 100. The Hospital for the Deaf, 1890-1900, p. 100.

[illegible][illegible]

In the examination they were required for entrance, while the examination of brigade became little last, however, the gentlemen now entering competent to undertake

The briefcase was left at the
Atlantic Department of the
men. Examination of the
its contents would be made by the
The more subtle of the two, the
right direction was given to the

此物係由該處之某員所遺失，其內
裝有重要文件及現金等項。現已通知
有關部門進行調查，並請各機關注意
保護，如有發現者請即報知。

Surgeon-General, adding a limited inspecting corps, and increasing the number of surgeons, assistant surgeons, medical cadets, and hospital stewards. The department was also placed on a more independent footing, and its whole status elevated. But there are still other measures which if adopted cannot fail to add to the efficiency of the department, and these I desire to urge through you on the attention of Congress. First among these is the establishment of a permanent hospital and ambulance corps, composed of men especially enlisted for duty in the Medical Department, and properly officered, who shall be required to perform the duties of nurses in the hospitals, and to attend to the service of the ambulances in the field. By the establishment of this corps several thousand soldiers, now detached as nurses, cooks, &c., would be returned to duty with their regiments, and the expense now incurred by the necessary employment of contract nurses be obliterated.

A corps formed upon the basis of two men to each company in service, organized into companies of 100 privates, with 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 4 sergeants, and 8 corporals to each company, would relieve the line of the army from all details for the Medical Department, and enable the department to render far more efficient service to the sick and wounded than it is capable of affording under the present system.

The necessity of such a corps has been recognized by all European armies, and I am able to speak from personal observation of the great advantages to be derived from it.

I regard an increase of the medical corps, both of the regular and volunteer forces, as absolutely necessary. The law of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, provides sufficiently, except for cavalry and artillery regiments, for the wants of troops in the field, but the service in hospitals has to be filled, to a great extent, by the employment of contract physicians. I therefore respectfully recommend that the medical corps of the Regular Army be increased by 20 surgeons and 40 assistant surgeons, and the staff corps of volunteer medical officers by 50 surgeons and 250 assistant surgeons. This last corps now consists of 200 surgeons and 120 assistant surgeons.

The cavalry and artillery organization requires medical officers as much as infantry. The omission on the part of Congress should be supplied; a surgeon and two assistant surgeons should be authorized for each regiment of cavalry and each regiment of heavy artillery, and an assistant surgeon to each light battery.

Under the first section of the act of June 30, 1834, assistant surgeons of the Regular Army must have served five years before being eligible to promotion as surgeon. On the 1st of November, there were but six assistant surgeons in the Army who had served five years. The effect of this law will be to prevent the filling of vacancies which may occur in the grade of surgeon, and I therefore recommend that so much of said section as requires assistant surgeons to serve five years as such before being eligible to surgeoncies be repealed.

The number of medical cadets is altogether too small for the necessities of the service. I therefore recommend that authority be given to appoint as many as may be required in accordance with the existing law on the subject.

The institution of a medical inspecting corps has been productive of excellent results. The number of inspectors authorized is, however, too limited to enable the service to be as efficiently performed

as is desirable. I therefore recommended that a general and eight medical inspectors be authorized. The authorization of an additional medical inspector would also be a measure of great importance.

Considerable progress has been made in the construction of the army medical museum. The advantages of such an institution can not be overestimated. I therefore recommend that a small annual appropriation be made for the purpose. An army medical school, in which medical students could be admitted into the corps would be a great benefit to the service. It would better fit them for their duties than the ordinary medical school. In the ordinary medical school, the student is not exposed to the practical duties of the medical profession. A hospital of a more permanent character is, I think, very necessary, and will be a great benefit to the service. I therefore recommend that the buildings be purchased or erected for the purpose. The medical school and museum will be a great benefit to the service.

Experience has shown that a more permanent hospital is, I think, very necessary, and will be a great benefit to the service. I therefore recommend that the buildings be purchased or erected for the purpose. The medical school and museum will be a great benefit to the service.

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At present the washing of clothes is done by the soldiers for as follows: One soldier is allowed to wash for twenty patients, he is experienced in large general hospitals and has a great number of patients to perform this duty, and I therefore propose that instead of this now makeshift system, an equivalent to the pay and allowances of a hospital steward, twenty patients, be monthly allowed for each soldier who is appropriated for laundry purposes in the hospital, and in charge, whether to the payment of expenses for the use of the hospital for washing by steam or otherwise. This bill was approved July 17, 1892, given additional pay to the hospital steward, and the Department who are serving on the staff of the hospital.

There is, I think, manifest propriety in extending the general hospital and this act to the officers of the Medical Department who are serving with such commands as medical directors, and I therefore recommend such extension.

The Engineer and Ordnance Departments also have a great need of buildings which requires special knowledge. The construction of hospitals requires also knowledge of a peculiar character which is not ordinarily possessed by officers out of the Medical Department. It would, therefore, appear obvious to propose that the Medical Department should be charged with the duty of constructing these hospitals.

In the construction of hospitals the interests of the Medical Department should be considered. The Medical Department should be charged with the duty of constructing these hospitals.

wounded, when these supplies were within a few miles of them in great abundance. The establishment of a laboratory from which the Medical Department could draw its supplies of chemical and pharmaceutical preparations similar to that now so successfully carried on by the Medical Department of the Navy, would be a measure of great utility and economy. I therefore respectfully recommend that authority be given for this purpose.

In regard to the age at which recruits are received into service, a change is imperatively demanded, both for the interests of the Army and the welfare of individuals. The minimum is now fixed at eighteen years, and it is not uncommon to find soldiers of sixteen years old. Youths of these ages are not developed and are not fit to endure the fatigues and deprivations of the military life. They soon break down, become sick, and are thrown upon the hospitals. As a measure of economy I recommend that the minimum age of recruits be fixed by law at twenty years. The present manner of supporting the cartridge-box is productive of hernia or rupture. Many instances in support of this statement have occurred since the commencement of the rebellion, and reports on the subject are frequently received from medical officers. I recommend that instead of being carried by a belt around the waist, the cartridge-box be supported by a shoulder strap. This would entirely obviate the evil.

At the last session of Congress the sum of \$2,000,000 was appropriated for the relief of discharged soldiers. I recommend that \$1,000,000 of this sum be set aside for the establishment of a permanent home for those who have been disabled in their country's service. This measure is one of such importance that I forbear entering into details at this early period. An establishment of the kind, organized upon an approved plan, would be productive of incalculable benefit.

Soon after my appointment I issued circulars to medical officers inviting them to co-operate in furnishing material for a medical and surgical history of the rebellion. A large number of memoirs and reports of great interest to medical science, and military surgery especially, have been collected and are now being systematically arranged. The greatest interest is felt in this labor by the medical officers of the Army and physicians at large.

The reorganization of the Medical Department necessitates a new set of regulations for its guidance. Under your orders a board has been in session preparing an approved code. Their labors have been very much interfered with by the necessity of detaching them from time to time for more imperative duties, but I expect to be able to submit to you in a short time a complete set of regulations for your approval. I have deemed it my duty, with your sanction, to visit, from time to time, the hospitals and armies of the eastern portion of the country. I have thus been enabled to make myself personally acquainted with their sanitary condition and medical wants. I hope ere long to be able to extend these inspections to the West.

A uniform diet table for general hospitals has been prepared with great care and promises to work advantageously.

Large depots of medical supplies have been established at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Fort Monroe, Washington, Cincinnati, Cairo, Saint Louis, and Nashville, which have proved of incalculable advantage to the sick and wounded. Moreover, large sums have been saved by the accumulation of stores before the recent advance in prices took place.

without any military experience, who found themselves at once in the face of the enemy, and involved in all the complications of the organization, instruction, equipment, and manœuvring in actual war, of a corps whose duties were untried and novel, and in the management of which they could have for guidance neither the advice of skillful officers nor rules laid down in books.

The armies were immense and new. They were sometimes concentrated and sometimes scattered. The changes of command and of organization were frequent. Signal parties were put upon duty, or relieved from duty, and the members returned to the line, at the will of various generals, sometimes by proper authority, sometimes by authority ignorantly assumed. Telescopes and signal equipments were turned in, by order, to quartermasters and to officers not responsible to this office. They cannot now be traced.

The parties became so reduced and so situated that it seemed as if they must be ineffective. They have been saved from being so by the exertions of the few officers left upon the duty and by the wisdom of some of the senior generals.

The order of the Secretary of War (No. 68) issued June 18, 1862,* produced here, as in the Eastern departments, good effects.

The recently threatened rebel attacks upon the river towns, which caused the services of signal officers to be anxiously sought for, and a subsequent order of the General-in-Chief of the Army in reference to the organization of signal parties in the Department of the West, have placed the service in these departments in an improved position. It can be rendered there as effective as in the East.

The reports show that with all the obstacles the detachments of the Signal Corps in these departments were represented by officers who did some little service at the battle of Shiloh; that to the labors of some of its members is greatly due the success of the perfectly combined operations of the land and naval forces at the fort at Saint Charles, White River; that a party served with the forces under General Morgan, recently hemmed in at Cumberland Gap, in a manner to meet the approbation of that general; while at the late battle at Chaplin Hills, near Perryville, Ky., the officers of the corps with General C. C. Gilbert and General Rousseau, secured the commendation of those officers.

THE DUTIES OF SIGNAL OFFICERS.

The duties of signal officers have been those of reconnaissance and of communication.

The reconnaissances have had the advantage of being, in part, telescopic. It is the duty of signal officers to select those points from which the force and movements of the enemy can be best seen and there to be always on the watch. They are equipped with powerful glasses.

They have been instructed to report by courier, when the report could not be better made, every fact of value within their observation.

The communication, simply, has been when commanders have wished to dispatch, by signals, between islands; or over water or impassable country; between distant points on shore; or between land and naval forces co-operating; or between the vessels of a fleet.

* See p. 162.

It would not be natural that there should be no adverse reports. These, however, would not be so apt to reach this office. They would seem to have originated those of which there is information, either because there were not opportunities for the service of the parties, because they were not properly under the control of the officer commanding, were not properly equipped, or because the officers did not know how to use them.

When it is considered that these officers, whose duties are of a character which requires some scientific education and some actual military experience, have been taken by detail from forces hastily collected, and, with no experience, have been put in the field after brief instruction; some of them when there was not a dollar appropriated for their equipments, others so situated that their first practice in the open air was when engaging the enemy—when it is considered that, thus unprepared, they have gone into battles and through long campaigns under commanding officers who knew at first nothing of this particular duty, and whose minds were burdened with the management of great and new armies, it will be admitted, I think, that in such success as they have achieved they have done fully their share of duty and have rendered their proportion of service.

INSTRUCTION IN SIGNALS AT NAVAL AND MILITARY ACADEMIES.

The successful action of the navy at Port Royal Ferry, where, for the first time in battle, their co-operation with the army was assured by signals, together with the employment of this communication subsequently by signal officers of the Army, stationed on vessels in various expeditions, caused the attention of the Navy Department to be given to the subject.

On February 19, 1862, a letter was addressed to the Secretary of War by the Secretary of the Navy stating that "it is the wish of this Department (Navy) that the system of signals now in use in the Army of the United States be adopted in the Navy, and that instructions in their use be made a part of the regular course of instructions for the senior class of acting midshipmen at the U. S. Naval Academy."

It was further requested that "the signal officer of the Army be authorized to make, in conjunction with officers of the Navy, such arrangements as may be necessary for this purpose."

In compliance with this request Lieut. S. B. Luce, U. S. Navy, one of the instructors of the Naval Academy detailed for this duty, was instructed in a few brief lessons.

I am not informed to what extent the instruction has been carried at the Naval Academy.

I renew here my recommendation of last year, that the study of field signals and of improved modes of telegraphing be made a part of the regular course of instruction at the Military Academy at West Point.

This procedure would tend to rapidly diffuse the knowledge and the use of signals throughout the service.

I am of the opinion that at the commencement of such a course at either the Naval or Military Academy there will be needed for a time the services of a thoroughly practiced signal officer, who can devote his attention to this branch of instruction. I recommend that such officer be detailed from the Signal Corps of the Army.

EXPERIMENTS WITH SIGNALS AND SIGNAL APPARATUS.

A number of plans for improvement in signals and signal apparatus have been during the last year submitted at this office. It has been

The incomplete train was used by the Signal Corps with satisfactory results in the campaign upon the peninsula, in Virginia. The purchase of three trains of improved construction, each bearing two instruments and five miles of insulated wire, was, in consequence, ordered by the general commanding. These trains are now in the field, accompanying the march of the Army of the Potomac.

The difficulty attending the use of electric telegraph with armies on prolonged marches and on battle-fields has been that they required skilled operators, and the electric batteries were difficult of transportation. These trains are equipped with instruments which work without batteries, and can be used after one day's practice by almost any soldier who can easily read and write. Such instruments were before unknown. The call for trains of this description led, through the agency of Mr. H. J. Rogers, to their invention by Mr. G. W. Beardslee, of New York.

The organization recommended for each train has been one commissioned officer, four sergeants as operators, and twelve men. The cost of each train has been \$2,500. This cost may be reduced. The use of such trains, or of the instruments, when placed in the hands of soldiers, and with proper military organization, promises advantage to the Army. I recommend its further development. I recommend, also, that an appropriation of \$30,000 be asked for this purpose.

THE NEED OF AN ORGANIZATION OF THE SIGNAL CORPS.

The officers of the acting signal corps serve under peculiar hardships. There is no rest for them from the first movement of an army until it returns again to permanent quarters. Their orders necessitate their watchfulness day and night.

Scattered widely over extents of country on lonely stations; hurried singly or by twos from point to point miles distant; kept near the enemy on the advance that they may watch his motions; kept near him on the retreat that they may report his advance; stationed beyond picket-lines; sent out with scouts and skirmishers to reconnoiter; placed with batteries to report their shots; obliged to hold their stations under fire in battle on penalty of disgrace; exposed by day and night, in heat and cold and rain; serving on horseback and on foot; on ship and on shore; at mastheads; in trees; on mountain tops—they see all the hardships of war with few of its pleasures. A day of successful battle, which brings some rest to others, is to them (but for the, on that day, perhaps, greater personal exposure) only an episode in the labors which precede and follow it.

The officers who have been on this duty have been, in general, laborious, zealous, and faithful. Their deeds in a year's service speak for them. They were ordered on this duty for a time. It has been found expedient to keep them permanently upon it. Their places are not supplied in their regiments. They are not permitted to leave the signal service. Yet for all these young soldiers, gallant as some have shown themselves, there is no legally defined position, and no chance of legitimate and deserved promotion. It is a right of the officers and men, kept in the corps, and a right of the regiments to which they belong, that they should be given a corps organization. The interests of the United States require it.

The details of an act for this purpose with the reasons in full are too lengthy to be submitted in this paper. They will be laid before the Department.

I earnestly call the attention of the Secretary of War to this statement; and I respectfully recommend that in his annual report he direct to the subject of the organization of the Signal Corps the consideration of the President and of Congress.

CLERKS IN THE OFFICE OF THE SIGNAL OFFICER.

The duties of clerks in this office have been performed by soldiers, with the pay of extra duty.

The great labor incident to their duties makes it just that they should have the pay of clerks of third class. I recommend that two clerkships of that class be provided.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

ALBERT J. MYER,
Signal Officer of the Army.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, *November 10, 1862.*

A. LINCOLN,
President:

I most earnestly protest against General Orders, Nos. 154 and 162, War Department. They are disorganizing in results, of no benefit to any service, but great injury. In behalf of Iowa regiments I ask revocation.

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General of Iowa.

HARRISBURG, PA., *November 10, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Telegram respecting Brigadier-General Porter, but placing him in command of the drafted men, does not answer the object the Governor desires, or what I thought best for the service. A military commander over the whole State is what the Governor recommends, to whom the very many questions constantly coming up could be referred and settled. This need not interfere at all with General Wool's command over Pennsylvania or the troops. As provost-marshal, General Porter should have authority to call on troops within the State other than drafted men to properly execute his orders. There may be difficulty in collecting the numerous stragglers from the drafted men.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., *November 10, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Instructions received, and I shall now proceed to fully organize the drafted men and put the regiments en route. Shall any of the regiments organized at Harrisburg be sent to Kentucky? Those here and at Philadelphia and New York will go to Washington. The men to rendezvous at Chambersburg, Gettysburg, and York will make four

regiments. These could go to Hagerstown and march to Harper's Ferry, if desired. Are these regiments to be armed in the State? It would be better to do so, and a supply sent to Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Pittsburg.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., November 10, 1862.

Adjutant-General THOMAS,
Harrisburg:

Arms will be forwarded as soon as you report what number will be required for each place. They should not be distributed until the troops are starting or the arms will be lost. Are any other supplies required?

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

MADISON, WIS., *November 10, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Draft interfered with, and boxes with names destroyed in one county. It will be almost impossible to serve new notices personally in those counties. Give me authority by order to serve notices by publication or in some other manner, in my discretion. Some arrests should be promptly made. Has the provost-marshal authority, without special order from the judge-advocate, to arrest persons resisting and interfering with the draft, and what will he do with those arrested?

E. SALOMON,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., November 11, 1862.

Col. E. S. SANFORD,
Military Supervisor of Telegraphs:

Permit nothing to pass over the wires in relation to drafting or volunteering.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., November 11, 1862.

Brig. Gen. A. W. ELLIOT,
Washington, D. C.:

The Secretary of War directs that you immediately proceed to organize a marine brigade for service on the Mississippi River, to consist of one regiment of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and one battery of light artillery. These will be called Mississippi volunteers, and the officers will be commissioned by the President of the United States. They will be organized in the same manner as is provided by law for

of the defenses of Washington; Maj. George W. Chillum, brigadier-general of volunteers, chief of staff of the General-in-Chief; Maj. D. P. Woodbury, brigadier-general of volunteers, commanding brigade of volunteer engineers, Army of the Potomac; Maj. Z. B. Tower, brigadier-general of volunteers, commanding brigade, Army of the Potomac (severely wounded); Maj. H. G. Wright, major-general of volunteers, commanding Department of the Ohio; Maj. John Newton, brigadier-general of volunteers, commanding brigade, Army of the Potomac; Capt. B. S. Alexander, lieutenant-colonel and aide-de-camp, on duty with General Barnard, defenses of Washington; Capt. J. G. Foster, major-general of volunteers, commanding Department of North Carolina; Capt. J. C. Duane, chief engineer, Army of the Potomac; Capt. Q. A. Gillmore, brigadier-general of volunteers, commanding brigade, Department of the Ohio; Capt. F. E. Prime, chief engineer, Department of the Mississippi; Capt. J. St. O. Morton, chief engineer, Department of the Tennessee; Capt. J. B. McPherson, major-general of volunteers, serving in Department of the Mississippi; First Lieut. C. B. Comstock, headquarters staff, Army of the Potomac; First Lieut. G. Weitzel, brigadier-general of volunteers, serving in Department of the Gulf; First Lieut. D. C. Houston, major and aide-de-camp, headquarters staff, Army of the Potomac; First Lieut. M. D. McAlester, headquarters staff, Department of the Ohio; First Lieut. and Bvt. Capt. W. E. Merrill, headquarters staff, Department of the Ohio; First Lieut. C. B. Reese, commanding Company C, Engineer Battalion, Army of the Potomac; First Lieut. J. A. Tardy, jr., headquarters staff, Department of the Ohio; First Lieut. C. E. Cross, commanding battalion of engineer troops, headquarters Army of the Potomac; First Lieut. O. E. Babcock, commanding Company D, Engineer Battalion, headquarters Army of the Potomac; Second Lieut. P. H. O'Rourke, colonel of the One hundred and fortieth Regiment New York Volunteers, Army of the Potomac; Second Lieut. A. H. Dutton, colonel of the Twenty-first Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, Army of the Potomac; Second Lieut. R. S. Mackenzie, serving with Burnside's corps, Army of the Potomac; Second Lieut. G. L. Gillespie, attached to Company C, Engineer Battalion, Army of the Potomac; Second Lieut. George Burroughs, on duty connected with defenses of Cumberland Gap; Second Lieut. Charles H. Suter, attached to Company D, Engineer Battalion, Army of the Potomac; Second Lieut. Jared A. Smith, assigned to duty with General Banks; Second Lieut. S. M. Mansfield, colonel Twenty-fourth Connecticut Volunteers; Second Lieut. H. C. Wharton, assigned to duty with General Rosecrans.

ENGINEER SOLDIERS.

By legislation at the late session of Congress the number of these was increased to four companies of 150 men each. Prompt steps were taken to recruit these companies by establishing recruiting stations at a number of the principal cities and towns of the country, and for a time the result was quite successful, but the necessities of the case made it unavoidable to break up these stations and bring the recruits with the recruiting officers into service. Owing to this check the whole number of enlisted men of the corps amounted on the 1st July last to 270 men only. Recently, however, under the regulations permitting recruits to be drawn from the volunteer troops, large numbers have been added to the force, which now is not far from its limit of 600 men. The battalion of four companies is serving with the Army of the Potomac.

BOSTON, November 12, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Will you authorize the continuance of Government bounty to cavalry and artillery three-years' volunteers, to be recruited for General Banks?

JNO. A. ANDREW,
Governor.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 12, 1862.

Governor JOHN A. ANDREW,
Boston, Mass.:

Captain Collins ordered to pay bounty and premium to three-years' volunteers recruited for General Banks' command.

By order of Secretary of War:

W. SCOTT KETCHUM,
Brigadier-General and Acting Inspector-General.

MADISON, WIS., November 12, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Very serious disturbances in regard to the draft have occurred in two counties. In Ozaukee County commissioner injured and obliged to flee for his life, and boxes destroyed and houses torn down. I furnished the provost-marshal with 600 men to protect new draft and make arrests. It being impossible to serve notices personally on those drafted, I instructed commissioners to publish by posters or otherwise. Please sanction this course. Provost-marshal has made fifty arrests, and will make more in that and other counties. What shall be done with the men arrested? They ought not to remain in the State. It will take too many to guard them. They are arrested under the proclamation of September 25, for resisting draft.

E. SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
November 14, 1862.

Ordered by the President:

That the Attorney-General be charged with the superintendence and direction of all proceedings to be had under the act of Congress of the 17th of July, 1862, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," in so far as may concern the seizure, prosecution, and condemnation of the estate, property, and effects of rebels and traitors, as mentioned and provided for in the fifth, sixth, and seventh sections of the said act of Congress.

And the Attorney-General is authorized and required to give to the attorneys and marshals of the United States such instructions and directions as he may find needful and convenient touching all such seizures, prosecutions, and condemnations; and, moreover, to authorize all such attorneys and marshals, whenever there may be reasonable ground to fear any forcible resistance to them in the discharge of their respective duties in this behalf, to call upon any military officer in command of the forces of the United States to give to them such aid,

On the 29th of July, 1861, as will appear by the copy of a contract with the Confederate Government, herewith inclosed and marked X, the original of which is in my possession, Gautherin & Co. agreed to furnish the Confederates with a large amount of cloths for uniforms, which are the cloths spoken of in the communication of Mr. Sanford.

About the 1st of April of this year a cargo of the goods was shipped to Havana and from thence to Matamoras under charge of the senior partner of the house, Edw. Gautherin, now in Europe. That cloth was smuggled across to Brownsville and delivered to Captain Sharkey, quartermaster, and the agent of the Confederate Government. The original invoice and his receipt are hereto annexed, marked K and L.

Between the 14th of April and the 24th of April, the day the fleet passed the forts, Mr. J. B. D. De Bow, produce loan agent of the Confederate States, made application to the Bank of New Orleans for a loan of \$105,000 in coin, without interest, as will appear by the communication hereto annexed, marked C. This proposition was acceded to by the bank upon a pledge made by Payne, Huntington & Co., the junior partner of which firm was the president of the bank, of cotton to be delivered on the plantations in Louisiana and Mississippi. The contract is hereto annexed, marked D.

This transaction was not entered into in good faith, as is confessed by the testimony of the acting president, Mr. Davis, taken from his own lips in short-hand, a copy of which is hereto annexed, marked O. But the transaction was a contrivance by which the specie might be got out of the bank. Specie to this amount was placed in the hands of the French consul, with his full knowledge of the intent of the transaction, and a receipt was given by him to hold it in trust for the Bank of New Orleans. At the same time a pretended sale of the remainder of the specie in bank, amounting to \$100,000 for sterling, was made by the bank, and that sum was also placed in the hands of the French consul. These two sums, amounting to \$200,000, made substantially the whole specie capital of the bank. This is shown by the confession of the only director of the bank who has not run away into the Confederacy, Mr. Harrell. A copy of his statement is hereto annexed, marked R.

Matters stood in this condition at the time the city of New Orleans was taken possession of by us. Upon my assurance to the banks that if they would return their specie they should be protected, the pretended sale for sterling exchange was rescinded and the French consul sent back the money, and the bank received into its vaults \$100,000.

In regard to the \$105,000, the French consul, Count Mejan, became uneasy and moved upon the bank to take up his receipt given to the Bank of New Orleans, and gave a new receipt running directly to Gautherin & Co.

At this point of time I ordered all the specie in the hands of the French consul to be sequestered and held until affairs could be investigated. Reverdy Johnson, commissioner of the State Department, came down here, and without investigation, and without knowing anything of the transactions, and without even inquiring of me about them, made such representations to the Department of State that I was ordered to release the French consul from his promise not to deliver up any specie held in his hands. He obeyed. In the meantime the bank, by means of the French consul, got their money, without any further delay, and the French consul. This delivery had not taken place until the 22d of June, and some time

its officers, gave up the receipt, which was dated March 24, 1864, to Gautherin & Co., so that the latter might be able to cash it in the transaction. The money was then sent to Mr. Belly, the cashier of the bank, who swore to by him, a copy of which was sent to the

The money was sent on board the ship, which left this port and has been carried to Havre. All this has been done with the

You will see by the letter of Mr. Confederates had of getting receipt of the first bill. Another delivered, of course, until the bill was illegal, and intimated interference with the Spanish ship of war, the money of the goods will be ready for the Confederate Army. A more and national courtesy on the

Before I proceeded upon the to which the French consul after showing him a letter the Army, in which I was directions with him, I read him and told him I should desire to then asked him if he spoken of in Mr. Sanford's deposited with him for any manner, assured me that he He only knew that there orin & Co. in New Orleans, had with him for any such would become my duty to La More, the resident partner they denied all such transactions should "criminate themselves." I showed myself of their books and two accounts, translations of which I show the whole transaction, and a clerk of the French consul, received \$500.25 as a fee for carrying out the purpose of "carrying out the affair well." I dealt with the consul in this matter; the testimony of the president, director, and the guilt of Count Mejan beyond question. I brought attention to this extraordinary account of

I need not suggest to the Government at once and peremptorily to Mejan. He has convived at the Confederate Army since the removal of forces; he has taken away from the million of its specie, to aid the Confederate, and have been done without his aid and that of the Spanish ship of war

I leave the consul to the Government at Washington. I will take care sufficiently to punish the other alien enemies and domestic traitors concerned in this business whom I have here.

Upon examination of the parties I found that a box containing all the papers relating to the transactions which were not kept with the commercial papers of the house of Gautherin & Co. was usually deposited with the French consul. I wrote to him very politely to have it delivered to me for the purposes of justice. I have again written him, more peremptorily, and he has refused to do so, still concealing the proof of guilt. If produced, I believe it will show him to be one of the five parties concerned in this illegal traffic mentioned in the account of expenses. However that may be, he now covers the criminal, as he lately concealed the booty which he, his wife, and clerk have so largely shared.

I beg leave here to call the attention of the Department to these transactions as showing I was clearly right when I ordered the specie deposits in the hands of Count Mejan to be sequestered. His flag has been made the cover of all manner of illegal and hostile transactions and the booty arising therefrom. I am glad that my action here has thus been vindicated to the world, and that the Government of the United States will be able to demand of the French Government a recall of its treacherous and hostile agent.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WENJ. F. BUTLER,

Major-General, Commanding.

A. B. F. B.

(Translation.)

Account of charges and expenses of the operation in cloth by Ed. Gautherin & Co., of New Orleans, till August 31, 1862.

| | | |
|------------|---|-----------|
| 1861. | | |
| June 20. | Paid E. Gautherin and Jules Le More to go to Richmond..... | \$481.00 |
| July 20. | Sent to them to Richmond this day..... | 450.00 |
| Aug. 12. | Sent to French consul at Richmond, amount of loan..... | 50.00 |
| | Amount of expenses by E. Gautherin and Jules Le More for voyage from New Orleans to New York and Havre..... | 700.00 |
| 1862. | | |
| Mar. 1. | Voyage of Ch. Priolhard to Richmond and back..... | 543.00 |
| May 27. | Voyage of Montardier to Richmond and back, five weeks..... | 475.50 |
| | Expenses of L. Grotiers, Antwerp, 19.89 francs..... | 9.98 |
| | Consular charges for deposits and certificates..... | 30.20 |
| | Present to Madame Mejan to bring the affair to a good end..... | 153.00 |
| | Paid Kossuth one eighth per cent. of \$405,000, deposit charges.. | 528.25 |
| | Paid to Fenille for procuring the receipts..... | 500.00 |
| Aug. 31. | Paid Robert, lawyer, fees for proceedings near the authorities and the consul..... | 500.00 |
| | Paid Ch. Priolhard, bill of expenses to Matamoros..... | 3,700.00 |
| | Paid Jules Le More, bill of expenses from January 1 to September 1, 1862, \$1,690.71, less \$600 for Morales..... | 1,090.71 |
| | Paid Ed. Gautherin, expenses, accounted for in \$1,058.50 paid him by Ferron & Duplerre in Havana, accounted for in advances as memorandum, \$1,846.75..... | |
| | Paid for cab and transports for nine boxes gold..... | 60.00 |
| | Paid telegraph and postage..... | 150.00 |
| | Paid fire insurance on gold in the consulate, six months, one-half per cent. of \$405,000..... | 2,025.00 |
| | Paid river insurance on Blason de Garay, one-eighth per cent. of \$250,000..... | 312.50 |
| | Paid marine insurance from here to New York on gold accredited to account..... | 585.20 |
| Total..... | | 12,430.40 |

NEW ORLEANS, August 31, 1862.

B I B L I O

Account of charges and expenses of the ...

| | | |
|---------|-------------------------|--|
| 1861. | | |
| June 29 | By payment for 1 ... | |
| July 29 | By remittance to ... | |
| Aug. 12 | By remittance to ... | |
| | By expenses of 1 ... | |
| | New York and ... | |
| 1862. | | |
| Mar. 1 | By voyage of ... | |
| May 21 | By voyage of ... | |
| | By expenses of 1 ... | |
| | By remittance from ... | |
| | By present to ... | |
| Aug. 10 | By Col. ... | |
| | By V. ... | |
| | The ... | |
| | By ... | |
| | By payment for ... | |
| | By Robert, lawyer ... | |
| 31 | By Charles ... | |
| | By Julia ... | |
| | By payment of ... | |
| | By expenses for ... | |
| | By payment for ... | |
| | half per cent on ... | |
| | By river insurance ... | |
| | \$250,000 ... | |
| | By marine insurance ... | |
| | By E. ... | |
| | Impressio ... | |
| Total | | |

NEW ORLEANS, August 26, 1862

...

...

The undersigned having received ...
master at this post with the ...
bill for army supplies, amounting ...
amount from the hands of ...
the credit of the Confederate ...
the same.

...

...

...

J. B. D. De Bow,
Agent Proctor Insurer

SIR: This bank has received ...
in coin to the Confederate ...
paying the bill of Ed. ...
accedes to your proposition.

Respectfully, yours,

...

D. B. F. B.

Messrs. Payne, Huntington & Co., holders of a receipt of J. B. D. De Bow, superintending cotton loan, for \$405,000, payable in coin, agree to receive from J. B. D. De Bow a sufficient quantity of Orleans middling cotton, on the basis of 6 cents per pound, to absorb the amount, and J. B. D. De Bow, on the part of the Confederate States, agrees to deliver the same as above to Messrs. Payne, Huntington & Co., upon the following conditions:

First. To be delivered to them within thirty days, free of all charges, on plantation in this State or Mississippi. The planters to store the same until called for, and then deliver it at his usual shipping period in good order and free of charge.

Second. To be protected and guaranteed by the Government against damages and destruction by Confederate officers or citizens.

Third. The usual custom to be followed in relation to sampling, loading, and weighing; but if Messrs. Payne, Huntington & Co. are not satisfied with same they have the privilege of calling in their broker, and if the two do not agree, the latter to have the privilege of calling in a third, and their joint decision shall be final. Entire good crop shall be received, the scale of prices to be fixed on the above basis of 6 cents for Orleans middling.

It is understood and made a part of this agreement that the cotton which will be accepted to fulfill the contract shall be sampled, weighed, and classed by the cotton brokers already selected by the parties, and received by Mr. De Bow and delivered to Messrs. Payne, Huntington & Co. upon his classification, according to the scale also agreed upon and in possession of the contracting parties.

WM. H. DAMERON,
President pro tem. Bank of New Orleans.
PAYNE, HUNTINGTON & CO.,
J. B. D. DE BOW,
Agent Produce Loan, Confederate States.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17, 1862.

E. B. F. B.

J. B. D. De Bow, *sup., Superintendent Produce Loan Office, Confederate States of America, to Ed. Gautierin & Co., Dr.*

| | | |
|-------------|--|--------------|
| E. G. C. B. | 182 bales gray cloth, measuring 51,743½ yards, at \$2.55 | \$469,500.24 |
| E. G. C. C. | 427 bales gray cloth, measuring 134,020½ yards, at \$1.97½ . . . | 205,880.84 |
| | 609 bales, measuring 180,308½ yards | 405,483.08 |

Received from the Bank of New Orleans in payment of the above invoice the sum of four hundred and five thousand dollars, leaving unpaid a balance of four hundred and eighty-three dollars and eight cents.

ED. GAUTHIERIN & CO.

\$405,000.

say why I think it was in July that the money was paid over. I have no data by which I can say whether it was more or less than sixty days ago. Do Boy's name did not figure at all in the receipt. I know that the French consul wanted to get the gold into the name of Frenchmen.

M. BELLY.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *November 14, 1862.*

Personally appeared the above-named Mortimer Belly and [testified] under oath that the above statement by him subscribed is true.

WM. L. G. GREENE,

*Lieutenant, Second Louisiana Volunteers, Aide-de-Camp,
Judge Provest Court.*

Mr. Davis, president of the board, says:

I saw the papers E and F in July. These papers were delivered in July when the transaction was completed. I did not know that the intervening receipt was destroyed. I suppose the exchange was needed to alter the responsibility of the deposits. The original receipt was in the name of the bank. The money was held in trust for the bank. The money was transferred to Gautherin & Co.; that is, the receipts were changed to their name. The bank had a contract to loan so much money or cotton to the Confederate Government.

Question. Why was it deposited in the name of the bank?

Answer. The idea was to move the coin. Most of the banks here sent their money into the Confederate States. The idea of the directors was to move the coin out of the bank and put it where they thought it would be safe.

There was nearly \$800,000 sent, as I understood, to the French consulate. So far as this \$405,000 was concerned I could not control it. Mr. Gautherin or his part now came several times about it. The French consul held the money for Gautherin & Co. when certain conditions were fulfilled.

Question. Did the consul object to returning the money?

Answer. To my knowledge I can't say that any positive demand was made to him. I don't know that he objected. Never heard it said that he did, in our bank.

Question. You say that you were controlled--overruled--in this matter; now, who controlled you?

Answer. The directory. My own sense of justice to the stockholders was to have the money returned, or rather never to let it go. I am of rather a yielding temper, and I yielded to the transaction as I found it and let it go. Nobody controlled me, positively. In the completion of the transaction I was there and acted with the rest. I was forced by the transactions by which I was surrounded. The other \$400,000 was returned and \$80,000 was sold to relieve the necessities of the bank. That I opposed. I don't know who it was sold to. It was sold at 20 or 28 per cent. premium. Our circulation has been reduced by that amount.

This \$405,000 transaction was closed up in July. I am sure it was in July from the length of time that has passed. Mr. Menard was one of the directors, and he went with the papers, and knowing these gentlemen, and knowing Mr. Du Praston, Menard was really acting president of the bank at the time. There was no vote of the directors of the bank on the subject. Mr. Harrell, Mr. Menard, and Mr. Menlon were present, and I believe no other director, when the transaction was completed.

True copy from my original notes.

WM. L. G. GREENE,

Lieutenant, Second Louisiana Volunteers, Aide-de-Camp.

P.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, November 14, 1862.

Memorandum of a statement made by Mortimer Belly, cashier of the Bank of New Orleans, this day before Major-General Butler in explanation of his statement made yesterday:

The first receipt was in substance as described by me yesterday. The French consul wishing to get the gold into the name of a French citizen, that receipt was given up and a new one made running directly to Gautherin & Co.

VIRGINIA, *to wit:*

I, John Letcher, Governor of the State aforesaid, do hereby certify and make known unto all whom it may concern, that James B. M. Smith, whose name is subscribed to the document annexed, is, and was at the time of subscribing the same, major and quartermaster of the Confederate States of America, authorized to make contracts for the purchase of supplies for the Army of the Confederate States, that his signature is genuine, and that to his official acts full faith, credit, and authority are due and ought to be given.

In testimony whereof I have subscribed my name and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed hereunto.

Done at the city of Richmond the thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-sixth.

JOHN LETCHER.

By the Governor:

GEO. W. MUMFORD,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

[Indorsement.]

RICHMOND, VA., *July 30, 1861.*

Presented at the French consulate for verification of the signature of Mr. John Letcher, Governor of the State of Virginia, affixed to the preceding papers.

ALFRED PAUL,
Consul of France.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, November 12, 1862.

Memorandum of a conversation this day between the commanding general and Alfred Le More and Jules Le More, of the firm of Edward Gautherin & Co., of New Orleans:

ALFRED LE MORE, being examined apart, the following conversation took place:

General BUTLER. You are of the firm of Gautherin & Co.?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. G. L. Moore & Co., of Havre, are your correspondents?

Answer. And brothers also.

Question. At some time were you in treaty purchasing a large quantity of goods at Verviers?

Answer. I wish to ask one question. Do we appear here as accused?

The GENERAL. You are, through the Secretary of State of the United States, of having been engaged in this traffic with the Confederates.

LE MORE. Then I have nothing to answer.

The GENERAL. You may answer or go to prison.

Afterward the following question was put:

Question. The question I put to you is this: Have you been engaged in purchasing cloths or clothing at Verviers, through your agents, for the supply of the rebel army? Now, you may answer that or not, just as you please.

Answer. I have not—myself.

the partners. I was sent to Richmond about four or five days before the Federals came to New Orleans. I staid there about ten or twelve days. I got back here May 27.

Gautherin & Co., and the partners undertook to sell cloth to the Confederate Government for a certain price. There was something like 500 or 600 bales. There were two lots, one amounting to \$105,000; the other lot has never been delivered. It is or was in Havana. It was consigned to Ferran & Duplerris, I believe. The first lot was delivered a little before I started for Richmond. Mr. Gautherin was at Matamoros with the vessel about two or three weeks before April 23, and then went back to Havana with the cloth; afterward he went to Matamoros again, and the cloth was shipped in several small vessels. I know the cloth was shipped because Ed. Gautherin & Co. got a receipt from some Confederate officer for it. I don't know where the receipt is. Mr. Le More used to keep all those things to himself, sometimes in a private safe, sometimes in a box. The box was kept at the French consulate. He used to send for that four or five times a week. They got the money two months or six weeks ago by some agreement with one of the banks of New Orleans. It was in gold. The money was loaned by the bank of New Orleans to the commissioner and was deposited in the hands of the French consul about fifteen days before the Federal fleet arrived here. I did not meet Count Mejan in Richmond. I do not know of any money being paid to the count—none to himself. There was some \$400 or \$500 paid for keeping the gold. I know that there was money paid to Kossuth, the clerk of the French consul, for keeping this money. There is in the account you see something charged for a present for Madame Mejan. It was really only \$13; that charge of \$153 charged for it is a forced account to show to somebody. There was no intention to bribe the consul. Alfred Le More said he did not know why he should not have charged it to the firm instead of paying it himself. I saw the Count Mejan since 12 o'clock yesterday. I had no conversation with him on this subject. It is charged \$153. There is a book where the real account is entered. I made these accounts (two accounts marked A and B, P. R. and B and B, P. R.) This false entry was made to show Baron Selliero, whose agent they were. The last time we settled the whole affair we made an entry on the books. We make only a whole entry at last not on the affair goes on. These two accounts, marked A and B, were made out by Alfred Le More and copied by the young man under the direction of A. Le More and myself, and copies were given to the other partners of the firm. Robert, the lawyer, has an office in Commercial Place. He is now in Havana. The Count Mejan must have known about the transaction. I have never heard him talk about it, but he must have known something about it. He must have known from where he received the money. I think it was deposited in the name of De Bow. At any rate, it was Mr. De Bow that paid for this, but I didn't know much about this business. They kept it to themselves and I only know what they could not help to let me know.

Question. What did you say to the French consul yesterday?

Answer. I had something to do about my papers—my certificate. As I know Mr. Le More had been taken away, I asked him if I would be well protected by my papers. He told me I was all right; that I was a French subject.

Question. Was not something said about this transaction between you and somebody in the consulate yesterday?

Answer. No, sir. Yesterday I saw Mr. Kossuth. He told me about this affair, that Mr. Le More had been taken up.

Question. Was not something said about Mrs. Mejan and the present?

Answer. No, sir. I said to Kossuth, it is put down in the account that you have received \$400 or \$500; that was all that was said.

Question. Did you say anything to Mejan about it?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. Where did you meet Kossuth?

Answer. In the evening at his house. I said to him, Mr. Kossuth, you must remember that the account has been made, and that you are put down for \$500 and some dollars. He said it was all right. Four hundred and five thousand dollars was paid into the French consulate for the first lot. Nothing was paid in for the second lot, as it never was delivered. I have been in this country since March, 1840. I came to New Orleans in March, 1851. We borrowed some money, \$50, of the French consul in Richmond.

E. N. MONTARDIER.

Personally signed by the
statement, by him.

Major General Butler is
informed by a witness who
box of papers, which are
in in your presence
Inver, Major General Butler.

Respectfully,

Count Meran, who is
General Butler and
belonging to Mr. Alfred.

The count of Meran
to General Butler that
possession. It would be
the formal consent of the

With respect,

Count Meran:

Sir: Alfred Lee Meran
you or will you not
been in your presence

By command of Major General

Major General Butler

Commanding

Sir: I received the
de camp, Lieut. H. C.
or no," give up a

already the honor to inform you that the said box was not in my possession, and I have nothing to add to this declaration.

With respect,

COUNT MEJAN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, November 14, 1862.

Count MEJAN,
Consul of France:

SIR: Major-General Butler desires to know if you will return a direct answer to his question, "Whether the box of papers belonging to the criminal Le More has been in your possession since the arrest of the criminal, or not?"

Respectfully,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Translation.)

CONSULATE OF FRANCE,
New Orleans, November 14, 1862.

Major-General BUTLER,
Commanding Army of the Gulf:

SIR: The box which you demand as belonging to Mr. Alfred Le More is no more in my possession, as I had the honor to inform you. It has been withdrawn from the consulate on the morning of the 12th. I have not been informed of the hour in which these gentlemen have been arrested. I cannot know, therefore, if it had been withdrawn before or after the arrest.

With respect,

COUNT MEJAN.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *November 13, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have two regiments of cavalry in the field without a carbine, and part of another. It is a source of deep mortification to our troops, and I ask it as a special favor that they may be supplied at once.

O. P. MORTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., November 13, 1862.

Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis:

When the Army of the Potomac was organized the cavalry were armed with sabers and pistols, and carbines were rejected by the chief of cavalry as useless, and it is only very lately that they have been introduced into that army, so that if you troops are in want of carbines it is only a cause of mortification than the absence of them. Their introduction will not be very bad. The Government is making efforts to supply carbines as rapidly as possible, but as the cavalry has changed in

[Enclosure. Translation.]

COURT JOURNAL.

(General collection of jurisprudence.)

Supplement, Slavery. Volume First, Slaves. No. 40.

First. In 1848, upon the advent of the Republic, one of the first acts of the Provisional Government was to institute a commission ordered to prepare the act of emancipation of the slaves in the colonies of the French Republic, March 4, 1848.

Second. A short time afterward the decree of April 27, 1848, was rendered, which abolished slavery in all the French colonies and possessions.

Third. Article 8 of this decree accorded a delay of three years to all French citizens established in foreign countries to set free or alienate the slaves belonging to them. A law of February 11, 1851, fixed the delay at ten years.

Fifth. Later the article 6 of the constitution of November 4, 1848, proclaimed that slavery could not exist upon any French soil.

Sixth. At last the terms of article 4 of the Senate of May 3, 1854, were: "Slavery can never be re-established in the French colonies."

However, in proclaiming the freedom of slaves the decree of April 27, 1848, granted that an indemnity should be accorded to planters and the "National Assembly" should arrange the quota (article 5). This was the object of the law of April 30, 1849.

The indemnity has been accorded.

Therefore the Provisional Government has, by two energetic acts, resolutely decided the question of the emancipation of the slaves.

The first is the emancipation in the short time of two months. This is article 1 of the decree of April 27, 1848.

The second is explained in article 8 of the same decree.

This article reads as follows:

In future, even in foreign countries, it is forbidden to any Frenchman to possess, purchase, or sell slaves, and to participate, directly or indirectly, in any traffic or enchainment of that kind; any infraction of these provisions will entail the loss of French citizenship.

Nevertheless those Frenchmen who find themselves affected by these prohibitions at the time of the promulgation of the present decree will be allowed a delay of three years to conform to it. Those who shall become possessors of slaves in foreign countries by heritage, gift, or marriage must, under the same penalty, either free or alienate them within the same period, calculating from the day when their possession will have commenced.

Law modifying paragraph 2 of article 8, decree of April 27, 1848, relative to proprietors of slaves. (Bull. Officiel, No. 5627. May 28, 1858. Promulgated June 5.)

Article 1, paragraph 2, of article 8 of the decree of April 27, 1848, is modified as follows:

The present article is not applicable to proprietors of slaves whose possession is anterior to the decree of April 27, 1848, whether resulting from succession, donation during life, or testamentary, or from matrimonial agreement.

[NOVEMBER 14, 1862. — For Butler to Stanton, transmitting order of sequestration (General Orders, No. 91, Department of the Gulf, November 9, 1862), see Series I, Vol. XV, p. 592.]

THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of the Army.

We are raising more men than we have ever before, and especially among those whose lives are being sacrificed. It will be an act of humanity for you to advance the pay, and to let quartermaster's stores be drawn for them while No. 1, General Orders, No. 1, 1864, is in effect. These people are today in a state of distress that can be legally done for them.

Very respectfully,

Wm. H. Hamilton

Major General

Major General

Ordered, That Brigadier General Hamilton, Texas, be, and he is hereby, appointed to the service of the United States in the organization according to the regulations which when raised to be under his command for the military commander of the Texas.

General Hamilton is also authorized to visit the line and to report to the Secretary of the Army of his proceedings to this Department.

Very respectfully,

Wm. H. Hamilton

Major General

Major General

Brigadier-General Hamilton,

Military Department of Texas.

Sir: The commission you have received from the nature and extent of the duties of the appointment of Military Commander of Texas.

Instructions have been given to the performance of your duty and he has also been instructed to the special purpose of a civil government.

It is obvious to you that the purpose is to re-establish the authority of Texas and to provide the means for the loyal inhabitants of that State to establish a civil government. It is much will depend in accomplishing these objects. It is necessary to give any specific instructions, and round discretion to adopt such measures as may be demanded. Specific instructions.

You may rely upon the protection of the Department in the performance of your duty.

With respect, I am, your obedient servant.

Wm. H. Hamilton

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., November 14, 1862.

Major-General BANKS,
Commanding, &c.:

SIR: I have the pleasure of presenting to you Brigadier-General Hamilton, who has been appointed Military Governor of Texas, with orders to report to and be subject to your direction.

The nature and extent of Governor Hamilton's authority and jurisdiction are expressed in his commission, which will be exhibited to you. Between him and yourself the President expects cordial co-operation for the restoration of the authority of the Federal Government.

The province of Governor Hamilton is to re-establish and maintain, under military form, the functions of civil government, until the loyal inhabitants of Texas shall be able to assert their constitutional rights and privileges. In order to maintain peace and enforce respect, the Governor must be supported by a sufficient military force, to be detailed by you from your command, and report to him and act under his direction.

You will please detail such force as may be adequate for this purpose, to be designated as a governor's guard, and to be commanded by a competent officer. You will also at all times, upon the Governor's requisition, support his authority and enforce his orders by a military force competent for the occasion.

The well-known patriotism and discretion for which the Governor and yourself are distinguished render it superfluous to give any further general instructions. The President expects from your harmonious and intelligent action the most favorable results.

With great respect, I am, yours, &c.,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, November 15, 1862.

General Order respecting the observance of the Sabbath day in the Army and Navy.

The President, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, desires and enjoins the orderly observance of the Sabbath by the officers and men in military and naval service. The importance for man and beast of the prescribed weekly rest, the sacred rights of Christian soldiers and sailors, a becoming deference to the best sentiment of a Christian people, and a due regard for the Divine will, demand that Sunday labor in the Army and Navy be reduced to the measure of strict necessity.

The discipline and character of the national forces should not suffer, nor the cause they defend be imperiled, by the profanation of the day or name of the Most High. At this time of public distress, adopting the words of Washington in 1776, "men may find enough to do in the service of God and their country without abandoning themselves to vice and immorality." The first general order issued by the Father of his Country after "The 1st of July 1776" once indicates the spirit in which our independence should ever be defended: "The general officer and man will endeavor to live and die as a soldier, defending the dearest rights and

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., November 15, 1862.
GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY,
Frankfort, Ky.:

The Secretary of War directs me to say he will receive the volunteers mentioned in your telegram of yesterday by companies or regiments as fast as properly organized.

W. SCOTT KETCHUM,
Brigadier-General, Acting Inspector-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., November 15, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

My instructions are to receive substitutes on the day of muster, but not thereafter, unless the substitute enters an old regiment for the long term. This meets the approbation of the Governor and provides for every case of seeming hardship. I have just been showing your instructions to Governor Curtin to permit drafted men already mustered to furnish substitutes to include the 21th instant, and to allow all not yet mustered ten days after muster to furnish them. My opinion is that these instructions will retard the organizations now going on and create delay in collecting the delinquents. I should be pleased to receive some modification of these orders. It is important that provost-marshal should be appointed to collect all the absentees. I understand a list of names has been furnished. The purchase of horses for the cavalry regiments is progressing satisfactorily—about 200 daily.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., November 15, 1862.
Adjutant-General THOMAS, Harrisburg:

You are authorized to change the order in respect to substitutes in whatever respect may be best for the service, not extending the time. You were directed to take such measures as would bring the force into the field in the shortest period. Addison Stockton, of Pittsburg, was authorized to raise a regiment of cavalry, to be commanded by him if approved by the Governor. Recently I have heard that there is some objection to him. The approval of the Governor was an express condition of the authority, and the Governor will exercise his discretion.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 16, 1862.
Major-General BANKS,
Astor House, New York City:

I fear I have not made myself understood. It is the wish of the War Department that the Fort Monroe expedition should not wait for that from New York. They have separate convoys and can go separately.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

May, 1891. 11 W. 11 28 34. 4

[illegible]

Major-General Winchuk

Col. Felix A. Barker is a native of Tennessee and was a member of the Tennessee troops. Years ago he was a member of the Tennessee troops and supplied to the reserves as a member of the Tennessee troops.

Hon. R. M. STANTON,

I telegraphed you November 11th that we had 100 prisoners at the prison. Will you please report that to the War Department. We cannot with force at the present time. We have 100 prisoners now in the prison.

The SECRETARY OF WAR

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th inst. in relation to the operations of the Quartermaster's Department, and in reply to inform you that the same have been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. M. Smith, Major, U. S. Army.

On the 30th of June, 1881, the balance in the account amounted, as stated in the report of the

To which are to be added:

1. Remittances, third quarter.
- Remittances, fourth quarter.
- Remittances, first quarter.
- Remittances, second quarter.

2. Proceeds of sale of property, real or

Total amount to be accounted for:

From which are to be deducted:-

1. Expenditures by officers, the accounts for which have been received and subjected to the usual administrative examination, viz, prior to the fiscal year, the accounts for which were not received in time for the last annual report . . . \$1,639,095.48
 In the first quarter of the fiscal year . . . 11,517,036.75
 In the second quarter of the fiscal year . . . 32,883,121.71
 In the third quarter of the fiscal year . . . 1,570,715.59
 In the fourth quarter of the fiscal year . . . 21,157.03
 . . . 10,481,117.05
2. Canceled requisitions and drafts returned by officers to the U. S. Treasurer not used . . . 817,351.00
3. Expenditures for which requisitions have been issued to individuals upon certificates of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury . . . 3,307,981.35
 . . . \$41,760,463.00

Balance due June 30, 1862, after deducting the expenditures ascertained upon an administrative examination . . . 131,591,056.00

From which there is to be made a further deduction of the amount of expenditures, as ascertained from accounts for the same period, which have been received and registered, but of which no administrative examinations have yet been made . . . \$105,218,109.27

Less the amount shown by these accounts to have been received from sales of property, rent of buildings, &c . . . 310,171.43

101,001,037.81

Leaving an outstanding balance, due June 30, 1862, of . . . 20,090,018.70

Which is made up as follows, viz:

1. Amount in the hands of officers and agents unaccounted for, as ascertained from balances found due upon examination of their last accounts received, and from their receipts for advances made by officers whose accounts have been rendered, \$5,803,709.81.
 Of this amount the sum of . . . 122,110.81
 is due for quarters prior to the commencement of the last fiscal year, a great portion of which is in the hands of officers who have resigned and taken up arms against the Government, and is lost to the department; the balance (the greater portion of which will probably be accounted for hereafter) is due for the following quarters, viz:
 For the third quarter, 1861 . . . \$107,308.07
 For the fourth quarter, 1861 . . . 111,872.30
 For the first quarter, 1862 . . . 1,712,010.07
 For the second quarter, 1862 . . . 3,180,707.88
 . . . 5,711,508.12
2. Amount of requisitions drawn in favor of officers not taken up . . . 15,090,805.72
 The greater portion of this, though remitted within the last fiscal year, could not have been received at its termination, and will be accounted for hereafter.
3. The remainder is distributed among the officers and agents discharging at the various posts and stations, and in the field, and is applicable to the payment of debts contracted during the year and remaining unpaid, by which it will undoubtedly be absorbed; it is . . . 5,245,503.11

Total balance, as above . . . 20,090,018.70

The amounts paid during the year (including those for purchases made and services rendered in the preceding year, and not included in the last annual report), so far as the accounts have been received, examined, and analyzed, were—

1. For regular supplies, viz:

Fuel . . . \$507,027.79
 Forage . . . 3,130,353.73

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| 1. For regular supplies, viz: | | |
| Stove | | |
| Stationery | | |
| 2. For incidental expenses, viz: | | |
| Postage | | |
| Expenses of visits and travels | | |
| Express and freights | | |
| Funeral expenses | | |
| Books, interpreters, and agents | | |
| Clerks and agents | | |
| Pay of wagon and forage teams | | |
| Laborers | | |
| Subsistence constant labor | | |
| Hire of veterinary surgeons | | |
| Office furniture | | |
| Medical for horses and mules | | |
| Farmer, the committee, and other | | |
| Horn and milk shorn and made, for sale | | |
| for shooting | | |
| Recovering tax horses | | |
| Plant report | | |
| Apprehension of deer | | |
| Telegraph contingencies | | |
| 3. Cavalry and artillery horses | | |
| 4. Transportation and supply of provisions | | |
| 5. Barracks and quarters | | |
| For rent | | |
| For construction and repairs | | |
| 6. Milage, or transportation and | | |
| 7. Transportation | | |
| Of clothing | | |
| Of furniture | | |
| Of subsistence | | |
| Of troops and supplies | | |
| 8. Purchase of stores | | |
| 9. For materials for, and | | |
| purchase of clothing, and | | |
| 10. Collecting, drilling, and | | |
| 11. Gunboats on the Western | | |
| 12. Special expenditures for other | | |
| appropriations, viz: | | |
| For Medical Department | | |
| For Army contingencies | | |
| For Ordnance Department | | |
| For Pay Department | | |
| For Signal Corps Department | | |
| For Engineer Department | | |
| For Topographical Engineer | | |
| For Treasury Department | | |
| For State Department | | |
| For recruiting service | | |
| For building hospital | | |
| West | | |
| For Indian Bureau | | |
| For constructing stables at | | |
| For signal service | | |
| For revenue service | | |
| For building and repairing | | |

ount of errors, &c., ascertained in

Total expenditure of which the

and analyzed

From the above statement it will be seen that the accounts for only about one-fourth of the expenditures by the officers of this department, during the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1862, have at this date passed the administrative examination and analyzation which the law requires them to receive in this office before being reported to the Treasury for final examination and settlement.

The clerical force of this office, though a number of temporary clerks have been employed in addition to the regular and authorized force, is insufficient to examine the accounts with promptness.

The number of officers making reports and returns is very large. There are not less than 1,000 regiments or parts of regiments in the service. Each of these regiments has a regimental quartermaster, who is in charge of valuable property, of which he is required by the regulations to make monthly and quarterly returns. Under the law of last year he is required also, if he receives or expends any public money, to send in monthly accounts.

From the inexperience of many of these officers they fail to render their accounts and make their returns punctually, and those received require correction.

From the regimental quartermasters alone thus over 12,000 accounts and sets of returns are to be expected annually.

The brigade quartermasters and the quartermasters of the Regular Army, who act as chiefs to army corps or armies in the field, or who are in charge of the important depots for the purchase and manufacture of supplies, are charged with the expenditure of large sums of money, and their accounts are very voluminous. There are now nearly 300 of these officers, whose accounts will number in a year 3,000.

Every officer commanding a company in either the Regular or Volunteer Army is responsible for the clothing received by him for issue to the men of his command, and is required to make quarterly returns thereof. As, in an army of 1,000,000 men, there will be not less than 10,000 company commanders, there should be 40,000 clothing returns received and examined in this office.

The correspondence with officers who fail to make their returns within the time required by the regulations, and with those whose returns are imperfect or incorrect, involves much labor.

After consultation with the experienced officers and clerks who have heretofore performed this duty, I consider that it will require an addition to the force of this office of 120 clerks to examine in a reasonable time the mass of accounts and returns which have accumulated during the past year, and to keep up the correspondence necessary to settle the accounts promptly hereafter, and to compel officers to make their returns regularly and correctly.

The labor now imposed upon certain officers of this department is too great. It is physically impossible to examine properly all the papers which must be submitted to the heads of certain branches of the office. The consequence is delay in the transaction of public business. The subjects of the most pressing importance are attended to, while others are laid aside and sometimes overlooked. The great duty of this department is to provide for and supply the wants of the Army. This has been accomplished. Its second duty, of no less importance, is, by proper examination of the reports, returns, and accounts of its officers, to enforce a strict economy in the disbursements of public money and a strict accountability for the public property in charge of its officers.

When the account was suspended or disallowed in the proper office of the Treasury Department, or explanation or evidence required from the officer, the regulations direct the officer to be notified thereof by the Quartermaster-General, and all vouchers, evidence, or explanation were required to be returned to the Treasury Department through the Quartermaster-General's Office. This examination was intended to enable the Secretary of War, through the head of the Quartermaster-General's Department and of the other military bureaus, to control the officers of the War Department in the expenditure of the appropriations for the Army.

If the accounts are sent direct from the disbursing officers to the Treasury, they may be settled there without any knowledge on the part of the Secretary of War, or of the heads of the bureaus, of the manner in which the disbursements have been conducted. The Quartermaster-General would have no control over, no knowledge of the prices paid for, the various supplies which it is his duty to procure for the Army; no knowledge of the cost of transportation of troops, of the prices at which vessels are chartered, and, in fact, no control over the expenditure and application of the public money within the department. The officers of the Treasury are not supposed to be skilled in the technical knowledge of all the various departments, and their examination of accounts has heretofore, except as to correctness of forms, figures, and receipts and proofs, been guided by the administrative examination of the several bureaus.

This administrative examination appears to be, by the new law, dispensed with; at least, the law provides no means to enable the Quartermaster-General to accomplish it, and permits the Auditor, who is to receive the accounts directly from the officer, to settle them without any reference to the War Department or the Quartermaster-General. Some accounts transmitted direct to the Auditor have been by him referred to the Quartermaster-General, with a request that they may be submitted to such examination.

Believing that some supplemental law would be necessary to carry out the intention of Congress and to secure a proper control over the expenditures of this department by its head, its officers have, with your approbation, been required, while transmitting their accounts, in compliance with the new law, direct to the Auditor, to send triplicate copies to this office for examination. This increases the labor of keeping accounts, already onerous; but the law permits it to be required, and there seems to be no other way by which the department can have knowledge of or control over the expenditures for which it is accountable. The administrative examination being preliminary, and the Treasury examination and settlement final, time is lost by sending the accounts first to the Treasury.

The plan of requiring all disbursing officers to transmit by every mail direct to the head of the department in which they serve, duplicates of all paid and certified vouchers in their hands, has been suggested, and it is respectfully recommended to your consideration. It is believed to possess many advantages, both to the Government and to the disbursing officer, over both the present methods, which requires them to be transmitted monthly, and the quarterly transmission heretofore required.

In so large a business as is now transacted by the Quartermaster's Department many advantages will be realized from the settlement of which some officer of legal standing should be provided. Claims for damages by

failure of contractors, many of whom are not bonded, and their bondsmen, inasmuch as the Government is not bonded. In view of the character of the work, it is suggested that charter parties, containing the usual clauses, be used for this purpose there be any objection thereto by the War Department.

[illegible][illegible]

I recommend that Congress take action to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to require that the construction of any new or expanded municipal sewage treatment plant be required to include the construction of a separate stormwater management system. This will ensure that the construction of new or expanded municipal sewage treatment plants will not result in increased stormwater runoff, which is a major source of nonpoint source pollution. This will also ensure that the construction of new or expanded municipal sewage treatment plants will not result in increased stormwater runoff, which is a major source of nonpoint source pollution.

實自夏'昨, 身到山馬路 擊日 謝'四'信

Shortly after the outbreak of the war, Lieutenant-General this department commands units for service on the by construction, purchase of an aggregate number of mortar boats, or rafts, the main wharf-boat of

The fleet contained 7 iron-hulled steam gun steam-raus, besides to the fleet.

The mortar boats, of which there are 10, will be used to fire upon the enemy's positions from the river. The direction of General Fremon's attack will be from the north, and the boats will be used to support his advance. It is sufficient burden to carry all the powder and other supplies needed for the operation. Each boat can carry one 12-inch mortar, and the boats will be used to transport the mortars and their crews to the front.

The other vowels of the alphabet are pronounced as follows:

| | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| a | ah | e | ay | i | ee |
| o | oh | u | oo | y | ye |
| au | ow | oi | oy | ou | oo |
| eu | ew | iu | ew | ui | ew |

The above pronunciation is given for reference only. The actual pronunciation may vary slightly from one dialect to another.

The fleet was commanded by the first of the new class (now Captain) John H. G. ...

The command was afterward transferred to Captain (now Admiral) Foote, of the Navy, whose energy, gallantry, and skill have been conspicuous in the organization, construction, and command of the fleet. At Forts Henry and Donelson, at Island No. 10, at Memphis, and at Vicksburg, this fleet, under his command and that of his successor, Commander (now Acting Rear-Admiral) C. H. Davis, has rendered valuable service.

The organization was mixed. The commanding officers of the gun-boats and portions of the crews were furnished by the Navy; other portions of the crews were detailed from the volunteer army; and lieutenants and officers of the transports and of some other vessels were employed by the Quartermaster's Department. The organization worked harmoniously and effectively, however, and the services of the fleet are recognized and acknowledged by the Government and by the country.

The greater part of the vessels were built and paid for by the Quartermaster's Department; part of the armament and ordnance were furnished by the Ordnance Department of the Army; but a large portion of the guns and ammunition were supplied by the Navy Department. Some of the vessels were captured by the fleet, and, being fitted out by the Quartermaster's Department, were added to its strength.

The appropriations for the gun-boat fleet during the fiscal year ending the 30th June were \$2,100,000.

STEAM-RAM.

As an aid to the gun-boat fleet, at a time when it was ascertained that the fleet of armored gun-boats in possession of the rebels below Island No. 10 was formidable, you directed the purchase of a number of steamers to be converted into steam-rams. Five stern-wheel and four side-wheel steamers were selected by Colonel Charles Elliot, the able distinguished civil engineer, appointed a colonel of volunteers, and with the aid of committees of the boards of trade of the Western States, and under the superintendence of Colonel Elliot and of officers appointed for the purpose, they were fitted for service with great dispatch.

Colonel Elliot, who had thought and published much upon the use of the momentum of powerful steamers, properly fitted, as a means of destruction, was by you assigned to the command of this fleet, and, in conjunction with the fleet of gun-boats, he did most gallant and effective service in the defeat and destruction of almost the entire rebel fleet off Memphis. He received a wound in this action from the effects of which he never recovered; and, being attacked by disease while still weakened by his wound, he sealed his devotion to his country with his life.

The principal navigable rivers of the Western States above Vicksburg have been rescued from the control of the rebels, and the greater part of the hostile fleet has been destroyed or captured. It is understood, however, that in the rivers of Mississippi and Arkansas there still remain, protected by low water, a number of steamers, some of which have been fitted for offense, and which will require the attention of the gun-boat fleet when the waters rise.

Congress by the law of July 16, 1862, chapter cxxxv, directed the gun-boat fleet to be transferred to the Navy Department, which transfer has been made.

patience the delays and vexations attending the settlement of their accounts, though it has not always been possible to make them acquainted with the reasons compelling the delay.

Costly as has been this service, no other mode of transportation could have collected and moved our forces in the same time, or at so little expense. Taking into consideration the cost of pay and provisions for troops so highly paid and fed as ours, the cost of marching a thousand men 100 miles will far exceed the \$2,000 which is paid for their transportation by railroad, the movement by rail being made in a single day, while the march would occupy many.

MILITARY RAILWAYS.

As the armies have advanced into the insurgent States it has become necessary to take possession of and repair the railways abandoned by their owners and managers, and stripped of their equipments and partially destroyed by the rebels. Among the roads thus occupied in the East are parts of the Orange and Alexandria, of the Potomac and Aquia Creek, the Richmond and York River, the Norfolk and Petersburg, Seaboard and Roanoke, Harper's Ferry and Winchester, the railroad from Beaufort to New Berne, and for a short time the Annapolis Branch Railroad, and a portion of the Washington and Baltimore Railroad.

In the West, parts of the Tennessee and Ohio, Memphis and Ohio, Memphis and Charleston, Central Alabama, Nashville and Chattanooga, Mississippi Central, and some others have been to a greater or less extent stocked, equipped, repaired, and run by the officers of the Quartermaster's Department.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the Missouri railroads, and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad have to a great extent made their own repairs, and have been paid for their services to the Government. The roads have been guarded as far as possible during their repair and use by the troops of the United States.

The losses incident to the reverses which have in some cases attended our operations have been great. The department has lost about 400 cars and 11 engines, destroyed, captured, or shipwrecked east of the Blue Ridge. A number of engines and cars have been captured from the rebels, but probably not so many as have been lost and destroyed.

The cost of these railroad repairs has been very great, but the cost of providing and maintaining wagon trains to enable the Army to dispense with them would have been much greater.

The work has been done generally under the direction of officers of the Quartermaster's Department, or with its funds by officers specially assigned to this service. Col. D. C. McCallum, aide-de-camp, and Brig. Gen. H. Haupt, U. S. Volunteers, superintendents of military railroads in the East; Capt. James B. McPherson, U. S. Engineers, now Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson, U. S. Volunteers, in Western Tennessee, and Mr. J. B. Anderson, in Middle Tennessee and Kentucky, under the direction of Col. Thomas Swords, assistant-quartermaster-general, have been specially engaged in this work, which has required great ability and energy to meet the urgent demands attending the movements of troops and their supplies.

Under the law of January 31, 1862, chapter xv, authorizing the President to take military possession of all the railroads, a general order was issued which technically assumed this military possession and rendered the railroads subject to direct military authority.

The services rendered by the army in the present emergency have been fully recognized by the Government, and the necessary financial aid has been granted by the authority of the War Department in the most prompt and efficient manner.

The numerous small expeditions which have been sent out by the Government to meet the demands upon the frontier and elsewhere, have been conducted with the utmost efficiency.

The expedition which was sent to the South Carolina, in 1861, to the aid of Fort Mifflin and of the expedition of General Butler, was perhaps the most important of the kind. It was composed of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 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The army on the frontier has been kept in a state of readiness, and has been able to meet any emergency which may arise. The army has been able to maintain its position, and has been able to meet any emergency which may arise.

The success of the military operations has been due to the skill and courage of the soldiers, and to the efficient organization of the army. The army has been able to maintain its position, and has been able to meet any emergency which may arise.

The transportation and communication of the army has been efficient, and has been able to meet any emergency which may arise. The army has been able to maintain its position, and has been able to meet any emergency which may arise.

The powerful armaments of the army have been able to meet any emergency which may arise. The army has been able to maintain its position, and has been able to meet any emergency which may arise.

The troops have been able to meet any emergency which may arise. The army has been able to maintain its position, and has been able to meet any emergency which may arise.

The requisition of the army has been able to meet any emergency which may arise. The army has been able to maintain its position, and has been able to meet any emergency which may arise.

have been allowed for the outfit of expeditions which other nations would spend months in preparing. Time has not been allowed for public competition, and indeed the Government has employed nearly all the available vessels, so that, taking all, there could be no competition.

Under these circumstances, and with officers, however honest, with but little experience in business of such magnitude, it is not surprising that the Government has been compelled to pay largely. These steamers have in some cases been taken from profitable lines almost by military compulsion. The demands of the Government have in some cases absorbed nearly all the ocean steamers of the country, and have seriously encroached upon its eastern river commerce and upon the ferries of our great cities.

In the West the closing of the Mississippi threw a large fleet of steamers out of employment, and, under the excellent system pursued by the officers of the department at Saint Louis, the transportation of troops in the movements upon the Tennessee and Cumberland, resulting in the opening of these rivers and in the dispersion of the rebel force at Corinth, and in the movements down the Mississippi to Memphis and Helena, and upon the Missouri River, has been obtained at rates probably below those of any similar movement ever made.

The abundance of steam boats upon the Western waters and their peculiar construction afford great facilities for the movement of troops. The boats approach the beach and land the troops, horses, artillery, wagons, and stores at almost any desired point without difficulty, while on the Eastern waters the vessels are generally of such draft as compels them to make use of wharves or to remain at a distance from the beach and land by means of lighters and boats.

LAND TRANSPORT.

The land transport in the extensive marches of the Army has also been a source of vast expenditure, but the supplies have been abundant. In the earlier marches the size of the trains was beyond all precedent. Regiments marched with complete equipments of heavy winter tents; officers indulged in a luxury of baggage, and camp followers encumbered the trains with their useless luggage. General Orders, No. 160, issued by the General in Chief, enforces a salutary reform.* It reduces the allowances of wagons to a regimental train within reasonable limits; prescribes the allowance of tents and of baggage to officers and men, and assigns to certain portions of the train the duty of transporting the hospital stores, forage for the animals, and other absolute necessities of troops in the field.

The introduction of the shelter tent for all troops in campaign, the disuse of the Sibley tent and the wedge tent, and the reduction of the allowance of tents to headquarters and for officers will greatly reduce the expense and increase the efficiency and mobility of our armies.

Napoleon asserts, and there is no higher authority, that an army of 10,000 men with a train of 480 wagons can carry with it a month's provisions. He considers that the men and the extra or led horses can carry ten days', and the 480 wagons twenty days', rations. This is at the rate of twelve wagons to 1,000 men.

This applies only to an army in motion. When the army remains in one place for a length of time it consumes the forage of the vicinity,

*See October 14, p. 621.

While the march of our armies has generally been retarded by the immense trains which have accompanied them, there have been some remarkable marches, which show what it is possible for troops to do under the spur of necessity or when animated by hope of victory. The march from Saint Louis to Southwestern Missouri, and through Arkansas to Helena, on the Mississippi; that from near Chattanooga to Nashville, and thence to Louisville and back to Nashville; the march from Cumberland Gap to Greensburg, on the Ohio River; the rebel march from Richmond to Frederick and back to Gordonsville; the rapid march of the rebel cavalry in their raid into Maryland; that of General Pleasanton in pursuit, when he is said to have marched seventy-eight miles in twenty-four hours, with cavalry and a battery of horse artillery; the movements of the rebel army from Chattanooga to Louisville and back to Knoxville—all show that large armies can be moved in this country without railroad or river transportation to assist them, provided they are willing to bear the privations necessary to insure success.

HORSES AND MULES.

The reports and returns received from the new and inexperienced officers, who from necessity have been employed in this department, are too irregular and imperfect to give at this time a perfectly accurate statement of the number of horses and mules purchased and issued to the Army during the fiscal year.

From the statements of thirty of the principal officers, however, those who have purchased the greater part of these animals, it appears that they purchased during the year ending June 30, 1862, for the trains and for the cavalry and artillery service, 100,780 horses and 83,620 mules. Between the 30th June and the 30th September, 1862, these same officers purchased 36,754 horses and 17,515 mules. The number thus reported during the last fiscal year and the first quarter of the new fiscal year is, then, of horses, 146,534; of mules, 101,135. Total, 247,678.

The number procured through other agents, or by officers in the field purchasing or seizing animals to supply the losses in campaign, with those captured from the rebels, will swell the total to over a quarter of a million of horses and mules.

The consumption of horses has been very great. Mules bear the exposure and hardships of the campaign much better than horses, and they are used to a great extent in the trains. For cavalry and artillery, however, horses are indispensable.

The census returns of 1860 show a total of 4,688,678 horses and 454,081 mules in the loyal States.

The price of horses and mules, as determined by proposals received on public advertisement, has not generally advanced since the commencement of the war. The withdrawal of labor from agricultural employment, the disturbances in Kentucky and Missouri, which have diminished the security and increased the cost of supporting this species of property, have had a great effect in keeping down the price.

Ignorance and carelessness of raw soldiers waste our horses; but it is believed that the quality of the animals supplied is quite as good as in any other army.

A copy of the printed specifications now used accompanies this report. The horses are bought upon contract after due public notice, whenever the demand for instant supply is not so urgent as to make purchase in open market imperative.

The hospital tents provided during the year would cover, at six to a tent, as many as in practice are put into them—33,108 men.

The French soldier uses only the shelter tent. Whenever encamped for any length of time he is required to construct huts of small stakes wattled with brush or straw and thatched. The walls for winter use are plastered with clay mortar.

Such an encampment can be constructed by the troops in eight days and will last, with occasional repairs, for eight years. The attempt is being made to introduce this practice among our soldiers, who from their skill in the use of the ax and the abundance of suitable timber, can construct huts with great facility.

Such camps are drier, better ventilated, and more healthy than tent during inclement weather.

The tent is so quickly cooled, if opened at all, that it is kept close and ill ventilated; and the troops in tents during last winter suffered severely from typhoid and similar fevers, which would have been much less prevalent had they been huted.

Temporary barracks and stables have been constructed of lumber in almost all the loyal States for the assembling and organizing of the volunteers and militia. No permanent barracks have been built during the year.

PORTABLE MILLS.

When General Lane projected an expedition through the country west of the Missouri State line he called for a supply of portable mill for grinding corn. Two hundred were provided and sent to Fort Leavenworth. The expedition was abandoned and fifty of these mills have been sent to the Army of the Frontier in Southwestern Missouri. The remaining 150 are on their way to General Rosecrans' army in Tennessee.

It is very desirable to introduce into the army a portable mill capable of grinding wheat into good flour. With these in a large part of our country the troops, finding supplies of wheat in the stack or in the granaries, could prepare their own flour, and thus the great difficulty of providing bread would be overcome. The transportation of hard bread requires a large train, whose animals consume the forage which could otherwise be used by the artillery and cavalry horses; and thus movements are impeded and operations retarded or prevented altogether.

No portable mills have been made in this country suitable for grinding wheat flour; but it is stated by French authorities that such mills, weighing not over twenty-five pounds, producing, by the labor of a single man, twenty or thirty pounds of good wheat flour per hour, were in use among the peasantry of France in 1812 and 1813. In the "Bulletin de la Société d'Encouragement" of Paris for 1811 and 1813 are drawings of these mills, of which Napoleon caused 500 to be constructed in 1812 for the Russian campaign, and with which, under Marshal Marmont, the army in Portugal supplied itself with flour and bread for six months during the campaign of 1812.

Four hours suffice a French soldier to construct an oven by excavation in the earth or with the materials from a cottage wall, in which bread is baked in two hours after its completion. Thus at every bivouac flour is prepared and bread baked.

Beef cattle, driven with the army, would supply the only other essential part of the ration, and for a campaign of a few weeks little else would be needed.

weather approached the troops in some cases for a time suffered for want of overcoats and blankets. Under these circumstances, and to supply the immediate and absolute necessities of the suffering troops, large quantities of such materials as could be found in the market in the hands of dealers and manufacturers—materials manufactured for the ordinary clothing of the people—were purchased and made up. In some cases these articles were dyed, of the uniform colors, light and dark indigo blue, but the greater part of the gray, brown, and black cloths purchased were made up in those colors. For a time they were gladly received, and they prevented much suffering, but these materials were inferior to the army standard goods. When the troops came in contact with the enemy on thickly wooded fields mistakes occurred. The rebel forces were generally clothed in gray, and our own troops in some cases fired into each other. This caused orders to be issued, both by the Eastern and Western commanders, prohibiting the issue or use of clothing of any but the established uniform colors, light and dark blues.

As fast as uniform clothing could be obtained the irregular clothing was withdrawn from service. A great prejudice now exists against it, and the department has been the subject of unjust criticism for its action in the matter. The material was undoubtedly inferior to the excellent army cloths, and in making the immense purchases required the officers of the department were in some cases imposed upon by unscrupulous dealers and unfaithful inspectors. But the troops were clothed and rescued from severe suffering, and those who saw sentinels walking post about the capital of the United States in freezing weather in their drawers, without trousers or overcoats, will not blame the department for its efforts to clothe them, even in materials not quite so durable as army blue kersey.

There is still on hand a considerable stock of this clothing, which it has been thought better to keep in store than to sacrifice at auction. It is used for gratuitous issue to soldiers in hospital, who have lost their clothing in consequence of wounds or disease. Some of it has been issued to prisoners of war in distress, both rebel prisoners and our own men released on parole, and some of it to negroes employed in the army. In time it can all be disposed of in these modes, and in the chances of war it is not impossible that this reserve of irregular clothing may yet prove of value to some portion of the armies in the field.

The principal depots for the purchase and manufacture of clothing have been at Philadelphia, under charge of Col. G. H. Crossman, assistant quartermaster-general; at New York, under charge of Lieut. Col. D. H. Vinton, deputy quartermaster-general; with a branch at Boston, under Capt. W. W. McKim, assistant quartermaster of volunteers; at Cincinnati, under Capt. J. H. Dickerson, assistant quartermaster; at Louisville, under Col. Thomas Swords, assistant quartermaster-general; at Indianapolis, under Capt. J. A. Ekin, assistant quartermaster of volunteers; at Saint Louis, under Col. Robert Allen, quartermaster; at Detroit, under Capt. G. W. Lee, assistant quartermaster of volunteers; at Springfield, Illinois, under Capt. W. H. Ballhache, assistant quartermaster of volunteers.

The quantities of clothing and materials and of camp and garrison equipage on hand on the 30th of June in the principal depots are given in a tabular statement in the report.

About 620,000 articles of clothing and materials were at that time on hand, with some 3,000,000 yards of American cloth. The stock of

In battle the losses of our equipment have been very large. Knapsacks are piled, blankets, overcoats, and other clothing thrown off, and, whether victorious or defeated, the regiments seem seldom to recover the property thus laid aside.

The appropriations made upon estimates of the regulation allowance for regular soldiers have proved insufficient for the clothing and equipment of the Volunteer Army, and large estimates of deficiencies have therefore become necessary. The total appropriation for clothing and camp and garrison equipage for the fiscal year was \$51,580,081.70.

MILITARY BRIDGES.

When a portion of the Army was operating in the mountain region of Virginia calls were made upon this department for equipage of bridges suited to mountain streams.

With a view to providing a very light and portable bridge equipage for transportation over mountain roads, I caused to be prepared three complete sets of equipment for the construction of suspension bridges of wire rope.

This equipage is suitable for bridging streams with steep and high banks. The cables can also be used with advantage, in place of trestlework, to support scaffolding in the repair of railroad bridges with high piers of masonry, when, as is usually the case, the piers have not been destroyed with the bridge.

Upon the Shenandoah and the Rappahannock these bridges have been used during the present campaign.

OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

To the officers of this department are committed most important duties, the proper discharge of which requires zeal, integrity, industry, and intelligence of a high order, and which involve heavy pecuniary responsibility.

More than one captain in the Quartermaster's Department disburses millions annually, and has on his rolls the names of thousands of persons.

The purchase of forage, horses, and other supplies for the Army involves vast expenditure, in which, with the greatest attention and industry, there is a liability to error and pecuniary loss.

Some of those officers who have had the most responsible stations and the most laborious duties are still in the rank of captains, while their companions, who have served no longer and not more faithfully or more usefully in the war, have received promotion. I called attention in the last annual report of this department to the subject, and I again remind you of the claims of these deserving public servants.

House bill No. 523, which passed the House of Representatives on the 20th of July last, and which is among the unfinished business of the Senate, provided for a much-needed increase in the Quartermaster's Department, which would at the same time give the reward of promotion to several of its experienced and faithful officers. It is very desirable that this bill should become a law. Such services as have been rendered by the officers of this department deserve recognition and acknowledgment.

Upon the faithful and able performance of the duties of the quartermaster an army depends for its ability to move. The least neglect or want of capacity on his part may foil the best concerted measures and make the best planned campaign impracticable. The services of

After the commencement of hostilities the rush to arms was such that the manufacturers of the country, not having yet turned their machinery upon army goods, were unable to supply clothing fast enough. There was some suffering for want of overcoats and warm blankets at the opening of the last winter, and some troops occupying positions in the center of the Alleghanies, when cold and rains made the roads impracticable, where no forage was to be found for horses or mules, suffered for a time from want of necessary clothing. Great exertions, in which the department received valuable aid from the Governors of some of the States, overcame this difficulty after a time, and since then there has been no call which has not been promptly met.

Much difficulty has been feared in dealing with the colored population in the Southern States. Thus far this department has not been oppressed with them. In the field operations in Virginia the supply of able-bodied negro labor has not exceeded the demand. It has rather been difficult to fill the requisitions for such labor.

Upon fortifications, as drivers of teams and ambulances, as hostlers, as laborers in the Quartermaster's Department, repairing railroads and military roads, all who have offered have found ready employment.

The labor of able-bodied men, with that of women able to wash for the hospitals, has supported all who have come directly under charge of this department upon the Potomac.

At Harrison's Landing a body of 1,000 negroes, organized by Colonel Ingalls into gangs, were most effective in landing stores from the transports, bearing fatigue and exposure in that unhealthy climate much longer than the white soldiers and laborers, who soon broke down alongside of them. Their assistance was there of the greatest value to the army.

On the southeastern coast large numbers of them were employed by the Quartermaster's Department in the necessary labor of the posts. This left the more costly soldier to his purely military duties, and enabled him to preserve his health and acquire that proficiency in drill and the use of arms which has made the troops of the Department of the South so efficient on every field.

Much of the crop of cotton standing in the fields of these islands, captured by the expedition under General Sherman and Admiral Du Pont, was saved by the labor of negroes, to whom a small compensation was given; and during the past season those not employed directly by the department have cultivated, under the direction of agents of the Treasury, and lately of the Quartermaster's Department, several thousands of acres in cotton, corn, and vegetables.

The cotton first saved was sent to New York and sold by the Quartermaster's Department. The Treasury Department at a subsequent period taking charge of this business, the proceeds of the sale were transferred to that Department, under whose direction the later sales were made.

The Quartermaster's Department has filled some requisitions for clothing and supplies for these people, but the demands upon its stores have not been large.

At Key West the negro laborers have been of great value in the work of the department, and indeed at all points of the coast they have been a much needed aid to its operations.

From New Orleans the chief quartermaster of the Department of the Gulf reported that negroes were flocking into the lines in such numbers as to threaten serious embarrassment. He estimated that by Christmas there would be nearly, if not quite, 50,000 refugees within

the times. As the rebellion broke out, the Government had a strict blockade of the coast, and the people were in a state of distress. The Government had to pay the expenses of the blockade, and the people were not permitted to trade with the outside world.

He was advised that the Government had a plan to send a greater force to the coast, and that the people were not permitted to trade with the outside world.

There was at that time a great deal of distress in the country. General Butler had been in the country for some time, and he had been successful in recovering some of the property that had been lost. However, the people were still in a state of distress, and they were not permitted to trade with the outside world.

A rich crop of cotton was raised in the country, which the refugees were allowed to take to the coast to sell for supply, and thus to obtain some of the means of their subsistence.

I am informed by a reliable source that the Government has now begun to allow the people to trade with the outside world. This has resulted in a great deal of distress in the country, and the people are now in a state of distress.

In Southwestern Louisiana, the people are in a state of distress. The army has been in the country for some time, and they have been successful in recovering some of the property that had been lost. However, the people are still in a state of distress, and they are not permitted to trade with the outside world.

At 60 cents per pound, the Government has been successful in recovering some of the property that had been lost. The Government has been successful in recovering some of the property that had been lost, and the people are now in a state of distress.

An expedition was sent to the coast, and the people were in a state of distress. The expedition was successful in recovering some of the property that had been lost, and the people are now in a state of distress. The expedition was successful in recovering some of the property that had been lost, and the people are now in a state of distress.

With all the people of the country, the Government has been successful in recovering some of the property that had been lost. The Government has been successful in recovering some of the property that had been lost, and the people are now in a state of distress. The Government has been successful in recovering some of the property that had been lost, and the people are now in a state of distress.

The rebellion does not seem to be over yet. The Government has been successful in recovering some of the property that had been lost, and the people are now in a state of distress. The Government has been successful in recovering some of the property that had been lost, and the people are now in a state of distress.

not better supplied with arms or fortified by climate, and had not at its commencement a larger body of trained soldiers than that which only a few years since our cousins of Great Britain put down, though separated from their chief seat of power by two continents and half the ocean. This lies at our door, assailable along a frontier by sea and land of 3,000 miles, everywhere under our control.

Great Britain looked not at the color of the recruit; she accepted the aid of every offered arm and was successful. Courage, resolution, and wisdom will accomplish in the West what they did in the East.

Our people are being slowly schooled to arms, and the war, thus far singularly free from the outrage which in other countries has attended civil commotions, begins at length, by its inevitable destruction of property and life, to bear upon the territory we occupy with a portion of the fearful weight necessary to crush rebellion.

The labor of the colored man supports the rebel soldier, enables him to leave his plantation to meet our armies, builds his fortifications, cooks his food, and sometimes aids him on picket by rare skill with the rifle.

In all these modes it is available to assist our Army, and it is probable that there will be less outrage, less loss of life, by freeing these people, if put under strict military control, than if left to learn slowly that war has removed the white men who have heretofore held them in check, and to yield at last to the temptation to insurrection and murders.

Had the Government been prepared to meet promptly with the overwhelming force which the loyal States could have supplied, the first rebel armies, the rebellion might have been crushed without a long and desolating war, and without disturbance of the relations between the two races in the South.

That time is past. The destruction of the rebel armies and the gradual occupation of the country by fortifying and garrisoning its chief strategic and commercial points are the only conclusion to the war.

In this work the loyal inhabitants of the country, white or black, must be compelled to assist, and it is impossible to cast aside the millions of recruits who will offer themselves for the work, accustomed to the climate, inured to labor, acquainted with the country, and animated by the strong desire not merely for political but for personal liberty.

Respectfully submitted,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General.

List of papers accompanying the report of the Quartermaster-General.

No. 1. --Statement of horses, mules, wagons, ambulances, &c., purchased during the fiscal year 1862 and to September 30, 1862.

No. 2. -- Issues from the manufacturing and purchasing depots, and by States during the fiscal year 1861-62, and amount on hand June 30, 1862.

No. 3. -- Copy of letter from General Totten to Lieutenant-General Scott on the need of a fleet of gun-boats.

No. 4. -- Copy of contract for gun-boats on the Western rivers.

No. 1.—Statement showing the number of horses, mules, wagons, ambulances, &c.—Continued.

| Places. | Wagons. | | | Ambulances. | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|
| | U. S. Army. | U. S. Navy. | U. S. Marine Corps. | U. S. Army. | U. S. Navy. | U. S. Marine Corps. |
| Boston, Mass. | 3 | | 2 | | | |
| Wheeling, Va. | 1,002 | | 1,002 | 104 | | 104 |
| New York | | | | | | |
| Harrisburg, Pa. | | | | | | |
| Army of the Potomac | | | | | | |
| Baltimore, Md. | 4 | 7 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Pittsburg, Pa. | 871 | | 871 | 35 | | 35 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | | | | | | |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | | | | 21 | | 21 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 210 | | 210 | | | |
| Fort Leavenworth, Kans. | 271 | 0 | 271 | | | |
| Detroit, Mich. | 16 | | 16 | | | |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 6,324 | 1,051 | 8,254 | 911 | 311 | 1,151 |
| In Pennsylvania | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| In Virginia | | | | | | |
| Saint Louis, Mo. | 4,701 | 971 | 5,347 | 405 | 107 | 604 |
| Washington, D. C. | 3,510 | 13 | 3,523 | 504 | | 504 |
| Orlando, Va. | | | | | | |
| Philadelphia | 3,200 | 1,001 | 4,201 | 101 | 155 | 1,147 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 13 | | 13 | 100 | | 100 |
| Saint Paul, Minn. | | | | | | |
| Total | 10,774 | 3,091 | 21,704 | 2,411 | 1,394 | 3,404 |

| Places. | Citrations. | | | Uniforms. | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|
| | U. S. Army. | U. S. Navy. | U. S. Marine Corps. | U. S. Army. | U. S. Navy. | U. S. Marine Corps. |
| Boston, Mass. | 1,016 | | 1,016 | 1,000 | | 1,000 |
| Wheeling, Va. | | | | | | |
| New York | 424,304 | 57,301 | 481,607 | 400,074 | 54,451 | 454,525 |
| Harrisburg, Pa. | | | | | | |
| Army of the Potomac | | | | | | |
| Baltimore, Md. | | | | | | |
| Pittsburg, Pa. | 14,174 | | 14,173 | 1,010 | | 1,010 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | | | | | | |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 20,760 | | 20,760 | 13,411 | | 13,411 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 2,400 | | 2,400 | 4 | | 4 |
| Fort Leavenworth, Kans. | | | | | | |
| Detroit, Mich. | 10,440 | | 10,440 | 0,430 | | 0,430 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 137,304 | 10,100 | 157,852 | 101,210 | 1,071 | 1,071 |
| In Pennsylvania | 0,351 | | 0,351 | 0,100 | | 0,100 |
| In Virginia | | | | | | |
| Saint Louis, Mo. | 110,057 | 0,000 | 110,057 | 12,174 | 2,107 | 14,281 |
| Washington, D. C. | | | | | | |
| Orlando, Va. | | | | | | |
| Philadelphia | 514,018 | 107,000 | 713,018 | 617,007 | 70,000 | 687,007 |
| Louisville, Ky. | | | | | | |
| Saint Paul, Minn. | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,201,523 | 210,370 | 1,527,700 | 1,440,811 | 134,607 | 1,575,418 |

No. 1. -Statement showing the number of horses, mules, wagons, ambulances, &c. -Continued.

| Places. | Wagons. | | | Ambulances. | | |
|-------------------------|---|--|--------|---|--|--------|
| | From
Boston
to
Wheeling,
Va.
1861-
1862 | From
New
York
to
Harrisburg,
Pa.
1861-
1862 | Total. | From
Boston
to
Wheeling,
Va.
1861-
1862 | From
New
York
to
Harrisburg,
Pa.
1861-
1862 | Total. |
| Boston, Mass. | 3 | | 3 | | | |
| Wheeling, Va. | 1,013 | | 1,013 | 100 | | 100 |
| New York | | | | | | |
| Harrisburg, Pa. | | | | | | |
| Army of the Potomac | | | | | | |
| Baltimore, Md. | 1 | 7 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Pittsburg, Pa. | 621 | | 621 | 15 | | 15 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | | | | | | |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | | | | 21 | | 21 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 210 | | 210 | | | |
| Fort Leavenworth, Kans. | 241 | 9 | 250 | | | |
| Detroit, Mich. | 10 | | 10 | | | |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 6,529 | 1,051 | 8,580 | 614 | 211 | 1,151 |
| In Pennsylvania | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| In Virginia | 3 | | 3 | 1 | | 1 |
| Saint Louis, Mo. | 4,201 | 614 | 5,157 | 405 | 197 | 602 |
| Washington, D. C. | 3,510 | 13 | 3,523 | 501 | | 501 |
| Grafton, Va. | | | | | | |
| Philadelphia | 3,290 | 1,014 | 4,304 | 104 | 157 | 1,147 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 12 | | 12 | 100 | | 100 |
| Saint Paul, Minn. | | | | | | |
| Total | 10,774 | 3,091 | 13,865 | 2,170 | 1,064 | 3,234 |

| Places. | Grainstubs. | | | Uniforms. | | |
|-------------------------|---|--|-----------|---|--|-----------|
| | From
Boston
to
Wheeling,
Va.
1861-
1862 | From
New
York
to
Harrisburg,
Pa.
1861-
1862 | Total. | From
Boston
to
Wheeling,
Va.
1861-
1862 | From
New
York
to
Harrisburg,
Pa.
1861-
1862 | Total. |
| Boston, Mass. | 1,010 | | 1,010 | 1,000 | | 1,000 |
| Wheeling, Va. | | | | | | |
| New York | 421,360 | 37,201 | 461,567 | 222,620 | 51,351 | 273,971 |
| Harrisburg, Pa. | | | | | | |
| Army of the Potomac | | | | | | |
| Baltimore, Md. | | | | | | |
| Pittsburg, Pa. | 14,174 | | 14,174 | 1,010 | | 1,010 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | | | | | | |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 20,780 | | 20,780 | 23,413 | | 23,413 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 2,400 | | 2,400 | 8 | 1,357 | 1,365 |
| Fort Leavenworth, Kans. | | | | | | |
| Detroit, Mich. | 10,110 | | 10,110 | 6,330 | | 6,330 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 177,390 | 10,150 | 188,540 | 23,210 | 1,073 | 24,283 |
| In Pennsylvania | 6,251 | | 6,251 | 5,100 | | 5,100 |
| In Virginia | | | | | | |
| Saint Louis, Mo. | 110,857 | 8,209 | 119,066 | 12,174 | 3,107 | 15,281 |
| Washington, D. C. | | | | | | |
| Grafton, Va. | | | | | | |
| Philadelphia | 614,635 | 107,350 | 721,985 | 917,627 | 70,600 | 988,227 |
| Louisville, Ky. | | | | | | |
| Saint Paul, Minn. | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,231,522 | 210,970 | 1,522,492 | 1,414,811 | 131,667 | 1,546,478 |

No. 1. Statement showing the number of horses, mules, wagons, ambulances, &c. Contd.

| Places. | Wall tents. | | | Sibley tents. | | | Hospital tents. | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|--------|--------|---------------|--------|--------|-----------------|--------|-------|
| | No. | Value. | Cost. | No. | Value. | Cost. | No. | Value. | Cost. |
| Boston, Mass. | | | | 81 | | 81 | 3 | | 3 |
| Wilmington, Va. | | | | | | | | | |
| New York | 5,000 | 3,815 | 8,854 | 11,500 | | 11,500 | 1,311 | 682 | 1,804 |
| Harrisburg, Pa. | | | | | | | | | |
| Army of the Potomac | | | | | | | | | |
| Baltimore, Md. | 94 | | 94 | | | | 61 | | 61 |
| Pittsburg, Pa. | 95 | | 95 | 75 | | 75 | 1 | | 1 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | | | | | | | | | |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 304 | | 304 | 71 | | 71 | | | |
| Chicago, Ill. | 24 | 265 | 260 | 1 | | 1 | 5 | 65 | 40 |
| Fort Leavenworth, Kans. | | 75 | 75 | | | | | 6 | 6 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 100 | | 100 | 2 | | 2 | 6 | | 6 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 3,890 | 440 | 4,330 | 4,504 | 65 | 4,569 | 350 | 55 | 411 |
| Pa. Pennsylvania | | | | | | | | | |
| In Virginia | | | | | | | | | |
| Stark Louis, Mo. | 577 | 65 | 630 | 1,310 | | 1,310 | 16 | 17 | 204 |
| Washington, D. C. | | | | | | | | | |
| Uranon, Va. | | | | | | | | | |
| Philadelphia | 11,102 | 15,110 | 30,212 | 21,554 | 11 | 1,600 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 0,000 |
| Louisville, Ky. | | | | 110 | | 110 | | | |
| St. Paul, Minn. | 4 | | 4 | | | | | | |
| Total | 21,500 | 19,750 | 41,250 | 42,002 | 67 | 4,569 | 5,510 | 1,000 | 0,000 |

No. 2.

Statement of issues from the manufacturing and purchasing depots, and by the States of Pennsylvania, New York, Iowa, and Wisconsin, (a) during the year 1861-2, and the amount remaining on hand at the principal depots June 30, 1862.

| Articles of equipment. | Issues. | | | | | On hand June 30, 1862. | |
|------------------------|---------|--------|-------|-----|--------|------------------------|--------|
| | No. | Value. | Cost. | No. | Value. | | |
| Hospital tents | 5,004 | | 504 | | | 5,004 | 1,051 |
| Wall tents | 25,091 | | 2,091 | | | 25,091 | 2,091 |
| Sibley tents | 41,000 | | 4,100 | | | 41,000 | 7,010 |
| Casement tents | 58,754 | 4,450 | 5,014 | | | 58,754 | 17,105 |
| Frabel tents | 82,505 | | | | | 82,505 | 2,043 |
| Marquee tents | | | | | | | 77 |
| Hell tents | 4,100 | | | | | 4,100 | 751 |
| Beaton tents | 1,000 | | | | | 1,000 | |
| Pentagon tents | 164 | | | | | 164 | |
| Foot covers | 22,004 | | 2,204 | | | 22,004 | 16,071 |
| Blankets, single | 78,218 | | 4,401 | | | 78,218 | 18,542 |
| Blankets, double | 45,579 | | | | | 45,579 | 10,004 |
| Blankets, bare | 32,100 | | | | | 32,100 | 48,000 |
| Regimental colors | 103 | | | | | 103 | 100 |
| Company colors | 2,000 | | | | | 2,000 | 2,204 |
| National colors | 105 | | | | | 105 | 200 |
| Standards | 105 | | | | | 105 | 61 |
| Signal flags | 403 | | | | | 403 | 510 |

(a) The amount of issues by the States named is taken from the returns as furnished to this office; the other States have rendered no returns.

b. None.

This will allow the fuel being under deck, or a considerable portion of it. The depth of the vessel will thus be, from the outside of the bottom plank to the top of the deck plank, eight feet ten inches in the middle and eight feet seven inches at the side, the round of the deck being three inches. An extreme breadth of twenty-eight feet has been assumed, and a length on deck of 170 feet; both ends of the vessel to be alike, and a rudder at each end. The bottom plank may be five and one-half to six inches, the planking of the sides three and one-half to four inches. The timbers below, or the floor timbers, six inches thick by twelve inches deep, and eighteen inches asunder in the clear, the knee connecting the floor and upper timber to side six inches; the upper timber to set on the floor and alongside the knee, thus making a frame. The upper or side timber to side six inches and mold at the heel nine and one-half to ten inches, and at the top seven and one-half to eight inches. * These sizes to extend for a length of seventy feet in the middle of the vessel, from which to each end they may be molded less.

The thick clamp or shoff piece under the beam to be nine inches in thickness and about fourteen inches deep. The bilge keelson in the throat of the knee to be twelve or thirteen inches square; the middle keelson fourteen inches thick by eighteen inches high. The beams to side and mold ten inches. The deck plank to be four inches thick. The guard beams to be secured below by iron braces from the outer ends, reaching as far under water as may be, and above by iron rods across the vessel. The diameter of the wheel about twenty-four feet, and the face of the bucket about seven feet. Cylinder, eighteen inches in diameter and eight feet stroke. Rollers, three in number, four feet external diameter and twenty-six feet long. Such an engine might give a speed of nine miles in still water. The wheel to work as usual for snip, with arms and braces to remove. The weight of the hull will probably be from 200 to 210 tons; 100 men and effects, twelve tons; provisions for twenty days, six tons; boats and other small equipments, twelve tons; steam machinery, thirty-five tons; fuel for five days, at sixteen tons per day, eighty tons; armament of four 8-inch guns, with powder, shot, &c., forty tons making in all, 395 tons.

For a draft of water of five feet, the displacement or total weight is, by the accompanying sketch,* 436 tons, and the weight above given will then only immerse the vessel four feet seven to eight inches, the displacement per inch at the water line of five feet being eight and one-tenth tons. The probable cost of the hull may be from \$9,000 to \$10,000; that of the steam machinery from \$10,000 to \$12,000. The fastening of the hull to be of iron, varying from three-quarters to one inch.

It is difficult for any one practiced in sea-going shipping to give precise instructions for river boats, as no doubt the experience of persons engaged in this kind of work has led them to many things that are not to be reached in any other way. It would be well for the proper officer of the War Department to be authorized to call to his aid the naval constructor of the Navy Department now at Cairo, or on the Ohio (Mr. Samuel M. Pook), who is a person of experience in building ships of war, and with him he would readily ascertain what could be done. Mr. Pook is permanently attached to the Navy Department, and is thus under pay. He is an industrious man, and to be relied on.

Chicago and Milwaukee, Wis.
 September 1, 1891.

Agreement between and among the undersigned, to-wit: The
 Association of the Trade Journal, First National Bank, Chicago,
 General, acting for the First National Bank, Chicago, and
 That the party of the first part, the Association of the Trade Journal,
 in consideration of the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), to be
 the party of the second part, the First National Bank, Chicago,
 deliver to the party of the first part, the Association of the Trade Journal,
 State of Illinois, a certain sum of money, to-wit: ten thousand dollars (\$10,000),
 in the form of a certain sum of money, to-wit: ten thousand dollars (\$10,000),
 be deemed and taken as a certain sum of money, to-wit: ten thousand dollars (\$10,000),
 in conformity to and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth,
 time to time, to-wit: ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), to be paid in
 installments to be a certain sum of money, to-wit: ten thousand dollars (\$10,000),
 then, on or before the first day of January, 1892, and on or before the
 of the first part, to-wit: ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), to be paid in
 per day for each and every day, to-wit: ten thousand dollars (\$10,000),
 i.e., the first day of January, 1892, and on or before the first day of
 binds himself, with his heirs, assigns, and assigns, to and for the
 fully perform his part of the contract hereinafter set forth,
 by the Secretary of War, and the party of the first part, the
 in consideration of the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), to be
 party of the first part, the Association of the Trade Journal, Chicago,
 as follows: The party of the first part, the Association of the Trade Journal,
 to-wit: ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), to be paid in installments,
 part to the party of the first part, the Association of the Trade Journal,
 the party of the second part, the First National Bank, Chicago, in
 contract is not duly executed, the party of the first part, the Association of the
 that it is not in due compliance with the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth,
 first part, to-wit: ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), to be paid in installments,
 to declare this contract null and void, and the party of the first part, the Association of the
 become null and void. And the party of the first part, the Association of the Trade Journal,
 exonerated from every and all liability, to-wit: ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), to be paid in
 percentage on the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), to be paid in installments,
 upon which no continuation or extension of time shall be made, and the party of the
 forfeited to and become the property of the party of the first part, the Association of the Trade Journal,
 and the party of the second part, the First National Bank, Chicago, to-wit: ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), to be paid in
 person for the cost of the contract hereinafter set forth, and the party of the first part, the Association of the Trade Journal,
 of the first part shall have the right to declare this contract null and void, and the party of the first part, the Association of the Trade Journal,
 on aforesaid, and he hereby covenants and agrees that he will not, and he hereby covenants and agrees that he will not, and he hereby covenants and agrees that he will not,
 the same in any place or manner, and the party of the first part, the Association of the Trade Journal, shall have the right to declare this contract null and void,
 party of the first part, the Association of the Trade Journal, shall have the right to declare this contract null and void, and the party of the first part, the Association of the Trade Journal,
 second part for the damages hereinafter set forth, and the party of the first part, the Association of the Trade Journal, shall have the right to declare this contract null and void,
 refusal. And it is further agreed that the party of the first part, the Association of the Trade Journal, shall have the right to declare this contract null and void,
 to secure the punctual performance of the contract hereinafter set forth, and the party of the first part, the Association of the Trade Journal, shall have the right to declare this contract null and void,
 the party of the first part, the Association of the Trade Journal, shall have the right to declare this contract null and void, and the party of the first part, the Association of the Trade Journal,
 the second part, from and after the date of the execution of this contract, the said party of the first part, the Association of the Trade Journal, shall have the right to declare this contract null and void,

"The contract"

retain in his hands, until the completion of the contract, 25 per cent. on the amount of moneys at any time due to the said party of the first part.

The United States reserves the right to suspend the work under this contract at any time, and when the work has been faithfully performed by the contractor he will be paid in full for all work done up to the time of such suspension.

And it is further stipulated and agreed that no member of Congress shall be admitted to any share or part in this contract or agreement, or to any benefits to arise therefrom. And this contract shall be in all its parts subject to the terms and conditions of an act of Congress passed on the 21st day of April, 1808, entitled an act relating to public contracts: *Provided*, Nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to authorize any officer of the United States to bind the United States by contract beyond the amount appropriated by Congress, or to sanction any such contract heretofore made: *Provided, also*, That it is expressly understood and agreed that this contract, nor any part thereof, shall not be sublet, nor assigned, but that it shall be well and truly carried out and fulfilled in good faith by the above recited party of the first part, and that all payments on account thereof shall be made to the aforesaid party of the first part, his heirs, executors, or administrators. It is further agreed that the party of the second part shall immediately appoint a superintendent, whose duty shall be to inspect the material used in constructing said boats as the work progresses, and to reject all that he may deem defective. If all of said boats are not built in one yard, then an assistant superintendent shall be appointed for each additional yard where the said boats may be in course of construction, provided there shall not be more than one superintendent to two boats. All extra work shall be estimated and paid for accordingly.

And for the true and faithful performance of all and singular the covenants, articles, and agreements heretofore particularly set forth, the subscribers herunto bind themselves, jointly and severally, their and each of their successors, heirs, executors, and administrators.

Thus covenanted and agreed by the said parties this 7th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1861, as witness their hands and seals.

JAMES H. EADS.

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General.

Witness:

WILLIAM A. GORDON.

WASHINGTON, August 7, 1861.

It is agreed and understood that no deviation from the specifications shall be required by the superintendents which will delay the party of the first part in completing his contract in the specified time.

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General.

SPECIFICATION FOR BUILDING A GUN-BOAT.

The length on deck to be 175 feet; the extreme breadth to be fifty feet, and the depth of hold to be six feet from the top of the floor timber to the top of gun-deck beams; to have seven feet clear height between decks under the beams.

the center of the boat, and one under each fore and aft bulkhead; they will be bolted through the keelson floor timber and keel with one bolt in each floor timber, driven on alternate edges of the keelsons and riveted upon rings under the keel. There will be two bilge strakes on each side of the boat six inches thick and twelve inches wide, to be bolted through the side in the same manner as the keelson, viz, one bolt in each timber, driven through and riveted on rings.

The clamps, or shelf pieces, upon which the gun-deck beams rest, will be made of two thicknesses of timber, each to be nine inches thick, to fit against the timbers under the beams, to be made square from the beams, and they will taper off to a feather edge two feet below the beams; they will be bolted through the timbers and outside plank with one bolt in each timber, on alternate edges of the clamps, and riveted on rings on the clamps; bolts seven-eighths inch in diameter.

There will be one deck hook forward and two breast hooks, sided seven inches, and two deck hooks aft, of the same size, the arm not less than eight feet long, to be bolted through each timber with one bolt in each driven through from the outside and riveted on the hooks; bolts seven-eighths inch diameter.

The boat will then be coiled with 2-inch white-oak plank, fastened to the timbers with 5-inch spikes and calked. The floors in wake of the engines will be filled in solid before coiling is put on. The gun-deck beams will be ten inches square, placed four feet from center to center, and bolted to the shelf pieces with three bolts in each end of each beam; the bolts will be seven-eighths inch diameter and two feet long.

A floor of fore and aft pieces, seven inches square, will be framed into and between the beams over the fore and aft bulkheads, let into the beams one inch; then a ledge six inches square will be framed into the fore and aft pieces and between every two beams. The gun-deck plank will be of yellow pine, four inches thick, if to be had; if not, white pine, to be four and one-half inches thick, will be substituted, spiked to the beams and ledges with spikes nine inches long; to be two spikes in each beam and one in each ledge; the strakes not to exceed eight inches wide.

The waterways of the gun-deck to be of white oak and made in two pieces, each to be ten inches square, the outside piece fitted against the timbers, and the inside piece fitted against it, the whole to be bolted in each frame, driven through from the outside and riveted upon the inside of the waterway on rings; the bolts seven-eighths inch diameter. There will also be one bolt driven down through the waterway into the end of each beam.

The height of the port sills above the deck will be twenty-four inches, and the splanking above the waterways will be six inches thick, worked two strakes up to the port sills, chimered off to three inches at top and made square with the beams below.

The plank above the port sills to be two and one-half inches thick and about six inches wide, put on inside and outside, fastened with 5½-inch spikes. The beams of the upper deck to be seven inches square, to be placed two feet apart from center to center, to fit between the timbers, and cut off outside of the timbers, fastened to the timbers and clamps with two bolts in each end. The upper-deck clamps will be four inches thick and nine inches wide. The upper-deck plank to be of white pine, two and one-half inches thick, fastened with 6-inch spikes, and calked; plank not to exceed seven inches wide.

There will be one edge of the gun, and all the other edges of the gun will also be secured by the same means over each barrel and the gun will be secured by the same means.

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APPROPRIATE TO THE GUN, THE GUN WILL BE SECURED BY THE SAME MEANS OVER EACH BARREL AND THE GUN WILL BE SECURED BY THE SAME MEANS.

THE GUN WILL BE SECURED BY THE SAME MEANS OVER EACH BARREL AND THE GUN WILL BE SECURED BY THE SAME MEANS.

Cylinders, To the gun, the gun will be secured by the same means over each barrel and the gun will be secured by the same means.

or a stroke of piston of six feet. On each side of the cylinder three lugs are to be cast, projecting six inches, to be ten inches broad by two inches thick, each lug to be supported on the upper sides by a bracket at each end. The top of the lugs to be on a line with the center of the cylinder. The cylinder to be placed on an angle of fifteen degrees. On one side of the cylinder, at each end, is to be cast a supply nozzle with an opening of nine inches by four inches, having a flange fifteen inches square by one and one-fourth inches thick, for receiving steam, and on the other side two similar nozzles for the exhaust; openings to be ten inches by four inches, and flanges sixteen inches by fifteen inches. These flanges to be planed on the face, and filled to receive $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch bolts every three inches. The under side of the lugs to be also planed, and the outer ones to be drilled for $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bolts in each. The cylinder covers to be one and three-fourths inches thick, and sunk into the end of cylinder about four inches and recessed, where the supply and exhaust openings come to allow the steam to act freely. They are to be faced to a joint where they meet in cylinder ends, and drilled to receive bolts one and one-eighth inches diameter five inches apart. The forward cover to have a stuffing box seven inches deep, lashed with a brass bush at the bottom, the flange to be two and one-fourth inches thick, the follower to enter three inches. The flange to be one and one-half inches thick, and to be furnished with three $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bolts for screwing down.

Piston. To be of cast iron, with a space of four inches for packing. The packing consists of two rings; the outer one of brass, three-fourths of an inch thick, and in three widths, to contain recesses to be filled with babbit metal, and sawed obliquely through one place; the inside one of metal, one-fourth of an inch thick, and to whole depth between head and follower. This ring is also sawed obliquely across in one place. All the rings to be carefully scraped to each other and on follower and piston. Behind the metal ring, and bearing against it the whole depth, are five cast steel springs, reamed out with $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch bolts and check nuts, in the usual way. Piston head and follower to be one inch, metal round eye, one and two-fourths inches, this eye to be recessed for collar of piston, and accurately bored to fit its taper. The follower is held to its place by two $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch T-headed bolts and nuts, to be sunk into follower. The piston rod to be made of the best forged wrought iron, four inches diameter, about nine feet two inches long, to be tapered and fitted to piston and secured by a collar and key; key two and three-fourths inches by seven eighths inch; also, to be provided with a locking-off key. The crosshead to be of cast iron, the socket into which the rod is fixed with a key, three and one-half inches by three-fourths of an inch, to be ten inches long by ten inches diameter over a largest part. From end of socket to center of wrist fourteen and one-fourth inches. Wrist five and one-half inches diameter by five inches wide. Space between forks six and three-fourths inches. Section of fork, five and one-half inches deep by an average breadth of four inches. The jaws are bolted to the crosshead with three $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch bolts, and nuts to be one and three-fourths inches thick. The gibs to be brass filled with babbit metal, presenting a surface to the slides nine inches long by three inches wide. Wear to be adjusted in a usual way. The supply side pipes to be in sections, seven and two-fourths inches by five and three-fourths inches, with a thickness of metal of one inch. At each end is a chamber to receive a lift valve, six and one-half inches diameter in the closed, metal of cast

and three-fourths inches diameter, two and one-fourth inches deep; cap, four and three-fourths inches diameter, two inches deep, held down by four $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch screws; hold for bearing pieces, one and one-fourth inches diameter; levers to be of wrought-iron four and one-eighth inches deep, one and one-eighth inches thick, four in number, and bent, the one up and the other down, so as to work on a horizontal line; extreme length, four feet, nine inches; length of handles, five and one-half inches; distance from center of column to center of poppet head, sixteen inches. Poppet heads, four in number, finished wrought-iron, four and three-fourths inches diameter, two and one-fourth inches deep; cap four and three-fourths inches diameter, two inches deep, held down by four $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch screws; hole for lifting pin, one and three-eighths inches diameter; sockets for valve stem, three inches deep, two and five-eighths inches diameter; valve stem one inch diameter, with spherical ends to fit into corresponding recesses in relief valve.

Rock arms are supported by four pedestals on side pipes, to be fitted with brasses five-eighths of an inch thick in thinnest part, and with all necessary bolts, nuts, and keys to secure them in their position and hold down the caps. There will be three rock shafts—one two and three-fourths inches diameter in smallest part, two feet two and one-half inches long; another, same diameter, two feet five and one-eighth inches long; the third, two and three-fourths inches diameter at ends, swelling to three and three-fourths inches diameter in center; each to have suitable collars for bearings and bosses for lifters; these to be finished wrought-iron; the full stroke arm to be finished wrought-iron. Distance from center of shaft to center of cam-rod plus seven inches, and to the end of handle two feet six inches. Diameter of boss for shaft end five and one-half inches by three and one-fourth inches deep; diameter of eye, two and three-fourths inches; diameter of bosses for pins, three inches by three inches deep; eyes, one and one-half inches diameter; thickness of web, one inch. Two pins for this arm, one and one-half inches diameter by three and one-fourth inches long, for the hooks, the lower pin extending one and five-eighths inches longer to attach full-stroke swivel link to; both ends are slightly tapered where they pass through the arm, secured behind with a nut. The cut-off arm, wrought-iron finished, is seven inches from center of shaft to center of pin, which is one and one-half inches diameter by three and one-fourth inches long, passing through arm and fastened in the same way as the other. Arm boss, five and one-half inches diameter by three and one-fourth inches deep; eye, two and three-fourths inches diameter; boss for pin, three inches diameter by three inches deep; eye, one and one-half inches diameter; web, one inch thick. The two arms for diagonal link are six and one-half inches from center of shaft to center of pin, to be finished wrought-iron; bosses, five and one-half inches diameter by three and one-fourth inches deep; eye, two and three-fourths inches diameter; diameter of bosses for pins, three inches by three inches deep; eye, one and one-half inches diameter; thickness of web, one inch; pins, one and one-half inches diameter where they pass through the eyes, each having a nut at the end to secure them in their places; wrists for "one-fourth" inches diameter, one and five-eighths inch . . . of cast iron, two feet four and one-half . . . bosses, six inches by three inches throu. . . eighths inches diameter; face, two inches . . .

one and seven-eighths inches; at eye through which screw passes two and three-fourths inches; depth, three inches; to have a square thread, three eighths of an inch pitch, cut to receive screw one and three-fourths inches diameter. In the side of this bar is placed a set screw, with small hand-wheel to secure the throttle from closing or opening at will. Valve stem has a spiral end fitting into the recess described in relief valves, and is one and one-eighth inches diameter from end for a distance of about thirteen and three-fourths inches; it is then shouldered down to three-fourths inch diameter for the remainder of its length, eight and one fourth inches, screwed at its end for a nut and washer. Over this, extending the whole distance, seven and one-fourth inches, between shoulder and under side of washer, is a tube one and three-fourths inches diameter, with a square thread, three-eighths inch pitch, cut on the external surface and working into the corresponding thread cut in eye of the crossbar. On to this tube is keyed the handle, having the eye countersunk for the nut and washer on the valve-stem to sink into it about three-eighths of an inch; handle of finished wrought-iron, seven and one-half inches long, one-half of an inch thick; one and five-eighths inches broad at eye, one and three-eighths inches at the end; depth of eye, one and three-fourths inches; diameter, two and one-half inches. Sleeve for exhaust pipe, finished cast-iron, flanged to suit the one on the exhaust pipes; thickness, one and one-fourth inches; depth of sleeve, three inches; thickness one-half of an inch; bolted to exhaust pipe by six finished $\frac{3}{4}$ inch bolts and nuts.

Bed plates to be nineteen feet long, bottom plate nine inches wide by two inches thick; seven inches from center of cylinder to under side; blocks are cast on to carry the lugs on the cylinder, tops of which are planed, and a hollow block is cast for the center lug of cylinder, having jaws at each end strong enough to admit of keys being firmly driven in at the side to hold the cylinder from moving between them; where the slides come a rib two and one-half inches deep and one and three-fourths inches thick runs, giving the bed so far a T form; where the slides are placed for a distance of seven feet, the form is that of a rib with a flange nine inches wide by one inch thick at the top and bottom, the top flanges to be planed for the slides to sit upon; the slides to be six feet nine inches long, three inches face, two inches thick, set down to one and one-fourth inches thick for seven inches wide, where it bolts on the bed; bolts and nuts, seven in number, seven-eighths inch diameter. For holding down the beds twenty-eight bolts with nuts one and one-half inches diameter and of an average length of eight feet are required, and for the frame work fifteen, one and one-fourth inches diameter, bolts and nuts of an average length of five feet; connecting rods to be eighteen feet from center to center, to be made with iron straps fitted in white pine, twenty-two inches deep in the center, six and one-half inches at ends, by ten inches wide; jaws, where brasses fit in for wrists, are fifteen and one-half inches long inside, with thickness of iron between brasses and end of wood two and five-eighths inches, through each of which passes two turned bolts one and one-eighth inches diameter with head and nut section of each side three and three-fourth inches by two and three-fourth inches; straps are three and five-eighths inches wide, two and five-eighths inches thick, at ends tapering to three-fourths inch thick in center; passing through these straps and wood are sixteen bolts and nuts seven-eighths inch diameter. Brasses to be seven-eighths inch thick at ends, three-eighths at sides, to be bored

General thickness of steam chest, one-half inch.

Steam-chest cover, ten and three-fourths inches long by eight and three-fourths inches wide, and seven-eighths inch thick.

Slide valve, three inches long by three and one-fourth inches wide, three-eighths inch thick.

Recess in slide valve, two inches long by two inches wide; motion, one inch.

Slide-valve stem, three-fourths inch diameter for a distance of one foot on the valve end, then to swell to one inch the balance of the length. Length from center on wrist to outside nut on the back of valve, two feet eight and one-half inches wrought-iron finished.

Throttle or stop valve, one and one-fourth inches diameter.

Cylinder cover, thirteen and one-fourth inches diameter by seven-fourths inch thick; to be carefully fitted to the cylinder and the joints ground together.

Piston rod, one and three-fourth inches diameter and seven-eighths inch thick; length, end to end, three feet.

Piston, five inches deep, including follower; to be fitted up in good style, with metallic packing rings.

Bolts, No. 5, for holding bottom of cylinder, seven-eighths inch diameter by three and one-half inches long.

Bolts, No. 5, for holding top of cylinder, three-fourths inch diameter by three inches long.

Bolts, No. 2, for stuffing-box of cylinder, five-eighths inch diameter by four and three-fourths inches long.

Bolts, No. 6, for branches inside cylinder, five-eighths inch diameter by four and three-fourths inches long.

Bolts, No. 3, for piston follower, three-fourths inch diameter by four and three-fourths inches long.

Bolts, No. 8, for steam chest, with collars, five-eighths inch diameter by five and one-half inches long, back of collar; thickness of collar five-sixteenths inch; five-eighths inch diameter by two and one-eighth inches long, front of collar.

Bolts, No. 2, for valve rod stuffing-box, one-half inch diameter by three and three-fourths inches long.

Distance from face to face of nozzle, fifteen inches; distance from center of cylinder to valve face, eight and one-half inches; distance from center of cylinder to center of valve stem, ten inches.

Rock-shaft.—Wrought-iron, finished all over. Length between journals, eighteen inches. Journals, one and five-eighths inches diameter; other, one and one-half inches diameter by two inches long. Short arm, wrought-iron, three inches from center; wrist, seven and one-eighth inches diameter by one inch long. Long arm, wrought-iron, seven and one-half inches from center to center; wrist, one and one-fourth inches diameter by one and one-fourth inches long.

Main link.—Length from center to center, thirteen and five-eighths inches; neck, one and one-half inches diameter. Journals, two inches diameter, two inches long, wrought-iron.

Center pin.—Three and three-fourths inches diameter, fifteen and three-fourths inches between journals, wrought-iron. Journals, three inches diameter, four and one-fourth inches long; the ends of the pins are three inches diameter, and long enough to attach bilge or fire pumps.

Swivel pin for connecting rods, wrought-iron; swivel bearing, three and three-fourths inches diameter, and three-fourths inch long; pin, two and seven-eighths inches diameter; middle, one and three-fourths

one-half inch by 1 1/2 inches by 1 1/2 inches
one-half inch by 1 1/2 inches by 1 1/2 inches
and one-half inch by 1 1/2 inches by 1 1/2 inches

four and three eighths inches; diameter, one and one eighth inches; thickness, three eighths inch; one and one eighth inch long.

and thus have the property that

[illegible]

The shell, four feet across, is covered with a thin, white, siliceous, and
 hard, section of the surface, which is covered with a thin, white, siliceous,
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 inch thick, both the top and bottom of the shell, and is covered with a thin, white, siliceous,

[illegible]

first fourth = $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$
 last fourth = $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$
 middle fourth = $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$

to center of back one fourth inch of the

total height, from the base of the plant to the top of the stem.

[illegible][illegible]

The above estimates lead to $\|u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C \|f\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}$ with constant C depending only on n .

[illegible]

“This is the first time that the Chinese government has ever issued a statement on the issue of human rights.”

[illegible]

hair follicles, and the hair follicles are the source of the hair. The hair follicles are the source of the hair, and the hair follicles are the source of the hair.

Holding books, two and one-half inches in number, and the

Rhy-wheel shaft

cylinder columns. Brackets for shaft, center of column to center of journal, four and one half inches.

Journals, two and three fourths inches diameter and three and one-half inches long.

Eight holding bolts, three fourths inch in diameter; two cap bolts for journals, one and one eighth inches diameter.

Bed plate. Length, seven feet eight inches; breadth, three feet five inches; height, four inches; general thickness, three eighths inch.

Center distance of column across, twenty inches.

Center distance of pumps across, eighteen inches.

Center distance of main column to cylinder, three feet three inches.

Center distance of main column to shaft, three feet three inches.

Center distance of main column to shaft columns, two feet ten and one half inches.

Center distance of main column to fore and cold-water pumps, two feet one-fourth inch.

Area of passages, $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pipe, except the receiving passage to the cold-water pumps, which are $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch pipes. Stop valves are four inches diameter; chambers, nine and one-half inches diameter outside; six cap bolts for valve, three fourths inch diameter.

Two main fore pumps. Four and one half inch plungers, 13 inch stroke; bottom flange, one inch thick. Plungers hollow, twenty three inches long, one half inch thick. Height of pump, twenty inches; outside diameter, seven and three-fourths inches; thickness, three fourths inch.

Valve chamber, outside diameter seven inches; thickness, eleven sixteenths inch.

Passage, three and one-half inches diameter; stems, three fourths inch diameter, brass.

Receiving valve, two and one-half inches thick; delivery valve, one inch thick.

Seat, one and three-eighths inches deep, brass caps; lugs for bolts, one and one-fourth inches thick; twelve holding bolts, three fourths inch diameter; stuffing-box bolts, four in number, one inch diameter; eight cap bolts, seven-eighths inch diameter.

Two fore pump rods. Length, center to center, four feet one and three-fourths inches.

Diameter at necks, one and one eighth inches; diameter at middle, one and one-half inches.

Journals, one and one fourth inches by two inches upper end; one and one-fourth inches by one fourth inch lower end.

A spade-handle wrist is screwed into bottom of plunger.

Two pump pins. Each of these pins work a fore-pump on one side of the beam and a cold-water pump on the other side.

Diameter of pin through the beam, two inches; distance between journals sixteen and one fourth inches; journals, one and one-fourth inches in diameter by two inches long for fore-pumps, and one and one-half inches for cold-water pumps.

Two cold-water pumps, $5\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bore, 13-inch stroke.

These pumps are open topped, and have packed pistons; depth of piston, four and three-eighths inches; height of pump, two feet and one-fourth inch; thickness, one-half inch.

Diameter of valve chamber outside, six and one-half inches; thickness, one-half inch.

Passage, three and one-half inches diameter, one-half inch thick.

Delivery valve, three inches diameter; stem three-fourths inch diameter, brass.

Size of arms at outside of flange four and one half inches wide, tapering to three and one-half inches at the ends; thickness one inch, to be bolted into the sockets in the flange by three $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch square bolts. The wheel to have two rims running over it, between the flange and the bucket, of wrought-iron three inches broad by five-eighths inch thick, fastened to each arm with clamps and bolts, clamps same size as bolts, four in each clamp three-fourths inch; buckets to be fastened to the arms in the usual way; face of buckets thirty inches, with three stirrups in a bucket at each arm, with plate on front side; arms of sufficient length to make the wheel twenty-two feet in diameter. There is to be a throttle-valve chamber, with proper flanges for connecting steam pipes to run from the center of the boat to each engine on the outside, with flanges for steam pipe from the boiler, eight inches diameter, with one flange on each side of steam pipe for the auxiliary engine connections and feeder for heater; the area of valve vent to be equal to both the areas of the others; other parts the same as described in the relief valve above mentioned.

All the journals and moving parts of the engines and cylinders to be supplied with suitable oil-cups and cocks and all working parts. Cylinders to have in each end suitable cocks to let condensed steam out, and all side and steam pipes to be supplied with cocks where there is any bend that the water would settle.

Boilers. There are to be five boilers, thirty-six inches diameter and twenty-four feet long, with five $7\frac{1}{2}$ -inch flues inside each boiler. Thickness, sides $\frac{5}{16}$ -inch, head $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch; flanges upon one end the flue to fit against the outside of the head of the boiler, and upon the other the flanges are to be turned from the head outside to fit the flues. Upon the top and upon each boiler is to be placed a connection, five inches diameter inside, and bent so as to carry the steam horizontally back to the steam drum, and connecting with the drum upon the top. The connecting pipes are each to have a stop-valve, so that the steam can be cut off at pleasure. The steam drum is to be placed in the rear of the boiler, at a distance of three feet from the boilers; top of steam drum the same height as the boilers; diameter of drum twenty-four inches inside, length sixteen and one-half feet; thickness: sides same as boilers, heads five-eighths inch; upon the bottom of boilers will be two mud heaters, one nine inches diameter, close to the after end of the boilers, with valve connections for supplying the boilers with water. The water connections to be supplied with stop-valves, as mentioned in steam connections. The other mud heater to be placed immediately aft of the fire-box, with like connections, omitting the water connections. In one end of this heater there is to be placed a blow-off valve, with stem and hand wheel for emptying boilers, all with proper hand hole and plates. The whole to be supplied with proper man and hand hole plates in the boilers, mud heaters, and steam drum. The whole to be made of the best American charcoal iron, and to be double riveted in all seams that do not come in immediate contact with the fire, and to be calked on both sides where practicable. No acid or other injurious matter to be used in the joints or seams. Upon the after side of the steam drum there is to be made a proper connection for connecting a steam pipe eight inches diameter inside, the connection to be made in the center of the drum. Upon each of the boilers adjoining the center one there is to be placed a safety-valve, three and one-half inches

List of gun boats, mortar boats, transports, tugs, &c., comprising the Western Gun-boat Flotilla, in charge of Capt. George D. Blee, A.C. Continued.

| Name. | Class. | Capacity. | When received. | How received. |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | <i>Tonnage.</i> | | |
| Sampter..... | Wooden gun-boat..... | 500 | June 6, 1862 | Captured. |
| General Pillow..... | do..... | 400 | do..... | Do. |
| General Pillow..... | do..... | 40 | July 3, 1862 | Do. |
| Fair Play..... | do..... | 400 | Sept. 5, 1863 | Do. |
| Alfred Robb..... | do..... | 150 | Feb. 28, 1862 | Do. |
| Clara Dobson..... | Receiving ship..... | 1,200 | June 10, 1862 | Do. |
| Sovereign..... | Store ship..... | 800 | June 6, 1862 | Do. |
| Victoria..... | do..... | 500 | do..... | Do. |
| Ed Rover..... | Hospital steamer..... | 1,200 | Apr. 3, 1862 | Do. |
| H. R. W. Hill..... | Transport..... | 1,200 | June 6, 1862 | Do. |
| De Soto..... | do..... | 600 | Apr. 3, 1862 | Do. |
| New National..... | do..... | 600 | June 6, 1862 | Do. |
| W. H. Brown..... | do..... | 600 | do..... | Purchased. |
| Kentucky..... | do..... | 600 | June 6, 1862 | Captured. |
| Judge Torrance..... | Ordinance steamer..... | 700 | Feb. 10, 1862 | Purchased. |
| Great Western..... | do..... | 700 | do..... | Do. |
| Sallye Woods..... | Transport..... | 800 | Feb. 20, 1862 | Captured. |
| Fire Fly..... | Steam tug-boat..... | 30 | Jan. 1, 1862 | Purchased or built by United States. |
| Spillane..... | do..... | 30 | do..... | Do. |
| Spillane..... | do..... | 30 | do..... | Do. |
| Dauntless..... | do..... | 30 | do..... | Do. |
| Terror..... | do..... | 30 | do..... | Do. |
| Heathen..... | do..... | 30 | do..... | Do. |
| Jessie Benton..... | do..... | 30 | May 5, 1862 | Do. |
| Sampson..... | do..... | 30 | Jan. 1, 1862 | Do. |
| Erasmus..... | do..... | 30 | do..... | Do. |
| Madford..... | do..... | 30 | Feb. 10, 1862 | Do. |
| Intrepid..... | do..... | 30 | Jan. 1, 1862 | Do. |
| Resolute..... | do..... | 30 | do..... | Do. |
| Wander..... | do..... | 30 | do..... | Do. |
| 24 mortar boats..... | Attached to the fleet..... | | Dec. 5, 1861 | Do. |
| Large wharf boat..... | Used as naval depot..... | 4,000 | Jan. 1, 1862 | Do. |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| Vessels..... | 45 |
| Mortar boats..... | 24 |
| Wharf boat..... | 1 |
| Total tonnage of vessels..... | 19,311 |

No. 6.

NEW ALBANY, November 7, 1862.

General M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I received your dispatch of the 6th instant last evening, asking me to "transmit to your office without delay a report of the vessels composing the ram fleet under my direction, specifying their names and capacity, where and how received, and where and to whom transferred."

I immediately answered by telegraph, giving you the items of information asked for, with a promise of a more detailed report by mail.

Enclosed you will find statement of the cost of each boat, the cost of converting them into rams, and the place where purchased and where fitted up, with a total cost of the fleet as it left here in May last.

I had expected ere this to have made a full report in obedience to the order of the Secretary of War contained in the notice of my appointment as fiscal agent of the fleet, of the 20th of May last; but subsequent to that order he ordered the quartermaster at Cincinnati, who had disbursed the funds there, to send his papers to Washington.

Names, description, &c., of boats comprising the U. S. fleet of steam rams under command of Colonel Ellet, with costs, &c. Continued.

| Names of boats. | Original cost. | Cost of outfit. | Necessary repairs at New Albany. | Total cost. | Remarks—When and to whom delivered. |
|---|----------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|-------------|--|
| <i>Mingo</i> | \$18,000.00 | \$1,828.18 | \$555.41 | \$20,483.59 | Turned over to military authorities at Saint Louis Sept. 20, 1862. |
| <i>Tuloussa</i> | 25,000.00 | 7,013.01 | 494.70 | 32,507.71 | |
| <i>Stannon</i> | 21,750.00 | 8,020.77 | 830.81 | 30,601.58 | Do. |
| <i>Black Fulton</i> | 10,875.00 | 3,123.46 | 437.02 | 14,435.47 | |
| <i>T. H. Horner</i> | 9,000.00 | 3,721.87 | 488.44 | 13,210.31 | |
| <i>Queen of the West</i> | 10,000.00 | 20,518.70 | 2,501.03 | 33,019.73 | |
| <i>Steamer No 3</i> | 8,000.00 | 14,895.34 | 888.44 | 23,783.78 | |
| <i>Switzerland</i> | 12,000.00 | 10,258.00 | 6,018.30 | 28,276.30 | |
| <i>Monarch</i> | 14,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 2,422.17 | 26,422.17 | |
| One battery barge..... | 1,001.00 | 9,793.10 | ..... | 4,851.70 | Sunk in Mississippi River June 20, 1862. |
| Do..... | 1,200.00 | 9,510.56 | ..... | 10,710.56 | Turned over to quartermaster at Cairo June 23, 1862. |
| Do..... | 750.00 | 6,005.02 | ..... | 6,755.02 | |
| Rundry expenses chargeable to the fleet and not to any particular boat. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,022.84 | |
| Total cost of fleet and equipments. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 276,000.00 | |

No. 7.

List of officers of the Quartermaster's Department on duty at the principal depots on June 30, 1863, and chief quartermasters of departments or commands and on duty in the field with troops.

| Name | Place | Duty. |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| Col. H. D. Tompkins | New York, N. Y. | Purchasing supplies, &c. |
| Col. Thomas Swends | Louisville, Ky. | Purchasing and issuing supplies, and chief quartermaster Army of the Ohio. |
| Lieut. Col. G. H. Cronman | Philadelphia, Pa. | In charge of clothing depot and forwarding supplies to Southern departments. |
| Lieut. Col. D. H. Vinton | New York, N. Y. | In charge of clothing depot. |
| Lieut. Col. R. B. Haholt | San Francisco, Cal. | Purchasing and issuing supplies, and chief quartermaster Department of the Pacific. |
| Maj. H. E. Olary | Wheeling, Va. | Purchasing and issuing supplies, and chief quartermaster Mountain Department. |
| Maj. M. K. Miller | Washington, D. C. | General disbursing officer. |
| Maj. A. Montgomery | Pittsburg, Pa. | Purchasing and forwarding supplies. |
| Maj. R. Allen | Saint Louis, Mo. | Purchasing and issuing supplies, and chief quartermaster Western Department. |
| Maj. James Holzer | Baltimore, Md. | Purchasing and issuing supplies, and chief quartermaster Middle Department. |
| Maj. J. L. Donaldson | Santa Fe, N. Mex. | Issuing and forwarding supplies, and chief quartermaster Department of New Mexico. |
| Maj. L. C. Roston | Fort Leavenworth, Kans. | Issuing supplies, &c. |
| Maj. S. Van Vleet | Headquarters Army of the Potomac. | Brigadier-general of volunteers, and chief master. |
| Maj. D. H. Rucker | Washington, D. C. | Depot quartermaster, purchasing and issuing, and colonel and aide-de-camp. |
| Capt. W. B. Hancock | In the field | Brigadier-general of volunteers. |
| Capt. J. H. Dickerson | Cincinnati, Ohio. | In charge of clothing depot, and purchasing and forwarding other supplies. |
| Capt. B. Barton | In the field | Brigadier-general of volunteers. |
| Capt. J. D. Bligham | Nashville, Tenn. | Issuing supplies. |
| Capt. G. Tallmadge | Fort Monroe, Va. | Do. |
| Capt. H. C. Huley | New York, N. Y. | Chartering vessels. |
| Capt. H. C. Tyler | In the field | Colonel of volunteer regiment. |
| Capt. William Craig | Do | Do. |
| Capt. A. Boyd | Philadelphia, Pa. | Purchasing and forwarding supplies. |
| Capt. A. H. Shipley | Fort Pickens, Fla. | Issuing supplies, &c. |

I also suggest the propriety of transferring this flotilla on the 30th of June, at the expiration of the fiscal year, to the Navy Department.

The flotilla was built up under a demand from the then commanding general of the Army, Lieutenant General Scott, for such vessels to co-operate with the army in its descent of the Mississippi. The vessels have been constructed by the Quartermaster's Department, but the service is more naval than land service, and the commanding officers are all Navy officers and most of the men are sailors. Much of the ordnance and ordnance stores have been supplied by the Navy Department.

Some embarrassment and confusion, though no want of harmony, has resulted from the mixed nature of the service; and I think that it would conduce to economy and efficiency to make the whole fleet a part of the naval establishment of the United States.

The Navy Department is now constructing other gun-boats for service on these rivers, and it will doubtless be necessary for some time after the suppression of the active rebellion to keep some of these vessels in service as a river patrol.

I inclose an estimate in tabular form.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

(Inclosure.)

Estimate for deficiency in appropriation for gun-boats on the Western waters, for the year ending June 30, 1863.

| | |
|---|-----------|
| To pay off all liabilities for the gun-boat fleet proper to the 30th of June, 1862..... | \$100,000 |
| For liabilities to June 30, 1862, for purchase, construction, and maintenance of steam rafts..... | 400,000 |
| | 800,000 |

Estimate for an appropriation for the gun boat service for the year ending June 30, 1863, and for the maintenance of the fleet of steam rafts for three months, to wit:

| | |
|--|-------------|
| For the maintenance of gun boat fleet proper during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, twelve months, at \$100,000 per month..... | \$2,100,000 |
| For maintenance of fleet of steam rafts for three months, viz, to September 30, 1862, at \$100,000 per month..... | 180,000 |
| | 2,340,000 |

Respectfully submitted,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

MAY 23, 1862.

No. 9.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 12, 1861.

Major SIBLEY,
Quartermaster's Department:

DEAR SIR: In making settlements with railroad companies for transportation of troops and supplies please observe the following as a several basis:

Per passenger per mile, 2 cents for distance moved.

Equipments, munitions, and supplies, accompanying regiments, first-class local rates, which will average about as follows:

Thirty miles or less, 10 cents per 100 pounds; 50 miles, 15 cents per 100 pounds; 100 miles, 25 cents per 100 pounds; 150 miles, 40 cents per 100 pounds; 200 miles, 50 cents per 100 pounds; 300 miles, 75 cents

as may be necessary to produce harmonious and satisfactory results in the business relations of the Government with the railroads of the United States.

SPECIAL CLASSIFICATION.

First class.—Drums (twice first class), haversacks, canteens, camp-kettles and mess-pans, wagon covers, furniture and camp stools, hard bread, powder in barrels, buckets, clothing.

Second class.—Gun carriages, caissons, forges and light artillery mounted, wagons and ambulances, loaded car twenty-eight feet in length, estimated at 12,000 pounds, other lengths of cars in proportion. Tents and tent-poles, sabers in boxes. Cattle and horses, reckoned at 18,000 pounds to a load for a car twenty-eight feet long, and other sizes of cars in proportion.

Third class.—Fixed ammunition, small-arms ammunition, Sibley-tent stoves.

Fourth class.—Cannon and mortars not mounted, cannon-balls and shells, lumber and timber, flour, beef, pork, hay (hay reckoned at 18,000 pounds to a car-load).

No. 11.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, May 1, 1862.

SIR: The following regulations, in accordance with the recommendations of the convention of railroad managers assembled in this city by invitation of the Secretary of War, have been adopted by this department, for the guidance of its officers in the settlement of accounts with railroad and transportation companies, for the transportation of troops and supplies. The rates went into operation on the 3d of March, 1862.

Regiments or portions of regiments to be transported by the shortest practicable route, at 2 cents per man per mile; eighty pounds of baggage to be allowed to each man, including those things ordinarily carried by a soldier, in heavy-marching order, among which are forage, provisions, baggage, equipments, camp and garrison equipage, and tents. Any excess over eighty pounds to a man to be expressly stated as such excess, and charged at second-class rates, exclusive of horses, wagons, and heavy ordnance accompanying troops, which are to be charged according to the classification hereinafter specified.

The military tariff is to be 10 per cent. below the printed local and through freight tariffs of the various companies in force at the time of the service; said tariffs to be furnished with each account to be examined, and no charge to be allowed exceeding the following maximum limits, even though the local tariffs may be at higher rates:

First class.—On short roads and for distances not exceeding fifty miles, the maximum charge to be 5 cents per ton per mile; for distances over fifty miles and not exceeding eighty-three miles, the maximum charge not to exceed \$2.50 per ton for the entire distance; for eighty-three miles and over, the maximum charge to be 8 cents per ton per mile.

Second class.—On short roads and for distances not exceeding fifty miles, the maximum charge to be 4½ cents per ton per mile; for distances over fifty and not exceeding eighty-two miles, the maximum charge not to exceed \$2.25 per ton for the entire distance; for eighty-two miles and over, the maximum charge to be 2½ cents per ton per mile.

Bills for transportation of recruits and of volunteers, previous to company organization and muster and for recruiting service, to be settled by the Adjutant-General's Department.

This department has no appropriation from which transportation can be paid for rejected recruits, for soldiers on furlough, on leave of absence, deceased, or discharged, except when discharged under General Orders, No. 51, Adjutant-General's Office, of August 3, 1861, which is as follows, to wit:

Hereafter when volunteers are to be mustered into the service of the United States, they will at the same time be minutely examined by the surgeon and assistant surgeon of the regiment, to ascertain whether they have the physical qualifications necessary for the military service. And in case any individual shall be discharged within three months after entering the service for a disability which existed at that time, he shall receive neither pay nor allowances, except subsistence and transportation to his home. The certificate given by the surgeon will in all cases state whether the disability existed prior to the date of muster or was contracted after it.

Minors also, who may be discharged either by the civil authority or upon the personal application of parents or friends, will be discharged without pay or allowances.

Soldiers on sick leave may be furnished transportation under General Orders, No. 11, dated Adjutant-General's Office, April 16, 1862, which is as follows:

Transportation to soldiers on sick leave may be furnished and the cost stopped from their pay in the same manner as other stoppages are made. Necessary transportation furnished to soldiers on sick leave by the authorities of any State to which such soldiers belong will be deducted from their pay and refunded to the State by the paymaster, whose warrant for making the stoppage will be the certificate of the proper agent of the State, accompanied by the receipt of the soldier for the transportation. Where several soldiers of different companies are concerned, separate accounts will be made for each company.

On all claims for transportation previous to March 3, 1862, the rates are not to exceed 2 cents per man per mile; nor should any charge on freight exceeding the rates of the printed local or through tariff of the roads to the public, at the time of the service, be allowed.

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General.

No. 12.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, October 12, 1861.

General M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General:

GENERAL: In settling the accounts of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company the tariff of prices fixed upon by this Department for transportation of troops and supplies will be followed only in case of troops, the company being authorized to charge for freight the usual rates of the road now existing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,

Acting Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., April 4, 1862.

To the QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL:

The accounts due for service of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to the 1st of April upon the main stem and Parkersburg Branch will be settled at the regular tariff rates of the company in force at the time the service was rendered.

By order of the Secretary of War:

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General.

Hon. R. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

SIR: On the 15th April, 1917, the President of the United States, in his Executive Order, directed that the services of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company be suspended for the purpose of the war. Upon the matter being referred to the War Department, it was determined that the suspension of service at the regular tariff rates was not justified, and that the suspension of service was not warranted.

The President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, in his letter of the 15th April, 1917, stated that the character of the service, which is essential to the war effort, is of a different character from the regular service, and that the suspension of service at the regular tariff rates is not warranted.

This road has been operating since the 15th April, 1917, and the question is one of suspension of service. It is not a question of more than just for greater efficiency of service, but a question of date upon the same basis as the other roads.

Very respectfully, J. M. STANTON.

J. M. STANTON.

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

Approved:

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

Approved:

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

Very respectfully,

J. M. STANTON.

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

Hon. ROWEN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th April, 1917, in which you state that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has been operating since the 15th April, 1917, and that the suspension of service at the regular tariff rates is not warranted.

On the 15th of April, 1917, the President of the United States, in his Executive Order, directed that the services of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company be suspended for the purpose of the war. Upon the matter being referred to the War Department, it was determined that the suspension of service at the regular tariff rates was not justified, and that the suspension of service was not warranted.

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On that day I wrote to you, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, in which I stated that the suspension of service at the regular tariff rates was not justified, and that the suspension of service was not warranted.

The President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, in his letter of the 15th April, 1917, stated that the character of the service, which is essential to the war effort, is of a different character from the regular service, and that the suspension of service at the regular tariff rates is not warranted.

the rebels, the same arrangement may be continued until such time as their road shall be reopened to the Ohio.

I think, in view of all the circumstances, it will be just and reasonable to continue to settle their accounts for service upon the basis of their published tariffs for freight and passenger business, excepting passengers on the Washington Branch, with the distinct understanding that in thus paying first-class passenger rates the allowance of baggage transported without extra charge to each soldier or passenger shall be as it was fixed by the railroad convention—eighty pounds per man; and that for all articles not specially classed in the printed tariffs heretofore in use by the company the classification fixed by the railroad convention shall apply. The prices to be those specified by the tariffs of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for the respective classes to which the railroad convention assigned the articles.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. METZES,
Quartermaster-General.

(Indorsement.)

The foregoing report is approved so far as it relates to the settlement upon the same basis as the report of September 11. The qualifications mentioned in the above report are reserved for decision hereafter.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., November 18, 1862.

Governor SALOMON,
Madison, Wis.:

The disposition of the persons arrested in your State was some days ago submitted to the President, who has the matter under consideration, and his determination will be immediately communicated to you.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 120. } *Washington, November 19, 1862.*

When there is no mustering officer to certify to the accounts payable by the Commissary-General of Subsistence, according to the first paragraph of General Orders, No. 121, the affidavit of the claimant, supported by the certificate of the commissioner for drafting, will be required before payment of the account.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF IOWA,
Iowa City, November 19, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington City, D. C.:

SIR: I have distributed among the respective counties of the State their several quotas necessary to fill up the old regiments, and have

would greatly aid in recruiting in that arm. I fear that no force can be raised without it. I understand that it has been promised to all recruits so far.

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

DAVENPORT, November 20, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

Officers here recruiting for the Regular Army are enlisting men recruited by me for the old regiments. If this is not stopped I will cease all efforts. I protest, too, most earnestly against enlisting men from our regiments into the regular service. I will not endeavor to fill up vacancies thus created.

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Bern, November 20, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: At the suggestion of the President I endeavored to have an interview with Governor Vance.

The correspondence, copies of which I now inclose, will show the result.

I still believe if the people of North Carolina could be allowed free expression of their wishes and opinions they would decide to separate themselves from any association with the rebel States.

At an early day I hope to be able to give information of a more pleasing character.

After the President shall have read the correspondence I ask to be informed if he has any further wishes to communicate.

With high respect,

ED. STANLY,
Military Governor of North Carolina.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

NEW BERN, N. C., October 21, 1862.

Governor Z. B. VANCE:

SIR: The strong affection which I have inherited and cherish for the people of my native State has induced me to come here, by request of the President of the United States.

Nations, like individuals, sometimes quarrel because they misunderstand each other. This I think is now the case between the Government of the United States and the State of North Carolina.

I confidently believe I am in a situation to confer blessings upon the people of North Carolina if the honorable gentlemen in high station who now control her affairs will give me their assistance.

If it is not incompatible with your views of duty, I earnestly solicit the favor of an interview with you at such time and place hereafter to be designated as may be agreeable to you.

If the interview with yourself personally is not practicable, then I ask that one or more good citizens, well known in North Carolina, be authorized by you to confer with me.

My chief purpose in writing this letter is to inform you of the results of the investigation which my committee has conducted.

If, unfortunately, this is not possible, we may not be able to obtain the results we need.

Authority has been given to release political prisoners.

I believe in the necessity and value of the study of the history of my country, and in that I have been able to do so, I am sure that I am not alone in this belief.

I hope to have an opportunity to see you in person. I have hopes to tender you a letter. Your happiness and prosperity are the wishes of all the millions of our country. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

I have the honor to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

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Hon. EDWARD STARK,
New Haven, Conn.

Sir: Your communication of the 24th inst. has been received by the Bureau of the Census, to which I promised to reply. It has been carefully considered and it is with regret that I am unable to grant you a personal interview on the 11th inst. for the following reasons:

First, if the maintenance of a close personal relationship between the President and the Secretary of State is essential to the proper functioning of the Executive branch, then it is necessary to transfer the power to make such appointments from the President and Senate to the President alone.

Second, If your proposition were adopted, it would mean that the United States, then it in fact would be a new nation, created by the great and unanimous, dissolved the old one, and entered into a solemn compact with the Confederate States.

Her obligations in this matter need not be met by a single payment, for the donor is pledged to redeem all three obligations if and when she has the money. The last drop of blood for the poor is not wasted.

Your proposition in essence was that we should leave our confederates in North Carolina sufficient to keep them from interfering with their confederates and leave them to fight the war for themselves. This is an unnatural war for the South and it would be better if we could make it with the character of our people.

North Carolina, having committed them to the authorities of the United States, to distrust their ability or their patriotism, or not to withhold their support to their measures which has done far more to retard her.

The same remarks are applicable in reference to the negotiating for the exchange of political prisoners, of whom North Carolina has none in custody.

Your proposition that I should send commissioners to hold an interview with you is also respectfully declined for the reasons set forth above.

Regretting, sir, that it is equally beyond my province to treat with you in regard to doing anything to alleviate the inevitable sufferings that attend the war, and assuring you that any proposition you may feel authorized to make for that humane purpose will be promptly forwarded to the proper authorities if intrusted to me,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. B. VANCE.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

NEW BERN, November 7, 1862.

To His Excellency ZERULON B. VANCE,

Raleigh:

SIR: Your communication of the 29th ultimo has reached me by flag of truce.

The rejection of the propositions made by me renders it unnecessary to correspond further with you in relation to them; but lest it should be inferred that by my silence I acquiesce in the justice of one remark in your communication I am compelled to address you again.

After giving your first and second reasons you use the following language:

"Your proposition is based on the supposition that there is baseness in North Carolina sufficient to induce her people to abandon their confederates and leave them to suffer alone all the horrors of this unnatural war for the sake of securing terms for themselves, a mistake which I could scarcely have supposed any one so well acquainted with the character of our people as yourself could have committed."

There is nothing in my letter, there is nothing I have ever said or written that can justify the imputation that I ever supposed the people of North Carolina could be guilty of any baseness. I may have mistaken the nature and extent of her obligations to what you call the new government. I have never seen the act, resolution, or decree by which the State "acceded to the new government." For nearly twelve months previous to my arrival here I had not seen a newspaper or letter from the State. I presumed that one in your position could have informed me what your obligations were, and could have referred my communication to any other authority if your duty required it.

With deference I still think this might have been done without the unbecoming language I have quoted, entirely uncalled for, and especially ungracious in reply to a courteous letter.

From the best information I could procure I had believed that after several of the "Confederate States" had formed a compact to suffer "alone" all the horrors of this unnatural war, the people of North Carolina deliberately voted by a large majority against the proposition to call a convention to consider the "baseness" of separating them from the United States.

From the best information I could procure I had believed that her people had been aroused to revolution under the idea that wrong had

the unfairness of an unprovoked and most unjust reflection upon myself. There is nothing, sir, in your position or in mine that justifies you in using the language complained of to me.

Though I am not asking and never ask for any favors at the hands of the people of North Carolina; though my home is in a far distant land, my affection for her is unchangeable, my anxiety to save her unabated. I came on a mission of love; to hold out the olive branch of peace on terms such as a brave people could honorably accept. This has been my unvarying purpose, often publicly avowed. I came to provide the means of maintaining peace and security to the loyal inhabitants of the State. I command no squadron in the field. If I had the skill to do so anywhere, I have no disposition to do so here.

Whether in answering the respectful communication of one coming in such a spirit you had forgotten you were the chief magistrate of North Carolina, and had condescended to be only for a brief interval, I hope the more agent of the proper authorities of the new government, I leave to our honest countrymen to decide.

While I most deeply regret I cannot have your assistance, I thank Heaven I represent a Government which does not think it beyond my province to do anything "to alleviate the inevitable sufferings that attend the war."

The widow and the orphan, the defenseless and forsaken, have had protection and support through my humble instrumentality. Without looking for your aid I shall, whenever I have the ability, continue to make every effort consistent with duty and patriotism to protect the unfortunate misguided, as well as the loyal, people of my native State from the disastrous tyranny of your new government.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

EDWARD STANTLY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington City, D. C., November 21, 1862.

Ordered:

That no arms, ammunition, or munitions of war be cleared or allowed to be exported from the United States until further orders.

That any clearances for arms, ammunition, or munitions of war issued heretofore by the Treasury Department be vacated, if the articles have not passed without the United States, and the articles stopped.

That the Secretary of War hold possession of the arms, &c., recently seized by his order at Rouse's Point bound for Canada.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
War Department, Washington, November 21, 1862.
Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the principal operations of the Ordnance Department during the last fiscal year, with such remarks and suggestions as the interests of the public service connected with that branch of it seems to require.

The fiscal means of the department for the year ending June 30, 1867, have been as follows:

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Amount, as per last report, deposited in the Treasury for the department, June 30, 1866, same date... | \$1,000,000 |
| Amount of appropriation received for the year ending June 30, 1867, including the militia | \$1,000,000 |
| Reverted since June 30, 1866, from the department, same date | \$1,000,000 |
| mentioned before | \$1,000,000 |
| Total | \$3,000,000 |
| Amount of expenditures since June 30, 1866, in the Government depositories for the same date | \$1,000,000 |
| June 30, 1867 | \$1,000,000 |
| Remaining in the Treasury, same date | \$1,000,000 |
| Total | \$3,000,000 |

The estimates for the next fiscal year are based on the same principles and indicate the amount which will be required for the operations of the department during the year ending June 30, 1868. It may be possible in some cases to reduce the expenditures, but it is not anticipated that any such reduction will be made. The estimates are based on the last eighteen months, and the increased expenses of the department, and the greater number of troops, and the better system of taking care of the troops, and the increased number of stores, and of the number of troops, and the increased number of contracts, all of which will be required for the year ending June 30, 1868. The estimates are based on the last eighteen months, and the increased expenses of the department, and the greater number of troops, and the better system of taking care of the troops, and the increased number of stores, and of the number of troops, and the increased number of contracts, all of which will be required for the year ending June 30, 1868. The estimates are based on the last eighteen months, and the increased expenses of the department, and the greater number of troops, and the better system of taking care of the troops, and the increased number of stores, and of the number of troops, and the increased number of contracts, all of which will be required for the year ending June 30, 1868.

Nothing but what is consistent with the public interest, and the duty of the department, will be done to reduce the expenditures, and to increase the revenues. The estimates are based on the last eighteen months, and the increased expenses of the department, and the greater number of troops, and the better system of taking care of the troops, and the increased number of stores, and of the number of troops, and the increased number of contracts, all of which will be required for the year ending June 30, 1868.

From these it will be seen that the department will require through the Treasury, from the Government, for the year ending June 30, 1868, the sum of \$1,000,000.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Field cannon, different calibers | \$1,000,000 |
| Siege cannon, different calibers | \$1,000,000 |
| Sea-coast and garrison cannon, different calibers | \$1,000,000 |
| Cannon balls, shells, and other projectiles | \$1,000,000 |
| For field artillery | \$1,000,000 |
| For siege artillery | \$1,000,000 |
| For sea-coast forts | \$1,000,000 |
| Artillery carriages | \$1,000,000 |
| For field service | \$1,000,000 |
| For siege service | \$1,000,000 |
| For sea-coast forts | \$1,000,000 |
| Mortar beds | \$1,000,000 |
| Cannons, traveling forces, and batteries | \$1,000,000 |

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| Small-arms: | |
| For foot soldiers | 867, 808 |
| For mounted troops | 303, 201 |
| Infantry accoutrements | sets.. 920, 033 |
| Cavalry accoutrements | do.. 176, 467 |
| Horse equipments | do.. 122, 019 |
| Artillery harness for two horses | do.. 15, 385 |
| Gunpowder | pounds.. 7, 659, 595 |
| Lead and bullets | do.. 23, 058, 912 |
| Ammunition for artillery | pounds.. 1, 303, 700 |
| Ammunition for small-arms | do.. 263, 182, 600 |
| Percussion-caps | 422, 108, 600 |
| Friction-primers for cannon | 3, 079, 340 |

Besides the foregoing complete articles an immense amount of material has been prepared and advanced to different stages of completion at the arsenals, embracing iron and wood work for artillery carriages, and implements and equipments and projectiles of all kinds for cannon; bullets and cases for cartridges for small-arms; leather work for harness equipments and accoutrements. And much work has also been done in the way of repairing artillery carriages and small-arms of every description.

The principal supplies furnished during the same period were:

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| Field cannon of different calibers | 1, 373 |
| Siege cannon of different calibers | 553 |
| Sea-coast and garrison cannon of different calibers | 1, 200 |
| Cannon-balls, shells, and other projectiles: | |
| For field artillery | 820, 361 |
| For siege artillery | 146, 000 |
| For sea-coast forts | 922, 050 |
| Artillery carriages: | |
| For field service | 1, 367 |
| For siege service | 358 |
| For sea-coast service | 1, 472 |
| Mortar beds | 284 |
| Caissons, travelling forges, and battery wagons | 1, 813 |
| Small-arms: | |
| For foot soldiers | 908, 840 |
| For mounted troops | 307, 840 |
| Infantry accoutrements | sets.. 781, 211 |
| Cavalry accoutrements | do.. 103, 917 |
| Horse equipments | do.. 102, 070 |
| Artillery harness for two horses | do.. 11, 483 |
| Gunpowder | pounds.. 7, 733, 308 |
| Lead and bullets | do.. 18, 915, 413 |
| Ammunition for artillery | pounds.. 1, 184, 027 |
| Ammunition for small-arms | do.. 212, 808, 500 |
| Percussion-caps | 341, 843, 000 |
| Friction-primers for cannon | 2, 362, 705 |

Also large supplies of horse medicines for artillery horses, rope for hatches and picketing purposes, an immense quantity of horse equipments, cavalry and infantry accoutrements, and large quantities of appendages, spare parts of arms and armorers' and saddlers' tools. And the stock of such articles remaining at the arsenals and depots at the end of the fiscal year was as follows, viz:

| | |
|---|----------|
| Field cannon of different calibers | 490 |
| Siege cannon of different calibers | 202 |
| Sea-coast and garrison cannon of different calibers | 604 |
| Cannon-balls, shells, and other projectiles: | |
| For field artillery | 74, 110 |
| For siege artillery | 120, 768 |
| For sea-coast forts | 182, 051 |
| Artillery carriages: | |
| For field service | 519 |
| For siege service | 123 |
| For sea-board forts | 562 |

demand for them shall continue the more will those resources be developed and enlarged. For example, notwithstanding the great number of bronze cannon which have been procured by this department during the last eighteen months, requiring for their fabrication 586,476 pounds of copper, the supplies of that material from within our own mineral regions have been about 11,590,000 pounds, exceeding all demands on that account twentyfold. The stock of lead now on hand in our arsenals amounts to about 14,100 tons, sufficient to make 451,092,210 bullets, and this stock is exclusive of that in private hands and of what the mines of our own country are daily furnishing. The supplies of iron, timber, leather, and other miscellaneous articles which enter into the production of cannon, gun carriages, implements, and accoutrements for the military service are unbounded and exhaustless within ourselves. The only article of ordnance supplies for which we depend in a great measure on importation from abroad is saltpeter. Long previous to the breaking out of the rebellion, and simply as a prudent precaution, the Ordnance Department had been collecting a stock of that article, and had in its arsenals on the 4th of March, 1861, a supply of 3,822,704 pounds. Notwithstanding the very large quantities of gunpowder which have since been obtained, and which we are still obtaining without difficulty, it has not been found necessary to draw upon that reserve stock; but on the contrary it has been increased, and now amounts to over 9,000,000 pounds, sufficient to make 12,000,000 pounds of gunpowder. It may therefore be confidently asserted that we have made ourselves independent of importation for the essential supplies of arms and ordnance stores, and either have or can produce an abundance of them to carry on wars of any magnitude that can possibly be anticipated. At the same time the increased productive capacity of the Government arsenals, which has been attained in the last year, and which is now in progress of greater augmentation, the additional means and facilities and the better knowledge of the manufacture of munitions of war, and the vigilance which has been exercised in confining contracts to regular manufacturers of ordnance in the articles to be furnished, and enforcing fair charges and faithful fulfillments of their obligations, have put us beyond the reach of speculations and exorbitant prices.

I would be failing in justice to the officers of this department were I to omit calling attention to the fact that the satisfactory and highly useful results of its operations since the commencement of the rebellion are due to their fidelity, capacity, and zeal for the public interest, and to their increased labor and exertions, which have known no respite or relaxation. With a number but nine greater in the aggregate than were in commission during the Mexican war, and amounting to but forty-five in all, the vast increase of duties imposed on the department, both at the arsenals and armories, and in the field, has by them been met and cheerfully and faithfully performed. The character of those duties also, although they are such as are essential to any success of military operations, is not of that brilliant and striking description which brings with it the rewards of renown and promotion attendant on duties no more arduous or faithful or useful in the march, the siege, or the battle.

The ordnance officer, whose duties are whose professional acquirements, if tion and severe studies, has but little tion, and none for promotion but such as comes in the regular course

No. 2. CANNON-BALLS, SHELLS, AND PROJECTILES FOR RIFLED GUNS.

| | Field guns. | 16
in. | Sea-coast guns. | Total. | Total weight.
Pounds. | Cost. |
|------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|--------------------------|----------------|
| Parrotth-bore guns..... | 311,845 | 51,273 | 207,130 | 569,248 | 20,503,074 | \$1,620,377.72 |
| Parrott projectiles..... | 109,000 | 30,431 | 5,024 | 144,455 | 5,001,099 | 358,218.51 |
| James projectiles..... | 24,000 | | 34,010 | 58,010 | 2,051,015 | 378,214.42 |
| Hatchekian projectiles..... | 60,000 | | | 60,000 | 604,047 | 92,717.88 |
| Schenck projectiles..... | 60,000 | | | 60,000 | 611,810 | 162,207.01 |
| Other model projectiles..... | 108,000 | 45,000 | 21,000 | 174,000 | 3,500,100 | 272,870.00 |
| Total..... | 613,845 | 126,704 | 368,164 | 1,110,713 | 40,784,304 | 2,103,050.57 |

No. 3. ARTILLERY CARRIAGES.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| ..... | 1,811 |
| ..... | 50 |
| ..... | 36 |
| ..... | 92 |
| Calascas..... | 1,001 |
| Travelling forges..... | 209 |
| Battery wagons..... | 148 |
| Total carriages of all kinds..... | 3,802 |
| Total cost..... | \$1,928,200.09 |

TOTAL OF CANNON, PROJECTILES, AND CARRIAGES PURCHASED.

| | Number. | Weight.
Pounds. | Cost. |
|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------|--------------|
| Cannon..... | 2,121 | 8,052,491 | \$672,100.50 |
| Projectiles..... | 1,810,749 | 40,784,304 | 2,185,650.59 |
| Artillery carriages..... | 3,802 | | 1,928,200.02 |
| Total..... | | 48,836,795 | 4,481,017.78 |

No. 4. MUSKETS AND RIFLES.

| Foreign manufacture: | | Manufactured in the United States: | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| English Tower muskets..... | 8,000 | Common sportsmen's rifles..... | 2,707 |
| English rifles..... | 110,740 | Army rifles with bayonet..... | 14,267 |
| Prussian rifles..... | 8,400 | Colt revolving rifles..... | 2,800 |
| Prussian muskets..... | 105,140 | Sharps rifles..... | 2,310 |
| Austrian rifles..... | 135,750 | Merrill rifles..... | 150 |
| Austrian muskets..... | 81,200 | Winchester muskets..... | 8,424 |
| Belgian rifles..... | 27,000 | Hall rifles..... | 2,100 |
| Belgian muskets..... | 23,900 | | |
| French rifles..... | 48,100 | | |
| French muskets..... | 4,850 | | |
| Swiss rifles..... | 5,170 | | |
| Other foreign rifles..... | 200,811 | | |
| Total foreign..... | 720,705 | Total American..... | 30,787 |
| Total purchased..... | | | 787,492 |
| Total cost of rifles and muskets..... | | | \$10,320,077.06 |

RECAPITULATION ORDNANCE, SMALL ARMS, AND STORES PURCHASED.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|----------------|
| Cannon..... | } | \$1,484,017.78 |
| Projectiles..... | | |
| Cartridges..... | | |
| Small arms of all kinds..... | | |
| Accoutrements, harness, &c..... | | 13,000,002.01 |
| Gunpowder, lead, ammunition..... | | 0,227,981.07 |
| | | 4,760,311.90 |
| Amount expended in purchases..... | | 83,168,813.90 |

Statement of principal articles fabricated at the arsenals during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1863.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Field cartridges of all kinds and calibers..... | 800 |
| Siege cartridges of all kinds and calibers..... | 321 |
| Sea coast and garrison cartridges of all kinds and calibers..... | 212 |
| Mortar loads..... | 140 |
| Travelling forges..... | 0 |
| Battery wagons..... | 1 |
| Artillery harness for two horses each..... | 2,163 |
| Saddles and harness for mountain howitzer..... | 800 |
| Horse equipments, complete..... | 8,780 |
| Horse bags..... | 21,028 |
| Cavalry accoutrements..... | 19,048 |
| Infantry accoutrements..... | 15,700 |
| Field ammunition, various calibers..... | 627,753 |
| Siege ammunition, various calibers..... | 56,410 |
| Sea coast ammunition, various calibers..... | 01,378 |
| War rockets..... | 714 |
| Cannon cartridges without projectiles..... | 503,193 |
| Forges of all kinds..... | 791,601 |
| Perforation tubes..... | 2,510,310 |
| Perforation caps..... | 39,080,000 |
| Field cartridges..... | 130,720,310 |
| Musket cartridges..... | 61,497,815 |
| Carbine cartridges..... | 10,748,000 |
| Rifle cartridges..... | 10,620,401 |
| Blank cartridges..... | 11,807,247 |

No. 1. CANNON AND MORTARS.

| | Field guns. | Siege guns. | Sea coast guns and mortars. | Total. |
|---|-------------|-------------|-----------------------------|--------|
| On hand at the beginning of the rebellion..... | 231 | 514 | 1,508 | 2,253 |
| Purchased since..... | 1,808 | 211 | 803 | 2,822 |
| Total stock..... | 1,839 | 725 | 1,810 | 4,404 |
| Issued from the arsenals..... | 1,978 | 654 | 1,206 | 3,838 |
| Remaining on hand at the arsenals June 30, 1863 [1861]..... | 400 | 203 | 604 | 1,207 |
| Remaining on hand at the arsenals June 30, 1863 [1862]..... | 481 | 240 | 670 | 1,412 |

No. 2. CANNON-BALLS, BULLETS, AND OTHER PROJECTILES.

| | Field. | Siege. | Sea coast. |
|---|---------|---------|------------|
| On hand at the beginning of the rebellion..... | 99,189 | 131,030 | 141,860 |
| Purchased since beginning of the rebellion..... | 613,372 | 135,729 | 301,748 |
| Total stock..... | 693,471 | 266,759 | 443,608 |
| Issued from the arsenals..... | 630,361 | 140,000 | 322,080 |
| Remaining on hand at the arsenals June 30, 1863 [1861]..... | 74,110 | 126,759 | 121,528 |
| Remaining on hand at the arsenals June 30, 1863 [1862]..... | 474,515 | 594,893 | 111,541 |

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U.S. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846,

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1. 1950-1951 2. 1952-1953 3. 1954-1955 4. 1956-1957 5. 1958-1959 6. 1960-1961 7. 1962-1963 8. 1964-1965 9. 1966-1967 10. 1968-1969 11. 1970-1971 12. 1972-1973 13. 1974-1975 14. 1976-1977 15. 1978-1979 16. 1980-1981 17. 1982-1983 18. 1984-1985 19. 1986-1987 20. 1988-1989 21. 1990-1991 22. 1992-1993 23. 1994-1995 24. 1996-1997 25. 1998-1999 26. 2000-2001 27. 2002-2003 28. 2004-2005 29. 2006-2007 30. 2008-2009 31. 2010-2011 32. 2012-2013 33. 2014-2015 34. 2016-2017 35. 2018-2019 36. 2020-2021 37. 2022-2023 38. 2024-2025 39. 2026-2027 40. 2028-2029 41. 2030-2031 42. 2032-2033 43. 2034-2035 44. 2036-2037 45. 2038-2039 46. 2040-2041 47. 2042-2043 48. 2044-2045 49. 2046-2047 50. 2048-2049 51. 2050-2051 52. 2052-2053 53. 2054-2055 54. 2056-2057 55. 2058-2059 56. 2060-2061 57. 2062-2063 58. 2064-2065 59. 2066-2067 60. 2068-2069 61. 2070-2071 62. 2072-2073 63. 2074-2075 64. 2076-2077 65. 2078-2079 66. 2080-2081 67. 2082-2083 68. 2084-2085 69. 2086-2087 70. 2088-2089 71. 2090-2091 72. 2092-2093 73. 2094-2095 74. 2096-2097 75. 2098-2099 76. 2100-2101 77. 2102-2103 78. 2104-2105 79. 2106-2107 80. 2108-2109 81. 2110-2111 82. 2112-2113 83. 2114-2115 84. 2116-2117 85. 2118-2119 86. 2120-2121 87. 2122-2123 88. 2124-2125 89. 2126-2127 90. 2128-2129 91. 2130-2131 92. 2132-2133 93. 2134-2135 94. 2136-2137 95. 2138-2139 96. 2140-2141 97. 2142-2143 98. 2144-2145 99. 2146-2147 100. 2148-2149 101. 2150-2151 102. 2152-2153 103. 2154-2155 104. 2156-2157 105. 2158-2159 106. 2160-2161 107. 2162-2163 108. 2164-2165 109. 2166-2167 110. 2168-2169 111. 2170-2171 112. 2172-2173 113. 2174-2175 114. 2176-2177 115. 2178-2179 116. 2180-2181 117. 2182-2183 118. 2184-2185 119. 2186-2187 120. 2188-2189 121. 2190-2191 122. 2192-2193 123. 2194-2195 124. 2196-2197 125. 2198-2199 126. 2200-2201 127. 2202-2203 128. 2204-2205 129. 2206-2207 130. 2208-2209 131. 2210-2211 132. 2212-2213 133. 2214-2215 134. 2216-2217 135. 2218-2219 136. 2220-2221 137. 2222-2223 138. 2224-2225 139. 2226-2227 140. 2228-2229 141. 2230-2231 142. 2232-2233 143. 2234-2235 144. 2236-2237 145. 2238-2239 146. 2240-2241 147. 2242-2243 148. 2244-2245 149. 2246-2247 150. 2248-2249 151. 2250-2251 152. 2252-2253 153. 2254-2255 154. 2256-2257 155. 2258-2259 156. 2260-2261 157. 2262-2263 158. 2264-2265 159. 2266-2267 160. 2268-2269 161. 2270-2271 162. 2272-2273 163. 2274-2275 164. 2276-2277 165. 2278-2279 166. 2280-2281 167. 2282-2283 168. 2284-2285 169. 2286-2287 170. 2288-2289 171. 2290-2291 172. 2292-2293 173. 2294-2295 174. 2296-2297 175. 2298-2299 176. 2300-2301 177. 2302-2303 178. 2304-2305 179. 2306-2307 180. 2308-2309 181. 2310-2311 182. 2312-2313 183. 2314-2315 184. 2316-2317 185. 2318-2319 186. 2320-2321 187. 2322-2323 188. 2324-2325 189. 2326-2327 190. 2328-2329 191. 2330-2331 192. 2332-2333 193. 2334-2335 194. 2336-2337 195. 2338-2339 196. 2340-2341 197. 2342-2343 198. 2344-2345 199. 2346-2347 200. 2348-2349 201. 2350-2351 202. 2352-2353 203. 2354-2355 204. 2356-2357 205. 2358-2359 206. 2360-2361 207. 2362-2363 208. 2364-2365 209. 2366-2367 210. 2368-2369 211. 2370-2371 212. 2372-2373 213. 2374-2375 214. 2376-2377 215. 2378-2379 216. 2380-2381 217. 2382-2383 218. 2384-2385 219. 2386-2387 220. 2388-2389 221. 2390-2391 222. 2392-2393 223. 2394-2395 224. 2396-2397 225. 2398-2399 226. 2400-2401 227. 2402-2403 228. 2404-2405 229. 2406-2407 230. 2408-2409 231. 2410-2411 232. 2412-2413 233. 2414-2415 234. 2416-2417 235. 2418-2419 236. 2420-2421 237. 2422-2423 238. 2424-2425 239. 2426-2427 240. 2428-2429 241. 2430-2431 242. 2432-2433 243. 2434-2435 244. 2436-2437 245. 2438-2439 246. 2440-2441 247. 2442-2443 248. 2444-2445 249. 2446-2447 250. 2448-2449 251. 2450-2451 252. 2452-2453 253. 2454-2455 254. 2456-2457 255. 2458-2459 256. 2460-2461 257. 2462-2463 258. 2464-2465 259. 2466-2467 260. 2468-2469 261. 2470-2471 262. 2472-2473 263. 2474-2475 264. 2476-2477 265. 2478-2479 266. 2480-2481 267. 2482-2483 268. 2484-2485 269. 2486-2487 270. 2488-2489 271. 2490-2491 272. 2492-2493 273. 2494-2495 274. 2496-2497 275. 2498-2499 276. 2500-2501 277. 2502-2503 278. 2504-2505 279. 2506-2507 280. 2508-2509 28

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

第 1 章 緒 論

1. 1945年10月，日本投降后，国民党政府接收了台湾，但并未立即实施民主改革。

1. What is the main purpose of the document?
 2. What are the key findings of the study?
 3. What are the implications of the findings?
 4. What are the limitations of the study?
 5. What are the conclusions of the study?

ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಮೇಯರ್ ಕಛೇರಿ, ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ

第 4 次 為使民衆了解新舊國幣之區別，特於各縣設展覽會，分發新舊國幣，並由本局派員分赴各縣，向民衆說明新舊國幣之區別，並發給新舊國幣之說明書，以便民衆了解。

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions.
 2. It also mentions the need for regular audits to ensure compliance with financial regulations.
 3. The second part outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze financial data.
 4. This includes both traditional accounting techniques and modern data analytics tools.
 5. The third part provides a detailed overview of the current state of the market and its future prospects.
 6. It highlights key trends and challenges that businesses are likely to face in the coming years.
 7. Finally, the document concludes with several recommendations for improving financial management practices.
 8. These include implementing robust internal controls and investing in advanced technology solutions.

Total sales
 1,000,000 1945 1,000,000 1946

[illegible]

附註：以上各例均係以「新學」為標準，其餘各例均係以「舊學」為標準。

[illegible]

1990年12月15日

南京金陵饭店 南京金陵饭店 南京金陵饭店 南京金陵饭店 南京金陵饭店

No. 7. AMMUNITION, PERCUSSION-CAPS, &c.

| | Cartridges for small arms. | Percussion-caps. | Rounds of artillery ammunition. | Prison-prisoners. |
|---|----------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| at the beginning of the rebellion | 8,202,300 | 10,808,000 | 28,218 | 83,425 |
| used since beginning of the rebellion | 28,213,700 | 363,312,000 | 51,367 | 600,800 |
| stored at the arsenals | 234,008,000 | 30,080,000 | 1,252,393 | 2,510,310 |
| Total stock | 371,471,000 | 442,000,000 | 1,331,368 | 3,102,705 |
| or expended | 312,800,001 | 311,813,000 | 1,181,027 | 2,802,705 |
| Remaining on hand June 30, 1862. | 68,669,403 | 130,187,000 | 147,321 | 300,000 |

The supplies reported as on hand in the foregoing statements include only such as are in store at the arsenals, and are exclusive of those which are in the hands of the troops or are in service in the garrisons, or forts. They therefore constitute the stock held on hand at the end of the last fiscal year for supplying the future needs of the Army.

JAS. W. RIPLEY,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,

November 1, 1862.

of the volunteer force of the United States, as shown by the latest muster and pay-roll and returns on file.

REGIMENTS.

| States. | Cavalry. | | | | Artillery. | | | | Infantry. | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Number of regiments. | Present for duty. | Absent sick wounded. | Aggregate present and absent. | Number of regiments. | Present for duty. | Absent sick wounded. | Aggregate present and absent. | Number of regiments. | Present for duty. | Absent sick wounded. | Aggregate present and absent. |
| Alabama | 1 | 581 | 000 | 581 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27 | 10,830 | 3,017 | 22,847 |
| Arkansas | 1 | 581 | 000 | 581 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | 12,030 | 785 | 12,815 |
| California | 1 | 581 | 000 | 581 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 11,008 | 2,000 | 13,008 |
| Colorado | 1 | 581 | 000 | 581 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 42 | 39,075 | 0,090 | 39,765 |
| Connecticut | 1 | 581 | 000 | 581 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 4,797 | 280 | 5,077 |
| Delaware | 1 | 581 | 000 | 581 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 | 15,610 | 1,810 | 14,800 |
| District of Columbia | 11 | 9,315 | 1,067 | 11,382 | 6 | 4,795 | 1,010 | 5,805 | 145 | 99,895 | 21,321 | 116,000 |
| Florida | 1 | 581 | 000 | 581 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 | 20,895 | 5,015 | 25,910 |
| Georgia | 12 | 8,753 | 1,067 | 9,820 | 2 | 1,075 | 146 | 1,221 | 55 | 61,092 | 14,414 | 75,506 |
| Idaho | 1 | 581 | 000 | 581 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 1,438 | 000 | 1,438 |
| Illinois | 1 | 581 | 000 | 581 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 9,000 | 1,651 | 10,651 |
| Indiana | 1 | 581 | 000 | 581 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1,058 | 100 | 1,158 |
| Iowa | 3 | 1,407 | 204 | 1,711 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 11,384 | 3,101 | 14,485 |
| Kansas ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 007 | ..... | 007 |
| Kentucky | 1 | 581 | 000 | 581 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 370 | ..... | 370 |
| Louisiana ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 1,547 | 314 | 1,861 |
| Maine | 7 | 6,323 | 004 | 6,327 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28 | 10,838 | 5,513 | 21,351 |
| Maryland | 4 | 2,002 | 410 | 2,412 | 1 | 1,050 | 215 | 1,265 | 08 | 71,700 | 11,008 | 82,708 |
| Massachusetts | 1 | 581 | 000 | 581 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | 30,200 | 8,212 | 47,412 |
| Michigan | 1 | 581 | 000 | 581 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 92 | 93,090 | 7,480 | 100,570 |
| Minnesota | 1 | 581 | 000 | 581 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 | 18,002 | 0,760 | 17,712 |
| Mississippi | 10 | 6,184 | 1,067 | 7,251 | 2 | 1,075 | 100 | 1,175 | 27 | 18,300 | 0,015 | 21,384 |
| Missouri | 4 | 2,175 | 848 | 3,023 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23 | 18,300 | 4,063 | 22,363 |
| Montana | 1 | 581 | 000 | 581 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28 | 18,017 | 1,173 | 19,190 |
| Nebraska | 4 | 2,007 | 004 | 2,011 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 0,371 | 749 | 4,020 |
| Nevada ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 7,282 | 027 | 7,309 |
| New Hampshire ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 0,777 | 6 | 0,783 |
| New Jersey ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1,595 | 105 | 1,700 |
| New Mexico ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 072 | 140 | 712 |
| New York ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 5,502 | 447 | 4,055 |

$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}$

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1) as $t \rightarrow \infty$. It is shown that the solutions of the system (1) are bounded and tend to zero as $t \rightarrow \infty$ if the matrix A is stable. The second part of the paper is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1) as $t \rightarrow \infty$ if the matrix A is not stable. It is shown that the solutions of the system (1) are unbounded and tend to infinity as $t \rightarrow \infty$ if the matrix A is not stable.

[illegible]

$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}$

[illegible]

美法兩國政府，
將此項報告呈交各國領袖，以資參考。
其詳見：

1970年12月1日 星期一

1. 4. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845

§ 60. *Enid*

References

[illegible]

1990-1991

警備司令部 警備司令部

其 他 人 員 均 已 撤 離 該 地 區

Statement showing number of men for old regiments furnished by the States, respectively, from August 15 to November 21, 1862, as reported weekly and daily by telegram.

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------|--------------------|---------|
| Connecticut..... | 375 | Minnesota..... | 71 |
| Delaware..... | 41 | New York..... | 14, 612 |
| Illinois..... | 3, 535 | New Jersey..... | 383 |
| Indiana..... | 2, 467 | New Hampshire..... | 431 |
| Iowa..... | 1, 086 | Ohio..... | 5, 791 |
| Kentucky..... | 203 | Pennsylvania..... | 8, 885 |
| Kansas..... | | Rhode Island..... | 775 |
| Maine..... | 504 | Vermont..... | 1, 367 |
| Massachusetts..... | 4, 038 | Virginia..... | 653 |
| Maryland..... | 817 | Wisconsin..... | 1, 280 |
| Michigan..... | 1, 705 | | |
| Missouri..... | 888 | Total..... | 49, 090 |

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 21, 1862.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., November 21, 1862.

General THOMAS,
Harrisburg:

What is the number of militia at Pittsburg and how are they organized?

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

MADISON, WIS., November 21, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Can you not reply us to the disposal of prisoners referred to in dispatch of November 12? I am very anxious to be rid of them. Many were taken with arms in their hands. I am overwhelmed with applications for relief and discharge by men who have been drafted. They claim allegiance, disability, overage, and other causes—in many cases just. Cannot your mustering officer discharge them, and furnish transportation from camp to their homes? Why cannot some commissioner attend to these cases? Will you instruct the chief mustering officer to pay the commissioner's bill for subsisting drafted men at county seat before starting for camp at rendezvous? No one seems authorized to pay these bills. I write fully to-day, but beg reply by telegraph at first moment possible.

E. SALOMON,
Governor.

[NOVEMBER 22, 1862.]
ment, Adjutant-General's
bury custody of all person
passing the draft, &c., see

FILED **APR 23 1968**

SIR I enclose the original of the letter of the 21st inst. to the
 to transmit to your excellency for the consideration of the
 Hon. just received from the Hon. Secy. of the Navy, in relation to
 jurisdiction over the coast of the United States, and the
 proposed of war" from the Hon. Secy. of the Navy.

[illegible][illegible]

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840.

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}$$

My DEAR FRIENDS: I have been hoping with your assurance that you would at the end of that week be able to do so, and I have just been informed by a requisition made by your committee got off within an hour after midnight the requisition, in answer thereto, never seen it. My dear friends, my impediement has been our ruin if it is not abandoned. It upon the wharf, with the and forage for the animals, weeks to carry the whole, having the vessels, you more. And, after all, when you parted with me, I know you had not, or you said. You must get them or your expedition off before Congress meets especially where you are doing nothing but hauling and taking at least otherwise might be think this is an ill-natured publication of this requisition

Very truly, your friend

[illegible]

● 1994年12月25日 星期三 ●

1. 凡在本行存款，利息按日计算，按月结息。

Maj. Gen. H. W. Hall

Chrysanthemum

There have been unavoidable delays
supplier, and ordnance, and in getting

4. 2000年12月15日，在“2000年中国城市竞争力”会议上，中国城市竞争力研究会会长、清华大学教授李俊成指出，中国城市竞争力研究会成立三年来，一直致力于中国城市竞争力的研究，并出版了《中国城市竞争力报告》。该报告指出，中国城市竞争力在2000年有所提高，主要表现在以下几个方面：一是城市经济竞争力有所提高，二是城市社会竞争力有所提高，三是城市环境竞争力有所提高，四是城市文化竞争力有所提高。李俊成指出，中国城市竞争力在2000年有所提高，这主要得益于中国城市在2000年所取得的成就。中国城市在2000年所取得的成就主要表现在以下几个方面：一是城市经济在2000年有所增长，二是城市社会在2000年有所进步，三是城市环境在2000年有所改善，四是城市文化在2000年有所发展。李俊成指出，中国城市竞争力在2000年有所提高，这主要得益于中国城市在2000年所取得的成就。中国城市在2000年所取得的成就主要表现在以下几个方面：一是城市经济在2000年有所增长，二是城市社会在2000年有所进步，三是城市环境在2000年有所改善，四是城市文化在2000年有所发展。

sail Tuesday or Wednesday, and all during the week. I can appreciate your impatience; I fully share it.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, November 22, 1862.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Astor House, New York City:

Your requisition (No. 40) on the Quartermaster-General has just been submitted to the Secretary of War. You mistake the character and present object of your expedition, and may ruin all by delay and unnecessary impedimenta. Your transportation, till your first object is accomplished, must be almost entirely by water. Such immense trains will only hamper you. So many animals cannot be transported from New York. When wanted they can be procured and foraged at one-quarter the expense from another direction. You must get off with your infantry and such artillery and cavalry as are ready. More can be sent hereafter. As I before telegraphed, delay will be fatal. It would require many weeks to fill all your requisitions. If the expedition must wait for it to be filled, perhaps it would be as well to give it up entirely, for the object will be accomplished before it starts.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

NEW YORK, N. Y., November 22, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Your dispatch received 7.37 p. m. We do not wait for anything but water transportation, artillery, and troops. Not an hour has been lost in getting these together. The requisitions referred to in your dispatch are not for supplies to be shipped with the first detachment, but those to follow. The delay is to be charged equally to the time indispensable to the preparation of vessels, the collection of troops, commissary stores, and ammunition. No time has been lost in respect to either, and all are now nearly ready. Time for shipment only is now required. The smaller vessels will sail Tuesday and others immediately after. We shall wait for nothing that is not absolutely necessary, according to your dispatch. I fully share your impatience, and will spare no exertions to get off at the earliest possible moment.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 22, 1862

Capt. H. B. HENDERSHOTT,
Davenport, Iowa:

All recruiting from volunteer regiments for regulars
cease.

By direction of the Secretary of War :
THOMAS J
Assista

be arranged by him whenever he may deem it necessary for the interests of the service.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW YORK CITY, November 24, 1862.

HIS EXCELLENCY A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

Your letter of the 22d instant with inclosures received this morning. I never contemplated waiting supplies referred to in requisition No. 40 one moment. It was drawn up by an officer who did not fully comprehend my instructions, and inadvertently approved by me without sufficient examination and proper explanation. My purpose has not been changed since I left Washington, and I have waited nothing not absolutely necessary to place their entertained cause of delay [*sic*]. I have explained by letter to the Secretary of War.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

NEW YORK, November 24, 1862.

HON. E. M. STANTON:

Your dispatch received this morning, with letter from the President, by Mr. Tucker. I never entertained the thought of awaiting requisition No. 40; it would only be needed for ultimate operations some weeks hence. I deeply regret that my purpose was not more clearly explained. I have waited only vessels, men, commissary stores and ordnance stores, and the unavoidable delays are explained by letters which I hope will be satisfactory. Mr. Tucker's assistance will be important.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., November 24, 1862.

HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR EDWARD SALOMON,
Madison, Wis.:

Please report by telegraph immediately, first, the number of volunteers since July 2 from your State for three years; second, the number of men drafted for military service or volunteers for nine months.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Governors A. W. Bradford, Annapolis, Md.; William A. Buckingham, Hartford, Conn.; Edwin D. Morgan, Albany, N. Y.; O. P. Morton, Indianapolis, Ind.; Austin Blair, Detroit, Mich.; A. G. Curtin, Harrisburg, Pa.; Nathaniel S. Berry, Concord, N. H.; William Sprague, Providence, R. I.; John A. Andrew, Boston, Mass.; F. H. Peirpoint, Wheeling, Va.; Israel Washburn, Jr., Augusta, Me.; Frederick H. Holbrook, Brattleborough, Vt., and Adjutant-General N. B. Baker, Davenport, Iowa.

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General C. P. H. 2.1. 1864

Since July 1, 1864, the number of volunteers and the number of men in the service of the Government have been as follows:

His Excellency the Governor

You are requested to inform the people of the State that the Third Cavalry Regiment is now recruiting volunteers for three years.

Brig Gen C. P. H. 2.1. 1864

Since July 1, 1864, the number of volunteers in the Third Cavalry Regiment has been as follows: in all, upward of 1,000 men. The number of men in the service of the Government will be 1,000 in the Third Cavalry Regiment, and the number of men in the service of the Government will be 1,000 in the Third Cavalry Regiment.

General C. P. H. 2.1. 1864

In answer to your letter of the 1st inst. regarding the number of volunteers in the Third Cavalry Regiment, I have the honor to inform you that the number of volunteers in the Third Cavalry Regiment has been as follows: in all, upward of 1,000 men. The number of men in the service of the Government will be 1,000 in the Third Cavalry Regiment, and the number of men in the service of the Government will be 1,000 in the Third Cavalry Regiment.

By order of the Governor

Adjutant-General THOMAS

Send all the Pennsylvania militia to Washington

EDWARD M. STANTON

HARRISBURG, PA., November 24, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General;

The information asked can only be furnished by regiments, as many of the commands were recruited at various points of the State, and ordered off without furnishing their rolls to this department. Sixteen regiments and two batteries of artillery for three years, and seventeen regiments for nine months, have gone forward. There are now organized and being armed three cavalry regiments for three years; one regiment of volunteers, in lieu of draft, for nine months, and sixteen regiments of drafted men at different camps of rendezvous. There is also one regiment of artillery recruiting at Philadelphia, and one regiment of cavalry at Harrisburg, both well advanced. The draft should have produced at least thirty regiments, and will yet, as I have no doubt. The U. S. officers having that duty in charge will use the proper diligence and efforts to secure the delinquents.

By order:

A. L. RUSSELL,
Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania.

MADISON, WIS., November 24, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War;

I telegraphed you on the 10th, 12th, 17th, and 21st concerning disposition of prisoners arrested under President's proclamation. I have no proper place to keep them. Expect writs of habeas corpus to release them. This responsibility should not thus be left upon me. Government should take them in charge, and that immediately, or should inform me that it declines so to do. Cannot Major-General Pope be instructed to take them in charge? Please answer immediately.

E. SALOMON,
Governor.

MADISON, WIS., November 24, 1862.

General BUCKINGHAM:

Your dispatch received. Number of volunteers for three years since July 2 about 11,500. We drafted 4,500. How many will come in and not be exempted it is impossible to tell. No nine-months' men. I ask again for reply concerning disposal of prisoners for resisting draft. If not informed I shall feel compelled to turn them over to civil authorities.

E. SALOMON,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, November 24, 1862.

Governor SALOMON,
Madison, Wis.:

The Secretary of War directs me to say that you were informed, in answer to your telegrams respecting the disposition of the prisoners arrested by you, that the subject was under the consideration of the President, and that as soon as his decision was made it would be communicated to the War Department. The subject will probably be discussed at Cabinet

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, November 25, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In compliance with your orders I have the honor to submit the following report of military operations since the 23d of July last, when, in compliance with the President's order of July 11, I assumed the command of the Army as General-in-Chief:

The first thing to which my attention was called on my arrival here was the condition of the army at Harrison's Landing, on the James River. I immediately visited General McClellan's headquarters for consultation. I left Washington on the 24th and returned on the 27th. The main object of this consultation was to ascertain if there was a possibility of an advance upon Richmond from Harrison's Landing, and if not, to form some plan of uniting the armies of General McClellan and General Pope on some other line. Not being familiar with the position and numbers of the troops in Virginia and on the coast, I took the President's estimate of the largest number of re-enforcements that could then be sent to the Army of the Potomac.

On the day of my arrival at Harrison's Landing General McClellan was of opinion that he would require at least 50,000 additional troops. I informed him that this number could not possibly be sent; that I was not authorized to promise him over 20,000, and that I could not well see how even that number could be safely withdrawn from other places. He took the night for considering the matter, and informed me next morning that he would make the attempt upon Richmond with the additional 20,000; but immediately on my return to Washington he telegraphed that he would require 35,000—a force which it was impossible to send him without leaving Washington and Baltimore almost defenseless. The only alternative now left was to withdraw the Army of the Potomac to some position where it could unite with that of General Pope, and cover Washington at the same time that it operated against the enemy. After full consultation with my officers I determined to attempt this junction on the Rappahannock by bringing McClellan's forces to Aquia Creek. Accordingly, on the 30th of July I telegraphed to him to send away his sick as quickly as possible, preparatory to a movement of his troops. This was preliminary to the withdrawal of his entire army, which was ordered by telegraph on the 31st of August. In order that the transfer to Aquia Creek might be made as rapidly as possible, I authorized General McClellan to assume control of all vessels in the James River and Chesapeake Bay, of which there was then a vast fleet. The Quartermaster-General was also requested to send to that point all the transports that could be procured.

On the 5th I received a protest from General McClellan, dated the 4th, against the removal of the army from Harrison's Landing, a copy of which is annexed, marked Exhibit No. 1,* with my reply on the 6th, marked Exhibit No. 2.*

On the 1st of August I ordered General Burnside to immediately embark his troops at Newport News, transfer them to Aquia Creek, and take position opposite Fredericksburg. This officer moved with great promptness and reached Aquia Creek on the night of the 3d. His troops were immediately landed and the transports sent back to General McClellan.

* See Series I, Vol. XII, Part II, pp. 8, 9.

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About this time I received information that the enemy was preparing a large force to drive back General Pope and attack either Washington or Baltimore. The information was so direct and reliable that I could not doubt its correctness. This gave me serious uneasiness for the safety of the capital and Maryland, and I repeatedly urged upon General McClellan the necessity of promptly moving his army so as to form a junction with that of General Pope. The evacuation of Harrison's Landing, however, was not commenced till the 14th eleven days after it was ordered.

Greatly discouraged at the prospect of timely aid from that quarter I authorized General Pope to order the main forces of General Cox in Western Virginia with all possible dispatch by railroad to join him via Washington.

To facilitate the withdrawal of the Army of the Potomac from the Peninsula and gain time by a demonstration against the enemy, General Pope pushed his forces across the Rappahannock, occupied Culpeper, and threatened Gordonsville. Jackson's and Ewell's forces were hurried to the Rapidan, and on the 9th of August encountered Banks' corps at Cedar Mountain. A hard-fought battle ensued, and on the arrival of re-enforcements from the corps of Meadowell and Sigel the enemy fell back upon the Rapidan and Gordonsville.

On the 15th our cavalry surprised a party of the enemy near Louis Court-house, and captured important dispatches, showing that Lee was moving by forced marches the main body of the rebel army to attack Pope before a junction could be formed between him and the Army of the Potomac.

On the 16th I telegraphed to General Pope not to cross the Rapidan, and advised him to take position in rear of the Rappahannock, where he could be more easily re-enforced. He commenced this movement on the 17th, and by the morning of the 18th had most of his forces behind that river, prepared to hold its passes as long as possible. He had been re-enforced by King's division and a part of Burnside's corps, under General Reno, from Fredericksburg. I also directed General Burnside to occupy Richards' and Barnett's Fords, which were between him and General Pope's main army. The enemy made several attempts to cross at different points on the Rappahannock, but was always repulsed, and our troops succeeded in holding the line of this river for eight days. It was hoped that during this time sufficient forces from the Army of the Potomac would reach Aquia Creek to enable us to prevent any farther advance of Lee, and eventually with the combined armies to drive him back upon Richmond.

On the 24th he made a flank movement and crossed a portion of his forces at Waterloo Bridge, about twelve miles above the Rappahannock railroad station. Pope directed an attack upon the forces which had crossed the river, hoping to cut them off, but the enemy escaped with no great loss. The annexed telegram from General Pope, marked Exhibit No. 3,* dated the 25th, gives his views of the condition of affairs at that date. The enemy, however, had not fallen back, as he supposed, but on being repulsed at Waterloo Bridge had moved farther up the river and entered the valley which lies between the Blue Ridge and Bull Run Mountains. The object of this movement was evidently to get in Pope's rear and cut off his supplies from Washington. Anticipating this danger I had telegraphed to General Pope on the 23d, "By no means expose your railroad communication

* See Series I, Vol. XII, Part II, p. 11.

with Alexandria. It is of the utmost importance in sending you supplies and reinforcements." On the 26th I telegraphed, "If possible to attack the enemy in flank do so, but the main object now is to ascertain his position."

From this time till the 30th I had no communication with General Pope, the telegraph lines being cut at Kettle Run by a part of Jackson's corps under Ewell, which had marched around Pope's right and attacked his rear. Finding it doubtful whether we could hold the Rappahannock long enough to effect the junction of the two armies, I had directed a part of the Peninsula forces to land at Alexandria and move out by railroad as rapidly as possible. As soon as I heard that the enemy had turned General Pope's right flank and forced him to change his front I ordered the remainder of the Army of the Potomac to Alexandria, and directed General Burnside to prepare to evacuate Fredericksburg and Aquia Creek. I determined, however, to hold his position as long as possible for a base of future operations.

General Pope's dispositions at this juncture were well planned. The corps of McDowell and Sigel, and the Pennsylvania Reserves, under Reynolds, were pushed forward to Gainesville. Reno and Kearny were directed upon Greenwich, while Hooker's division was sent against Ewell along the railroad. Unfortunately, however, the movement was too late, as a large detachment of Lee's army was already east of Thoroughfare Gap.

Hooker encountered the enemy near Kettle Run, and a sharp engagement ensued. This gallant division drove Ewell a distance of six miles, the enemy leaving their dead and many of their wounded in the field. As McDowell, Sigel, and Reynolds had reached their positions there was now every prospect that Jackson would be destroyed before reinforcements could come to his relief. On the evening of the 27th General Pope ordered General Porter to be atriston Station by daylight on the morning of the 28th with Morell, and also directed him to communicate to Banks the order to move forward to Warrenton Junction. All trains were ordered this side of Cedar Run, and to be protected by a regiment of infantry and a section of artillery. For some unexplained reason Porter did not comply with this order, and his corps was not in the battles of the 28th and 29th.

Heintzelman's corps pressed forward to Manassas on the morning of the 28th, and forced Jackson to retreat across Bull Run by the Centerville turnpike. McDowell had succeeded in checking Lee at Thoroughfare Gap, but the latter took the road from Hopewell to New Market and hastened to the relief of Jackson, who was already in rapid retreat. A portion of McDowell's corps encountered the retreating column on the afternoon of the 28th near the Warrenton turnpike, and a severe but successful engagement ensued. Jackson was again attacked on the 29th near the old battle-ground of July, 41. Knowing that Longstreet was not distant, he made a most desperate stand. The fight continued nearly all day and was terminated only by darkness. We had gained considerable ground, but nothing was decided when the battle closed. It was renewed the next morning, and after another day's hard fighting our forces fell back behind Bull Run, the enemy not attempting any pursuit. Two days later, however, he threw a considerable force between Chantilly and Germantown to turn Pope's right. Hooker dislodged them, after short but severe engagement, in which Brigadier-Generals Kearny and Stevens, two of our very best officers, were killed. Pope's army

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until General McClellan could relieve him or open a communication so that he could evacuate it in safety. These views were stated both to General McClellan and to Colonel Miles.

General McClellan's army pursued a part of the enemy's force to the South Mountain, where, on the 14th, he made a stand. A battle ensued, the enemy being defeated and driven from the mountain with heavy loss. Lee's army then fell back behind Antietam Creek, a few miles above its mouth, and took a position well suited for defense. Our army attacked him on the 16th, and a contested battle was fought on that and the ensuing day, which resulted in the defeat of the rebel forces. On the night of the 16th the troops slept on the field which they had so bravely won. On the 17th neither party renewed the attack, and in the night of the 17th General Lee withdrew his army to the south side of the

Potomac. In the several battles on South Mountain and at Antietam, the Union killed 9,000, wounded 11,000, and 913 missing, making a total of 20,913.

General McClellan estimates the enemy's loss at nearly 25,000. Their own accounts give their loss at about 14,000 in killed and wounded.

On the approach of the enemy to Harper's Ferry the officer in command, Major General Heintzelman, destroyed his artillery and abandoned the post, and on the 14th Colonel Miles surrendered Harper's Ferry to the enemy without a fight, and within hearing of the guns of General McClellan's army. As this whole matter has been investigated and reported upon by a military commission, it is unnecessary for me to discuss the disgraceful surrender of the post and army under Miles' command.

General McClellan's preliminary report of his operations in Maryland, including the battle of South Mountain and Antietam, is sub-joined herewith, marked Exhibit No. 4. No reports of his subordinate have been submitted.

From the 1st of September till the 26th of October General McClellan's army remained on the north bank of the Potomac, in the vicinity of Sharpsburg and Harper's Ferry. (The long inactivity of so large an army in the face of a defeated foe, and during the most favorable season for rapid movements and a vigorous campaign, was a cause of great disappointment and regret.) Your letter of the 27th of October, in reply of the 26th of October, in regard to the alleged causes of this unfortunate delay, I submit herewith, marked Exhibit No. 5. I refer to the telegraphic order of the 6th of October, quoted in my letter of the 26th, already referred to, General McClellan disapproved of crossing the Potomac south of the Blue Ridge, and said he would cross at Harper's Ferry and advance upon Winchester.

He did not begin to cross till the 26th of October, and then it was not till the 27th. This passage occupied several days, and was completed on the 31st of November. What caused him to change his views, or to delay in crossing, I am ignorant, for about this time he ceased to communicate with me in regard to his operations, sending reports directly to the President.

On the 5th instant I received the written order of the President directing General McClellan and placing General Burnside in command of the Army of the Potomac.

See revised statement, Maryland Campaign, Series I, Vol. XIX, Part I, pp.

of the American people. The American people are the only people in the world who are not only free but also free to choose their own government. The American people are the only people in the world who are not only free but also free to choose their own government.

When we look at the American people, we see a people who are not only free but also free to choose their own government. The American people are the only people in the world who are not only free but also free to choose their own government. The American people are the only people in the world who are not only free but also free to choose their own government.

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In the American people, we see a people who are not only free but also free to choose their own government. The American people are the only people in the world who are not only free but also free to choose their own government. The American people are the only people in the world who are not only free but also free to choose their own government.

As for the battle the main army of the rebels retreated to East Tennessee. General Buell pursued it as far as Mount Vernon or London; but he did not go to the line from Louisville to Nashville. Here Major-General Sherman superseded him in command, by order of the Secretary of War. As the Secretary of War has ordered a military commission to investigate the operations of General Buell in this campaign, it is absolutely improper for me to express any opinion unless I am directly asked to do so.

At the command of Brigadier-General Morgan at Cumberland Gap the rebels left that place and retreated to the Ohio River. The alleged reason for this retreat was the want of supplies. The commanding General, however, had just before reported that he had several weeks' supplies, and under no circumstances would he surrender that important post. An investigation of this matter has been ordered.

General Buell moved a considerable part of General Grant's army to the rear, to occupy Paducah and to occupy Louisville and Cincinnati. He was not to renew operations in Northern Mississippi and Tennessee. A force of some 5,000 or 6,000 men was sent to Paducah, Kentucky, and Jackson, Tenn., and by destroying the railroad cut off the communication between Memphis and Corinth. The head of the rebel column was met about ten miles south of Bolivar on the Tennessee River, and a brisk skirmish ensued. On the 31st a portion of the rebel force was engaged and repulsed near Medon Station. The next day, September 1st, the fight was renewed at Britton's Lane, on the Memphis and Paducah road, and continued till night, when the enemy retreated to the Hatchers, leaving 170 dead and wounded on the field.

On the 2d of September General Pender advanced with a large force of rebels upon the town of Iuka, a small town on the Memphis and Paducah road. It is about twenty-one miles southeast of Corinth. The rebels, however, for some reason, fell back on Corinth. As the Union forces occupied this place by the enemy cut off all connection with the Tennessee River, General Grant and General Buell, the former of whom was at Paducah, and drove him from that position. Grant's forces were divided into two columns, one on the north of the town, under Major-General Sherman, and the other on the south, under Major-General Rosecrans. Finding himself likely to be surrounded about 4 p. m. on the 2d of September the column of General Rosecrans about 4 p. m. on the 2d of September. The engagement lasted until dark, Hamilton's division of the Union army driving the front of the battle. Our men fought with great gallantry and completely routed the enemy, who fled in confusion, leaving his dead and most of his wounded on the field. We captured his arms and his dead, took between 700 and 800 wounded, and captured his baggage, over 1,000 stand of arms, and a considerable quantity of other supplies. Our loss was 108 killed, 611 wounded, and 17 missing. The retreating force was pursued only a few miles.

On the 3d of September General Grant ascertained that General Sherman's forces were concentrating their forces at Ripley with a view to the resumption of attacking Corinth. The enemy crossed the Tennessee River and took possession of the railroad north of Corinth, and was endeavoring to re-establish direct communication with Jackson and Bolivar. Some skirmishing took place on the 4th and 5th of September.

On the 6th of September Rosecrans communicated with Sherman.

On the 7th of September Sherman communicated with Rosecrans.

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The Indian tribes in the Northwest, and more particularly in Minnesota, incited, it is said, by rebel emissaries, committed numerous murders and other outrages on the frontiers during the latter part of the summer. These outrages were vigorously attacked by a volunteer force under Brigadier General Sibley and defeated in several well-fought battles on the upper waters of the Minnesota River. These vigorous proceedings struck terror among the Indians and put an end to hostilities in that quarter for the present season. It is quite possible that these hostilities will be renewed in the coming spring, and preparations will be made accordingly.

In the Department of the Gulf the withdrawal of our flotilla from Vicksburg enabled the enemy to concentrate a considerable force on Baton Rouge, which was then held by Brigadier General Williams. The attack was made on the 6th of August with greatly superior forces under the rebel General Breckinridge. General Williams gained a most signal victory, but fell in the fight. Our loss was 90 killed and 250 wounded. We lost 300 of the enemy's dead left upon the field. On the 16th of August the garrison of Baton Rouge was withdrawn to New Orleans.

On the 23rd of October General Butler sent a force under Brigadier General Wetzel to operate on the west bank of the Mississippi, in the La Crosse District. He engaged a considerable body of the enemy on the 24th about nine miles from Donaldsonville and defeated them, with the loss of their commander, a large number killed and wounded, and 700 prisoners. Our loss was 15 killed and 65 wounded. This victory opened the whole of that part of the country.

General Butler's reports of the military operations in his department are submitted herewith, marked Exhibit No. 5.

In the Department of the South the only military operations which have been undertaken were the reconnaissances of the Potomac and Chowanatchee Rivers. These expeditions, under Brigadier General Brannan and Colonel Barton, encountered a considerable force of the enemy on the 2d of October, and engagements ensued, in which we lost 32 killed and 150 wounded. The official reports of these engagements are submitted herewith, marked Exhibit No. 2.

In the Department of North Carolina our force has also been too small to attempt any important offensive operations. On the 6th of September a party of the enemy surprised the garrison of Washington, but were soon driven out. Our loss was 8 killed and 36 wounded, and that of the enemy 33 killed and about 100 wounded. Several successful reconnaissances have been made into the interior. The official reports of the affair at Washington are marked Exhibit No. 10.

It is seen from this brief summary of military operations during the last three or four months, that while our soldiers have generally fought with bravery and gained many important battles, these victories have not produced the usual results. In many instances the defeated foe was not followed from the battle-field, and even where a pursuit was attempted it almost invariably failed to effect the capture or destruction of any part of the retreating army. This is a matter which requires serious and careful consideration. A victorious army is supposed to be in condition to pursue its defeated foe with advantage, and during such pursuit to do him serious if not fatal injury.

* But see Series I, Vol. XV, p. 61.

† See Series I, Vol. XV.

‡ See Series I, Vol. XIV.

§ See Series I, Vol. XVII.

NEW YORK, N. Y., November 25, 1862.

THE PRESIDENT:

I feel confident you may rely on General Banks leaving on Saturday. A few of the transports may be detained some days longer, but he will not wait for them.

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN TUCKER,
Assistant Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, N. Y., November 25, 1862.

Hon. F. M. STANTON:

We have begun to embark the troops, and should now go on very rapidly. Most of the expedition should leave here by Saturday, but some of the transports which have been chartered will not be ready till Monday or Tuesday. There will be still greater detention about shipping the horses, but they can follow as soon as they can be got ready. No time shall be lost.

JOHN TUCKER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, November 25, 1862.

Major General McCLENSAND,
Springfield, Ill.:

The Department will allow advance pay and bounty to those who enlist in the cavalry regiments now raising in Illinois; but in order to guard against fraud and desertion, the pay and bounty will not be payable until the regiment is filled up, inspected, and ready for the field.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

AUGUSTA, ME., November 25, 1862.

Hon. F. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

In reply to your telegram by General Buckingham, dated yesterday, I have the honor to state Maine has furnished 7,119 volunteers for U. S. service for three years since July 2 in old and new regiments, 1,000 volunteer militia for nine-months' service, all in new regiments. By order of the Governor:

JNO. L. HODSDON,
Adjutant-General.

MONTPELIER, VT., November 25, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

The following is a statement of the number of volunteers for three years raised in this State since July 2: Ninth Regiment, 920; Tenth Regiment, 1,018; Eleventh Regiment, 1,019; recruits for old regiments, 1,118; two additional companies of cavalry, 194. Total volunteers for three years, 4,269; total volunteers for nine months, 4,795; total raised since July 2, 9,064. These troops are all in the field except

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ALBANY, November 26, 1862.

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

The number of three-years' volunteers from this State since July 2 is 82,739, of which 81,139 have been placed in service, including those turned over to General Banks, leaving 1,600 in fractional organizations still undisposed of. Number of nine-months' men, 3,920, of which one regiment of 900 men has been ordered to report to General Banks. There have been no men drafted. It should be stated that the above computation is exclusive of a number of fractional companies throughout the State that have not reported.

By order of Governor Morgan:

THOS. HILLHOUSE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., November 26, 1862.His Excellency Governor SALOMON,
Madison, Wis.:

Drafted men may furnish substitutes within ten days after muster, provided there is no additional expense to the Government. They may volunteer into old regiments within ten days after muster, but their descriptive lists and clothing accounts must be transferred with them, so as to relieve their company commander from all responsibility. The enlistment papers will be the same as if they had not been drafted.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier General and Assistant Adjutant-General.OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington City, November 27, 1862.Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to state for your information that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, there was drawn from the Treasury for the subsistence of the Army and volunteers the sum of \$18,701,122.98.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. P. TAYLOR,
Commissary-General of Subsistence.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 28, 1862.

Adj't. Gen. L. THOMAS:

Since July 1 we have furnished thirty regiments of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and four batteries of artillery. Four additional batteries await horses and equipments. Muster-in rolls not yet filed, but the infantry regiments are all very near, or quite, to the maximum. When the rolls are received I will report at length. The drafted men have all volunteered in or been assigned to old regiments.

LAZ. NOBLE,
Adjutant-General.

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dispute. I believe the force is not strictly either "State troops" or "United States troops." It is of mixed character. I therefore think it safer, when a practical question arises, to decide that question directly, and not indirectly by deciding a general abstraction supposed to include it, and also including a great deal more. Without dispute Governor Gamble appoints the officers of this force and fills vacancies when they occur. The question now practically in dispute is—Can Governor Gamble make a vacancy by removing an officer or accepting a resignation? Now, while it is proper that this question shall be settled, I do not perceive why either Governor Gamble or the Government here should care which way it is settled. I am perplexed with it only because there seems to be pertinacity about it. It seems to me that it might be either way without injury to the service; or that the offer of the Secretary of War to let Governor Gamble make vacancies, and he (the Secretary) to ratify the making of them, ought to be satisfactory.

Yours, truly,

A. LINCOLN.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, November 29, 1862.

HON. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In obedience to your instructions of this date I have the honor to report that there has been expended in paying the troops since the 30th June, 1862, so far as shown by the returns of paymasters, \$1,000,000.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CARY H. FRY,
Acting Paymaster-General U. S. Army.

NEW YORK, N. Y., November 29, 1862.

HON. E. M. STANTON:

I regret to have occasion to inform you the expedition has not yet sailed. The transports, with one exception, are all ready. All now depends on the movement of the troops, which I may influence, but cannot control. Many of them have embarked. But one regiment only arrived today, and two regiments will not be here till next week. General Banks, however, will not wait for them.

JOHN TUCKER,
Assistant Secretary of War.

MESSAGE.

DECEMBER 1, 1862.

Before delivery of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Since your last annual assembling another year of health and bountiful harvests has passed, and while it has not pleased the Almighty to bless us with a return of peace, we can but press on, guided by the best light He gives us, trusting that in His own good time and wise way all will yet be well.

by friendly powers. There is still, however, a large and an augmenting number of doubtful cases upon which the Government is unable to agree with the Governments whose protection is demanded by the claimants. There are, moreover, many cases in which the United States or their citizens suffer wrongs from the naval or military authorities of foreign nations which the governments of those States are not at once prepared to redress. I have proposed to some of the foreign States thus interested mutual conventions to examine and adjust such complaints. This proposition has been made especially to Great Britain, to France, to Spain, and to Prussia. In each case it has been kindly received, but has not yet been formally adopted. I deem it my duty to recommend an appropriation in behalf of the owners of the Norwegian bark *Admiral P. Tordenskiold*, which vessel was in May, 1861, prevented by the commander of the blockading force off Charleston from leaving that port with cargo, notwithstanding a similar privilege had shortly before been granted to an English vessel. I have directed the Secretary of State to cause the papers in the case to be communicated to the proper committees.

Applications have been made to me by many free Americans of African descent to favor their emigration, with a view to such colonization as was contemplated in recent acts of Congress. Other parties, at home and abroad, some from interested motives, others upon patriotic considerations, and still others influenced by philanthropic sentiments, have suggested similar measures, while on the other hand several of the Spanish American republics have protested against the sending of such colonies to their respective territories. Under these circumstances I have declined to move any such colony to any State without first obtaining the consent of its Government, with an agreement on its part to receive and protect such emigrants in all the rights of freemen; and I have at the same time offered to the several States situated within the tropics or having colonies there to negotiate with them, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate, to favor the voluntary emigration of persons of that class to their respective territories upon conditions which shall be equal, just, and humane. Liberia and Hayti are as yet the only countries to which colonists of African descent from here could go with certainty of being received and adopted as citizens, and I regret to say such persons contemplating colonization do not seem so willing to migrate to those countries as to some others, nor so willing as I think their interests demands. I believe, however, opinion among them in this respect is improving, and that ere long there will be an augmented and considerable migration to both those countries from the United States.

The new commercial treaty between the United States and the Sultan of Turkey has been carried into execution.

A commercial and consular treaty has been negotiated, subject to the Senate's consent, with Liberia, and a similar negotiation is now pending with the Republic of Hayti. A considerable improvement of the national commerce is expected to result from these measures. Our relations with Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Russia, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, Austria, the Netherlands, Italy, Rome, and the other European States remain undisturbed. Very favorable relations also continue to be maintained with Turkey, Morocco, China, and Japan.

During the last year there has not only been no change of our previous relations with the independent States of our own continent, but more friendly sentiments than have heretofore existed are believed

in coin, and sufficiently large for the wants of the people, can be permanently, usefully, and safely maintained.

Is there, then, any other mode in which the necessary provision for the public wants can be made, and the great advantages of a safe and uniform currency secured?

I know of none which promises so certain results, and is, at the same time, so unobjectionable, as the organization of banking associations, under a general act of Congress, well guarded in its provisions.

To such associations the Government might furnish circulating notes, on the security of U. S. bonds deposited in the Treasury. These notes, prepared under the supervision of proper officers, being uniform in appearance and security, and convertible always into coin, would at once protect labor against the evils of a vicious currency, and facilitate commerce by cheap and safe exchanges.

A moderate reservation from the interest on the bonds would compensate the United States for the preparation and distribution of the notes, and a general supervision of the system, and would lighten the burden of that part of the public debt employed as securities.

The public credit, moreover, would be greatly improved, and the negotiation of new loans greatly facilitated by the steady market demand for Government bonds which the adoption of the proposed system would create.

It is an additional recommendation of the measure, of considerable weight, in my judgment, that it would reconcile as far as possible all existing interests, by the opportunity offered to existing institutions to reorganize under the act, substituting only the secured uniform national circulation for the local and various circulation, secured and unsecured, now issued by them.

The receipts into the Treasury from all sources, including loans, and balance from the preceding year, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1862, were \$583,885,247.00, of which sum \$49,056,307.62 were derived from customs; \$1,795,331.73 from the direct tax; from public lands, \$152,261.77; from miscellaneous sources, \$931,787.64; from loans in all forms, \$529,632,160.50. The remainder, \$2,257,066.80, was the balance from last year.

The disbursements during the same period were, for congressional, executive and judicial purposes, \$5,939,009.29; for foreign intercourse, \$1,339,710.35; for miscellaneous expenses, including the mints, loans, post office deficiencies, collection of revenue, and other like charges, \$11,129,771.50; for expenses under the Interior Department, \$3,192,085.52; under the War Department, \$394,368,407.36; under the Navy Department, \$12,674,569.69; for interest on public debt, \$13,190,321.15; and for payment of public debt, including reimbursement of temporary loan, and redemptions, \$96,006,922.00; making an aggregate of \$570,841,700.25, and leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of July, 1862, of \$13,013,516.81.

It should be observed that the sum of \$96,006,922.00, expended for reimbursements and redemption of public debt, being included also in the loans made, may be properly deducted, both from receipts and expenditures, leaving the actual receipts for the year \$474,788,324.97, and the expenditures, \$471,744,778.16.

Other information on the subject of the finances will be found in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to whose statements and views I invite your most candid and considerate attention.

The report of the Secretary of War, which has been transmitted. The report, of course, contains a number of brief abstracts of the very important operations conducted through the various departments. The summary of them have upon the whole been condensed and helped into shorter than the reports of the departments, and myself with laying the report before my committee and to them.

It gives me pleasure to report a few facts relative to the financial condition of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year preceding year. The report for the year ending September 30, 1861, which embraces the operations of the Post Office Union for three quarters of that year, shows a total amount of revenue from the so-called second class of mail matter, the increase of the correspondence of the Post Office, which, it is estimated, produced a revenue during the year ending September 30, 1861, of only \$50,000 less than was derived from the same source during the previous year. The expenditure of the Post Office for the year ending September 30, 1861, was \$1,000,000 less than the amount expended for the year ending September 30, 1860. The amount has been reduced by the same amount, a decrease of about \$1,000,000 in the expenditure of the Post Office for the preceding year, and about \$1,000,000 in the expenditure of the year 1860. The deficiency in the Department for the year ending September 30, 1861, was \$1,000,000. For the last fiscal year, the deficiency was \$1,000,000. These favorable results are a great credit to the management of the Post Office in the Department, and to the economy of the postal service. The Department has been much improved. The Post Office has been improved in its correspondence, through the Department of the Post Office, and in its management, proposing a concentration of postal operations, for the purpose of simplifying the management of the Post Office, and for the foreign mails. The postal service has been improved, and the citizens and to the commercial interests of the country, which have been favorably entertained and agreed to by the Post Office, and to whom replies have been received.

Under the attention of Congress, the Secretary of the Post Office, General, in his report respecting the postal service, has given his opinion, for the benefit of the public.

The Secretary of the Interior reports on the public lands:

The public lands have increased to 1,000,000 acres, and the value of the same to \$1,000,000. In the 30th September, 1861, the value of the public lands was \$1,000,000, a sum much less than the value of the same in the preceding period. The Government has, which is a great credit to the management of the public lands, and to the citizens and to the commercial interests of the country, which have been favorably entertained and agreed to by the Post Office, and to whom replies have been received.

The discrepancy between the value of the public lands and the amount of the same, as reported from the Treasury Department, is a great credit to the management of the public lands, and to the citizens and to the commercial interests of the country, which have been favorably entertained and agreed to by the Post Office, and to whom replies have been received.

in the three months now reported upon by the Interior and not by Treasury.

The Indian tribes upon our frontiers have, during the past year, affected a spirit of insubordination, and at several points have aged in open hostilities against the white settlements in their vicinity. The tribes occupying the Indian country south of Kansas announced their allegiance to the United States and entered into treaties with the insurgents. Those who remained loyal to the United States were driven from the country. The chief of the Cherokees has led this city for the purpose of restoring the former relations of the tribe with the United States. He alleges that they were constrained by superior force to enter into treaties with the insurgents, and that the United States neglected to furnish the protection which its treaty stipulations required.

In the month of August last the Sioux Indians in Minnesota attacked the settlements in their vicinity with extreme ferocity, killing indiscriminately men, women, and children. This attack was wholly unexpected, and therefore no means of defense had been projected. It is estimated that not less than 800 persons were killed by the Indians, and a large amount of property was destroyed. How such an outbreak was induced is not definitely known and suspicious feelings may be unjust need not to be stated. Information was received by the Indian Bureau from different sources about the time hostilities were commenced that a simultaneous attack was to be made upon the white settlements by all the tribes between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains. The State of Minnesota has suffered great injury from this Indian war. A large portion of her territory has been depopulated, and a severe loss has been sustained by the destruction of property. The people of that State manifest anxiety for the removal of the tribes beyond the limits of the State as a guarantee against future hostilities. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will furnish full details. I submit for your especial consideration whether our Indian system shall not be remodeled. Any wise and good men have impressed me with the belief that this can be profitably done.

I submit a statement of the proceedings of commissioners, which shows the progress that has been made in the enterprise of constructing the Pacific Railroad, and this suggests the earliest completion of the road and also the favorable action of Congress upon the projects now pending before them for enlarging the capacities of the great canals in New York and Illinois, as being of vital and rapidly increasing importance to the whole nation and especially to the vast interior region hereinafter to be noticed at some greater length. I purpose having prepared and laid before you at an early day some interesting and valuable statistical information upon this subject. The military and commercial importance of enlarging the Illinois and Michigan canals and improving the Illinois River is presented in the report of Colonel Webster to the Secretary of War and now transmitted to Congress. I respectfully ask attention to it.

To carry out the provisions of the act of Congress of the 15th of May last, I have caused the Department of Agriculture of the United States to be organized.

The Commissioner informs me that within the period of a few months this Department has established an extensive system of correspondence and exchanges, both at home and abroad, which promises to effect highly beneficial results in the development of a correct

the line between the free and slave country, and we shall find a little more than one third of its length are rivers, easy to be crossed, and populated, or soon to be populated, thickly upon both sides, while nearly all its remaining length are merely surveyor's lines, over which people may walk back and forth without any consciousness of their presence. No part of this line can be made any more difficult to pass by writing it down on paper or parchment as a national boundary. The fact of separation, if it comes, gives up, on the part of the seceding section, the fugitive slave clause, along with all other constitutional obligations upon the section seceded from, while I should expect no treaty stipulation would be ever made to take its place.

But there be another difficulty. The great interior region, bounded east by the Alleghenies, north by the British dominions, west by the Rocky Mountains, and south by the line along which the culture of corn and cotton meets, and which includes part of Virginia, part of Tennessee, all of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, and the Territories of Dakota, Nebraska, and part of Colorado, already has above 10,000,000 people, and will have 50,000,000 within fifty years, if not prevented by any political folly or mistake. It contains more than one-third of the country owned by the United States—certainly more than 1,000,000 square miles. Once half as populous as Massachusetts already is, it would have more than 75,000,000 people. A glance at the map shows that, territorially speaking, it is the great body of the Republic. The other parts are but marginal borders to it, the magnificent region sloping west from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific being the deepest and also the richest in undeveloped resources. In the production of provisions, grains, grasses, and all which proceed from them, this great interior region is naturally one of the most important in the world. Ascertained from the statistics the small proportion of the region which has, as yet, been brought into cultivation, and also the large and rapidly increasing amount of its products, and we shall be overwhelmed with the magnitude of the prospect presented. And yet this region has no sea-coast, touches no ocean anywhere. As part of one nation, its people now find, and may forever find, their way to Europe by New York, to South America and Africa by New Orleans, and to Asia by San Francisco. But separate our common country into two nations, as designed by the present rebellion, and every man of this great interior region is thereby cut off from some one or more of these outlets, not, perhaps, by a physical barrier, but by embarrassing and onerous trade regulations. And this is true wherever a dividing or boundary line may be fixed. Place it between the now free and slave country, or place it south of Kentucky, or north of Ohio, and still the truth remains that none south of it can trade to any port or place north of it, and none north of it can trade to any port or place south of it, except upon terms dictated by a government foreign to them. These outlets, east, west, and south, are indispensable to the well-being of the people inhabiting, and to inhabit, this vast interior region. Which of the three may be the best is no proper question. All are better than either, and all of right belong to that people and to their successors forever. True to themselves, they will not ask where a line of separation shall be, but will vow rather that there shall be no such line. Nor are the marginal regions less interested in these communications to and through them to the great outside world. They, too, and each of them, must have access to this Egypt of the West without paying toll at the crossing of any national

As to the first article, the main points are: First, the emancipation; secondly, the length of time for consummating it—thirty-seven years; and thirdly, the compensation.

The emancipation will be unsatisfactory to the advocates of perpetual slavery; but the length of time should greatly mitigate their dissatisfaction. The time spares both races from the evils of sudden derangement. In fact, from the necessity of any derangement—while most of those whose habitual course of thought will be disturbed by the measure will have passed away before its consummation. They will never see it. Another class will hail the prospect of emancipation, but will deprecate the length of time. They will feel that it gives too little to the now living slaves. But it really gives them much. It saves them from the vagrant destitution which must largely attend immediate emancipation in localities where their numbers are very great; and it gives the inspiring assurance that their posterity shall be free forever.

The plan leaves to each State choosing to act under it to abolish slavery now, or at the end of the century, or at any intermediate time, or by degrees, extending over the whole or any part of the period; and it obliges no two States to proceed alike. It also provides for compensation and, generally, the mode of making it. This, it would seem, must further mitigate the dissatisfaction of those who favor perpetual slavery, and especially of those who are to receive the compensation. Doubtless some of those who are to pay and not to receive will object; yet the measure is both just and economical. In a certain sense the liberation of slaves is the destruction of property—property acquired by descent or by purchase, the same as any other property. It is no less true, for having been often said, that the people of the South are not more responsible for the original introduction of this property than are the people of the North; and when it is remembered how unhesitatingly we all use cotton and sugar, and share the profits of dealing in them, it may not be quite safe to say that the South has been more responsible than the North for its continuance. If, then, for a common object, this property is to be sacrificed, is it not just that it be done at a common charge? And if, with less money, or money more easily paid we can preserve the benefits of the Union by this means than we can by the war alone, is it not also economical to do it? Let us consider it then. Let us ascertain the sum we have expended in the war since compensated emancipation was proposed last March, and consider whether, if that measure had been promptly accepted, by even some of the slave States, the same sum would not have done more to close the war than has been otherwise done. If so, the measure would save money, and in that view would be a prudent and economical measure. Certainly it is not so easy to pay something as it is to pay nothing, but it is easier to pay a large sum than it is to pay a larger one. And it is easier to pay any sum when we are able than it is to pay it before we are able. The war requires large sums and requires them at once. The aggregate sum necessary for compensated emancipation, of course, would be large, but it would require no ready cash, nor the bonds even, any faster than the emancipation progresses. This might not, and probably would not, close before the end of the thirty-seven years. At that time we shall probably have 100,000,000 of people to share the burden, instead of 35,000,000 as now. And not only so, but the increase of our population may be expected to continue for a long time after that period as rapidly as before, because our territory will not have become full. I

war, springing from the only great element of national discord among us. While it cannot be foreseen exactly how much one huge example of secession, breeding lesser ones indefinitely, would retard population, civilization, and prosperity, no one can doubt that the extent of it would be very great and injurious. The proposed emancipation would shorten the war, perpetuate peace, insure this increase of population, and, proportionately, the wealth of the country. With these we should pay all the emancipation would cost, together with our other debt, easier than we should pay our other debt without it. If we had allowed our old national debt to run at 6 per cent. per annum, simple interest, from the end of our Revolutionary struggle until to day without paying anything on either principal or interest, each man of us would owe less upon that debt now than each man owed upon it then; and this because our increase of men through the whole period has been greater than 6 per cent. - has run faster than the interest upon the debt. Thus time alone relieves a debtor nation so long as its population increases faster than unpaid interest accumulates on its debt.

This fact would be no excuse for delaying payment of what is justly due, but it shows the great importance of time in this connection—the great advantage of a policy by which we shall not have to pay until we number 100,000,000 what, by a different policy, we would have to pay now, when we number but 31,000,000. In a word, it shows that a dollar will be much harder to pay for the war than will be a dollar for emancipation on the proposed plan. And then the latter will cost no blood, no precious life. It will be a saving of both.

As to the second article, I think it would be impracticable to return to bondage the class of persons therein contemplated. Some of them, doubtless, in the property sense, belong to loyal owners, and hence provision is made in this article for compensating such.

The third article relates to the future of the freed people. It does not oblige, but merely authorizes, Congress to aid in colonizing such as may consent. This ought not to be regarded as objectionable, on the one hand, or on the other, in so much as it comes to nothing, unless by the mutual consent of the people to be deported, and the American voters, through their representatives in Congress. I cannot make it better known than it already is, that I strongly favor colonization. And yet I wish to say there is an objection urged against free colored persons remaining in the country, which is largely imaginary, if not sometimes malicious. It is insisted that their presence would injure and displace white labor and white laborers. If there ever could be a proper time for mere catch arguments that time surely is not now. In times like the present men should utter nothing for which they would not willingly be responsible through time and in eternity. Is it true, then, that colored people can displace any more white labor by being free than by remaining slaves? If they stay in their old places, they jostle no white laborers; if they leave their old places, they leave them open to white laborers. Logically, there is neither more nor less of it. Emancipation, even without deportation, would probably enhance the wages of white labor, and, very surely, would not reduce them. Thus the customary amount of labor would still have to be performed; the freed people would surely not do more than their old proportion of it, and very probably, for a time, would do less, leaving an increased part to white laborers, bringing their labor into greater demand, and consequently enhancing the wages of it. With deportation even to a limited extent, enhanced

achieved on the 6th of February, after a short but severe engagement. General Grant then marched across the peninsula and attacked Fort Donelson. After several days' hard fighting that place also capitulated on the 16th with its armament and garrison, except the small force which crossed the Cumberland in the night and effected their escape. This victory caused the immediate evacuation of Bowling Green and Nashville, and, soon after, of Columbus and the greater part of Middle Tennessee.

While Grant and Buell were concentrating their armies on the Tennessee River, near the head of navigation and great lines of railroad communication, General Pope moved down the west bank of the Mississippi, captured New Madrid, and crossing the river below the enemy's batteries on and near Island No. 10, compelled the garrison to capitulate on the 7th and 8th of April.

General Grant had crossed the Tennessee and taken position at Pittsburg Landing in anticipation of the arrival of Buell. The enemy advanced from Corinth and attacked Grant on the morning of the 6th of April. A severe battle ensued, which continued till dark, the left of our line being driven back nearly to the river. A portion of Buell's forces arrived in the afternoon and during the night, and the battle was renewed at daylight on the morning of the 7th. The enemy was driven back at every point, and in the afternoon fled from the field, leaving their dead and many of their wounded in our hands.

Realizing that the armies of Price and Van Dorn had been withdrawn from Arkansas to Corinth, and all the available troops of the South were concentrated at that place, orders were sent for General Pope and a part of General Curtis' troops to re-enforce our army on the river front. The latter had long and difficult marches to make, and did not reach their destination till the latter part of May. As the enemy's position at Corinth was strongly fortified and very difficult of attack at that season of the year, on account of the deep marshes in which it was surrounded, General Halleck, while awaiting the arrival of re-enforcements from Missouri, approached the front by means of trenches, and movable forces were sent out to cut the railroads on the flanks. By the 20th of May three of the four railroads connecting from Corinth had been destroyed and heavy batteries established within marching distance of the enemy's works, ready to open fire at any moment. The enemy evacuated the place in the night, destroying the bridges and breaking up the roads in his rear. As all the streams were hindered by deep and impassable marshes, the enemy could not be pursued without rebuilding the bridges and reopening the roads. The corps of Buell and Pope followed the enemy about fifty miles into the swamps of Mississippi, capturing a considerable number of stragglers and deserters, when the want of supplies compelled them to discontinue the pursuit. The reduction of Corinth caused the immediate evacuation of Fort Pillow and Rancho do and the city of Memphis. The flotilla and ram fleet attacked and destroyed the enemy's gun-boats, opening the Mississippi River to New Orleans.

Meanwhile General Curtis with the remainder of his army marched through the northern part of Arkansas, and after several successful engagements reached Helena, where he established a depot of supplies for future operations.

General Buell had during the autumn of 1861 collected a large force at Louisville and in other parts of Kentucky. While his main army advanced toward Bowling Green, General Thomas' command

was pushed forward to the Upper Cumberland and on the 13th of January he encountered the forces of Zollicoffer, and after a bloody battle at Mill Springs defeated and utterly routed them. On the evacuation of Bowling Green and Nashville, General Sherman pursued the enemy to Murfreesboro, and Columbia, and from the latter place the main body was marched for the mouth of the Tennessee Landing.

The great mass of the enemy's forces in the Nashville region at this time concentrated in the vicinity of Columbia, the chief depot of General Mitchell advanced to Decatur, in Alabama, and after a careful examination of most of the country in the direction of Chattanooga. The columns of General G. W. Morgan, after several engagements in the mountains in the vicinity of Cumberland Gap, took possession of that strategic place. The later operations in the West are detailed in the report of the General in Chief.

Four military departments are now organized on the western side of these operations were carried on, viz, the Department of the Valley, of the Missouri, of the Tennessee, and of the Cumberland, and their present military condition will hereafter be noticed.

In the Department of North Carolina the operations of Major General Burnside, by the occupation of Beaufort, Beaufort, Beaufort, and the reduction of Fort Macon, stand as his chief achievements, and under a military governor, the Hon. Edward Clark, the provisions of the laws has been extended to the loyal inhabitants of that State, and facilities afforded for organizing a civil government "free of the rebel yoke."

In the Department of the South active operations have been kept a time suspended by the presence of yellow fever and by the illness of Major General Mitchell, the late gallant commander of the Department. A premature attack upon Charleston again, the orders of the then commanding general resulted in the failure of the expedition headed by him. The capture of Fort Pickens by Major General Hunter has effectually closed the port of Charleston, and the Government securely holds Hilton Head and Beaufort. The States of Georgia and Florida are in our occupation. A recent expedition into the State of Georgia was attended with success, detached in the report of the General in Chief.

In the Department of the Gulf the operations of Major General Butler have been distinguished by great energy and ability. The occupation of New Orleans and the control of the mouth of the Mississippi have been among the most brilliant and important results of the war. The period is believed to be not far distant when all the rebel forces will be driven from the banks of the Mississippi and the navigation of that river rendered secure.

The recent operations in the Department of the Mississippi are detailed in this report of the General in Chief. The State of Missouri is believed to be secure against any aggression by the rebels, and in the State of Arkansas the disposition of the rebel forces will enable the military governor of that State to take proper measures for the restoration of the civil authority of the United States within its borders.

The Department of the Northwest, embracing the States of Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and the Territory of Dakota, was organized for the emergency occasioned by an Indian outbreak and police of

under command of Major General John Pope. The Indian hostilities have been suppressed and further trouble from that source is apprehended. Such force as may be deemed requisite by the military authorities will be held in readiness for any sudden necessity.

The Indian hostilities in Minnesota, by whomsoever instigated, to have been accompanied with more than usual cruelty and rage. Heavy losses in property are said to have been endured by the inhabitants, and application has been made to this Department for redress. As it has no funds applicable to that purpose, nor authority to assess the damages, the subject will require Congressional action. Three hundred captured Indians have been tried by court-martial, and their sentence of death is now under your consideration.

The rebels under Sibley were driven from the Department of New Mexico by General Canby, and the force in that department, now under command of General Carleton, will be able to protect the inhabitants of that remote Territory.

The Department of the Pacific has been free from any of the calamities occasioned by the rebellion; but an earnest and deep sympathy has been manifested by the loyal citizens of the Pacific States in aid of the Union cause. Volunteers have come forward to fill the ranks of the Army, and, with unparalleled liberality, large sums of money have been transmitted by humane and loyal citizens of the Pacific for the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers. The patriotic loyalty of our brethren on the Pacific, thus humanely exhibited, bears testimony to their estimate of the value of the Union and their willingness to bear the burden of maintaining it from sea to sea.

The Department of the Ohio has witnessed the invasion of Kentucky by General Bragg, the terrible battle of Perryville, and the escape of Bragg's army. These events were that pressed heavily upon the Government, and deeply affected the hearts of the people, especially in the Western States. These events are about to undergo investigation, and when the causes to which they are attributable are judicially ascertained, they will be laid before you for your action. Recent events prove that whatever held the spirit of rebellion may once have had in Kentucky, it is now to be reckoned as a State loyal and steadfast to the Union.

The Department of the Tennessee is now under command of Major-General Grant. The principal operations in that department have already been alluded to and are detailed in the report of the General-in-Chief.* Their importance cannot be overestimated. The occupation of Memphis, next to New Orleans the principal mart on the Mississippi, and the wise and vigorous measures of Major-General Sherman, commanding there, have opened a market for cotton and other Southern products the beneficial effects of which are already manifest in the reviving commerce of the country.

The Department of the Cumberland, embracing that portion of the State of Tennessee east of the Tennessee River and the Cumberland River, was placed, upon the removal of General Buell, in command of the Army of the Cumberland, under the command of General Rosecrans. Having a well-disciplined and gallant army under his command, a proper degree of diligence and activity, and full to exercise an important influence upon the speedy termination of the war.

From a survey of the whole field of operations, it is apparent that, notwithstanding our arms may have suffered at particular points,

* See p. 800.

already in the field over 120,000 new troops, of which 399,000 are volunteers, 332,000 of whom have volunteered for three years or during this war. It will be remembered that the call was made at one of those periods of despondency which occur in every national struggle. A chief hope of those who set the rebellion on foot was for aid and comfort from disloyal sympathizers in the Northern States, whose efforts were relied upon to divide and distract the people of the North, and prevent them from putting forth their whole strength to preserve the national existence. The call for volunteers and a draft of the militia afforded an occasion for disloyal persons to accomplish their evil purpose by discouraging enlistments and encouraging opposition to the war and the draft of soldiers to carry it on.

Anxiety was felt in some States at the probable success of these disloyal practices, and the Government was urged to adopt measures of protection by temporary restraint of those engaged in these hostile acts. To that end provost marshals were appointed in some of the States, upon the nomination of their Governors, to act under the direction of the State Executive, and the writ of habeas corpus was suspended by your order. By the order of the Department arrests were forbidden unless authorized by the State Executive or by the judge-advocate. Some instances of unauthorized arrests have occurred, but when brought to the notice of the Department the parties have been immediately discharged. By a recent order all persons arrested for discouraging enlistments or for disloyal practices, in States where the quotas of volunteers and militia are filled up, have been released. Other persons, arrested by military commanders and sent from departments where their presence was deemed dangerous to the public safety, have been discharged upon parole to be of good behavior and do no act of hostility against the Government of the United States. While military arrests of disloyal persons form the subject of complaint in some States, the discharge of such persons is complained of in other States. It has been the aim of the Department to avoid any encroachment upon individual rights, as far as might be consistent with public safety and the preservation of the Government. But reflecting minds will perceive that no greater encouragement can be given to the enemy, no more dangerous act of hostility can be perpetrated in this war, than efforts to prevent recruiting and enlistments for the armies, upon whose strength national existence depends. The expectations of the rebel leaders and their sympathizers in loyal States that the call for volunteers would not be answered, and that the draft could not be enforced, have failed, and nothing is left but to clamor at the means by which their hopes were frustrated, and to strive to disarm the Government in future, if, in the chances of war, another occasion for increasing the military force should arise.

Beside aiding State authorities respecting the draft and enlistments, another important duty is assigned to the provost-marshals. The army returns and the report of the General-in-Chief show that a large number of officers and enlisted soldiers, who are drawing pay and rations, are improperly absent from their posts. The pursuit of such persons and their compulsory return to duty is a necessary function of a provost-marshal, and such number only as may be required for that purpose will be retained in the service. The pay and bounty allowed by act of Congress to recruits have afforded strong temptation to practice fraud upon the Government by false returns on muster-rolls and false charges for subsistence. Diligent efforts are being made for the detection of all such practices, and to bring the guilty

the repair and reconstruction of bridges, railroads, and common roads; the supply of forage for the Army, of horses for the cavalry and artillery, of horses—except for the cavalry and artillery—and wagons, ambulances, hospital transport cars, and all the vehicles of the trains, except artillery caissons and caissons; the supply of labor other than that of troops; the payment of soldiers on extra duty; the erection of barracks, hospitals, and stables; the supply of tents; the care of refugees and prisoners; and generally all the expenses attending the operations and movement of an army not specifically assigned to some other department—all within the duties of the Quartermaster's Department. The extent of the duties of some of the most important materials of war are set forth in tables attached to the report. A full statement of the expenditures of the fiscal year is given, and it will be seen that, while the Army is reported to have been successfully and promptly furnished with all the supplies which it is the duty of the Quartermaster's Department to provide, the department has not had at its command facilities for completing, as promptly as the interest of the Government and of the officer requires, the examination of the voluminous accounts of its disbursing agents.

The new attitude of the operations for the supply of the Army are set forth in the report, with remarks upon the means of reducing expenditures, and providing for a more speedy settlement of accounts, and a more exact accountability for public money and property.

It will be seen that the Quartermaster's Department, upon which, under the law of 14th of July, providing for the employment of colored persons, the charge of such persons is chiefly imposed, has not found itself hampered with their care, but that it has, on the contrary, derived valuable aid from their labor, and, in a considerable portion of its field of operations, has thus far suffered from a scant rather than from too great a supply of such labor. In Louisiana, where at one time there were apprehensions of embarrassment from the number of refugees, the recovery of a tract of rich land along the railroad to Berwick Bay opened up a territory in which many thousands can be profitably employed, if placed under proper regulation and control. At Port Royal such persons have been extensively employed in the work of the Quartermaster's Department, and in cultivating some thousand of acres of the sea islands of the coast, the products of which are used in the support of themselves and families. In the operations of the army on the James River and upon the Potomac, in the fortification of Washington, and as laborers, teamsters, hostlers, in landing and shipping stores, they have been of great service, and the demand for their labor has exceeded the supply available.

The successful movement of the various expeditions by sea, the transportation of such large bodies of troops, and their regular supply at distant points of the coast, afford striking proofs of the greatness of the military resources of the nation. These movements have been upon a scale of great magnitude. The collection of the vast armies which have been raised, and their transport to the field of operations in a brief period, would not have been possible but for the extent of our system of steam transport by railroad, river, and sea.

It has not been deemed necessary to exercise within the loyal States the power conferred upon the President by law, to take actual military possession of the railroads of the country. The various companies not in convention in this city, united in proposing a uniform tariff for Government transportation, which appears to be just and equitable, and they have performed all the services required of them by

troops suddenly called into the field. The first class of arms has been apportioned among the troops of the respective States, and just equality of distribution has been the rule of the Department. A great diversity of opinion prevails in respect to arms, and often with little reason. The Department has aimed, as far as possible, to gratify the choice of every one, and where that could not be done the troops have in general readily acquiesced in the necessity of the case, relying on the Department for exchange when it should be able to make one. You will perceive, by the report as to the production of our armories, that the time is not far distant when the Government will be able to place, from its own manufactories, the best arm in the hands of every soldier. The report also shows what provision has been made for supplies of gunpowder, saltpeter, materials, and munitions of war of every description.

Every means the country affords has been put forth to complete the armaments of our forts and fortifications for the defense of harbors and coasts, as is shown by the report of this Bureau. These details are, for obvious reasons, not now stated, and the legislation required by this branch of the service will, by your direction, be communicated to the appropriate committees.

In general terms, it may be stated that the issues by the Ordnance Department include 1,926 field and siege and 1,206 fortification cannon; 7,394 gun carriages, caissons, mortar beds, traveling forges, and battery wagons; 1,276,686 small-arms; 987,291 sets of equipments and accoutrements, and 213,991,127 rounds of ammunition for artillery and small-arms—still leaving large supplies of ordnance stores at the arsenals and depots. The breaking out of the rebellion found us with insufficient supplies for the forces thereby rendered necessary, and without the means of their immediate procurement from our public arsenals and the private manufactories fitted and ready for such work. The policy of the Department to procure all such supplies of home manufacture could not be rigidly followed, and recourse was had to purchases and importations from abroad in order to meet pressing requirements. The vast demand suddenly springing up, without any immediate increase of the supply, led to speculations and exorbitant prices. On a report from the Ordnance Bureau in respect to outstanding contracts for arms, I appointed a commission to investigate these matters, and their report is herewith submitted.* The measures which have been adopted to procure such supplies, by increasing the capacity of our public arsenals and developing the private sources of home manufacture, will soon enable this Department to obtain supplies of this description independently of importations from abroad and at fair and reasonable rates.

The subject of arming the fortifications, particularly those defending the harbors of our principal Atlantic ports, has received special attention, and all the means at the disposal of the Department have been applied to that end, so far as was possible and consistent with meeting other imperative requirements. In consequence of the introduction into naval warfare of iron-clad vessels, comparatively safe from the effects of such batteries as had hitherto been sufficient to guard effectually against the passage of hostile vessels, it became necessary to provide heavier and more powerful ordnance. The whole system of such armament was carefully revised and amended by a board of the most experienced and competent officers, and measures have been taken to carry their recommendations into effect.

with their movements; in the collection of topographical and statistical information, and in the construction of field-works, batteries, intrenchments, block houses, bridges, and other like duties.

The survey of the northern and northwestern lakes has been continued during the year, principally in the vicinity of Green Bay and the Fox Islands. The estimate for continuing the survey is \$106,879.48, differing but little in amount from the last estimate.

The lake harbor works are thirty-four in number. For want of appropriations by Congress no work has been done at any of them during the present year, with the exception of the Saint Clair light-house and beacon, and at Oswego Harbor, N. Y.

The general estimate for the completion of each harbor work, founded upon previous inspections, will be found in Appendix No. 2 of the report of this Bureau.

Claims for enclosures for harbors, rivers, roads, &c., amounting to \$15,000, are found on the records of the Bureau. The recommendation of the previous annual reports for an appropriation for their payment, on the approval of the War Department and adjustment by the Treasury, is renewed.

The bridging and repairs of the military and emigrant wagon road from Fort Walla Walla, on the Columbia River, to Fort Benton, on the Missouri, have been completed. The length of the road is 624 miles. The officer in charge of the work recommends that the sum of \$70,000 be appropriated by Congress for the further improvement of the route.

It appears from the report of the Acting Paymaster-General that during the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1862, the sum of \$2,550,039.54 was paid to the regular troops; that \$91,116,610.61 were paid to volunteers, and that \$38,697,819.07 have been paid since the 30th of June, 1862. The report states that nearly all the regiments were paid to the 30th of June, many to the 31st of August; that some delay in payment has been occasioned by want of funds, but it is believed that all will soon be paid.

By the death of Colonel Larned a vacancy was occasioned in the office of chief of this Bureau, which, under the existing law, can only be filled by regular promotion from the corps. In my opinion, the good of the service requires a wider range of selection for this most important office. The vacancy has not yet been filled, in order that, by a change of the law, the volunteer and regular services may be open to selection of such person as you may deem most competent for the duty.

The Surgeon-General's report* affords information in respect to the sanitary condition of the Army. It also shows an expenditure of the whole appropriations of that department, amounting to \$2,415,894.89. The number of general hospitals is 161; the number of patients in them, 68,176. The whole number under medical treatment is stated to be not short of 90,000.

The Surgeon-General represents that during the past year there have been no epidemics in the Army of any severity; that the diseases which affect men in camps have been kept at a low minimum; that scurvy has been almost entirely prevented, and that there have been but few victims of yellow fever.

This Bureau required enlargement and reorganization in many particulars, and some improvements have been made. Others are suggested which merit careful consideration.

tage to us on the southeastern coast than even that of the great staple of the sea islands. Probably the people who remained upon these islands, within protection of our armies, could, under wise control, have supplied all the forage needed this year by the forces in the Department of the South. The full ration for a horse weighs twenty-six pounds; that of a soldier three pounds. An army well organized and equipped for active operations, with a due proportion of cavalry, artillery, and baggage trains, will have not less than one horse or mule to every four soldiers; so that the weight of food for the animals is more than double that of the rations of the men. How important an aid, how great an economy, in a long contest, therefore, would there be in raising, by this cheap labor, the greater part of the forage alone for the Southern department—thus, for a great portion of our wants, transferring the base of supplies, now at New York, to Hilton Head or New Orleans.

The Department has found it difficult to transfer this labor from one part of the seat of war to another. Local and family ties seem to be very strong with these people, and, with all their faith in the power and good will of our military commanders, it was found difficult to get volunteer laborers to leave Port Royal for other depots.

A population of 4,000,000, true to the interests of the Union, with slight assistance from the Army, will, under proper regulation and government, be of the greatest assistance in holding the territory, once recovered. The principal staples of the South are the product exclusively of their labor. If protected upon the lands they have heretofore cultivated, with some organization, and with support from small detachments of loyal troops, they would not only produce much of what is needed to feed our armies and their trains, but they would forever cut off from the rebellion the resources of a country thus occupied.

The rebel armies move with ease through portions of the border States, living upon the country in which our commanders find no supplies. The people bring forth their boards and offer them to the rebels for sale or gift. Protect the laboring population, who are the majority in the greater part of the South, in the possession of the land and its products, and this great advantage will, for whatever portion of the country we occupy, be transferred to us. As soon as the coast is thoroughly occupied and the people organized trade will revive. Cotton, rice, sugar, and other products will be exchanged by the producer for what he needs. Their wants will be supplied direct from the Northern factories, and the cultivation of the great staples will enable them to pay for what they use. A perfectly free trade may thus again grow up between the North and the South, and, with greater or less rapidity, it will spread over the whole country as our forces succeed in meeting and dispersing the rebel armies.

The greater part of the whole country which formerly produced the sea-island cotton is now thoroughly restored to the Union. The laborers are there—the soil and climate. It needs only assurance of protection to revive the cultivation of the staple, as well as to produce vast quantities of corn and forage for our troops. Since this war must be conducted by marches and battles and sieges, why neglect the best means to make them successful and their results permanent? It is worthy of notice that thus far the portions of territory which, once recovered, we have most firmly held, are precisely those in which the greatest proportion of colored men are found.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 1, 1862.*

Major-General BANKS,
Astor House, New York:

The President has determined to send the Fort Monroe expedition forward without any further delay. It will be ordered to-morrow. Answer whether you will join it personally or not.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

NEW YORK, *December 1, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Your dispatch received 8.30. I have made arrangements to sail in North Star from this port Wednesday, but can go to Fort Monroe if necessary. Departure from this port I think most expeditious. Sailing orders were sent to General Emory from here yesterday.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding

NEW YORK, N. Y., *December 1, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The weather to-day has been most unfavorable for embarking troops. Most of the officers are inexperienced, and the consequent delays are most vexatious. Still, a large number of vessels are in the stream ready to sail, and if we have fair weather it will be inexcusable if the fleet does not leave on Wednesday.

JOHN TUCKER,
Assistant Secretary of War.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *December 1, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have received a letter from Assistant Secretary of War Wolcott announcing the decision to take no more ammunition from our arsenal. I am not surprised at this, as he acted on General Ripley's recommendation. Ripley decided the same way a year ago, but the service the arsenal has rendered since was an answer to his objections. Captain Jamison, military store-keeper, has reported here, but has specific instructions from Ripley not to receive any property not already the property of the United States. Under these instructions he declines to receive the ammunition, and defeats the purpose for which it was agreed he should be sent.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., December 1, 1862—5 p. m.

Governor MORTON, *Indianapolis:*

Your dispatch is just received. The action of the Ordnance Department on the subject referred to was without my knowledge, and I will immediately have it investigated.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT. ART. 100. SUPPLIES.

The following regulations apply to the supplies of the Army (volumes of the War Department Regulations published for the information of the Army and Navy).

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. A. R. 100.

Regulations of the War Department.

ARTICLE 100.

ARTICLE 100. SUPPLIES.

101. The accounting system of the War Department, under the direction of the Secretary of War, shall be as follows:

102. Field officers shall be held responsible for the supplies of their districts, and be held responsible for the supplies of their districts. The Adjutant General shall be held responsible for the supplies of the districts. The number of supplies of the districts shall be determined by the Adjutant General.

103. A recruiting party shall be held responsible for the supplies of the non-communited officers, and be held responsible for the supplies of the non-communited officers. The parties will be held responsible for the supplies of the non-communited officers.

104. Officers on the ground shall be held responsible for the supplies of the ground, and be held responsible for the supplies of the ground. On any other duty, the parties will be held responsible for the supplies of the ground.

ARTICLE 100. SUPPLIES.

105. As soon as it is ascertained that the supplies of the ground are out of the office, the parties shall be held responsible for the supplies of the ground, and be held responsible for the supplies of the ground. The parties shall be held responsible for the supplies of the ground, and be held responsible for the supplies of the ground. The parties shall be held responsible for the supplies of the ground, and be held responsible for the supplies of the ground.

106. Supplies of funds. As soon as it is ascertained that the supplies of the ground are out of the office, the parties shall be held responsible for the supplies of the ground, and be held responsible for the supplies of the ground. The parties shall be held responsible for the supplies of the ground, and be held responsible for the supplies of the ground.

107. Superintendent. As soon as it is ascertained that the supplies of the ground are out of the office, the parties shall be held responsible for the supplies of the ground, and be held responsible for the supplies of the ground. The parties shall be held responsible for the supplies of the ground, and be held responsible for the supplies of the ground.

108. For subsistence of the ground. As soon as it is ascertained that the supplies of the ground are out of the office, the parties shall be held responsible for the supplies of the ground, and be held responsible for the supplies of the ground. The parties shall be held responsible for the supplies of the ground, and be held responsible for the supplies of the ground.

109. The superintendent shall be held responsible for the supplies of the ground, and be held responsible for the supplies of the ground. The parties shall be held responsible for the supplies of the ground, and be held responsible for the supplies of the ground. The parties shall be held responsible for the supplies of the ground, and be held responsible for the supplies of the ground.

*With some material modifications there are regulations in the Army Regulations of 1911.

ny before being forwarded to the Adjutant-General. They not be so forwarded, if faulty and defective, until after they have notified the recruiting officer of the fact, and obtained him, if possible, all such essential information as may be needed to amend and perfect them.

When recruits should be sent to regiments a superintendent report to the Adjutant-General for instructions in reference to.

When recruits are sent from a depot or rendezvous to a regiment post a muster and descriptive roll and an account of clothing the detachment will be given to the officer assigned to the end of it. And a duplicate of the muster and descriptive roll be forwarded to the Adjutant-General by the superintendent, will note on it the names of all the officers on duty with the regiment and the day of its departure from the depot or rendez-

The superintendent will report all commissioned or non-commissioned officers who may be incapable or negligent in the discharge of their functions. Where a recruiting party fails to get recruits from any cause other than the fault of the officer, the superintendent will transfer the party to a more eligible station. Every case made, with the reasons therefor, will be reported to the Adjutant-General on his depot tri monthly report.

When a rendezvous is closed the superintendent will give the necessary instructions for the safe-keeping or disposal of the public property, so as not to involve any expense for storage.

Tours of inspection by superintendents will be made only on requisitions from the Adjutant-General's Office; but superintendents order officers to visit branch or auxiliary rendezvous under their command not oftener than once a week. The branch rendezvous to be established only by orders from superintendents, and not to be more than fifteen miles distant from the main rendezvous.

DUTIES OF RECRUITING OFFICERS.

Success in obtaining recruits depends much on the activity and personal attention of recruiting officers, and they will not neglect to enlist men the duties for which they themselves only are eligible. They will in no case absent themselves from their posts without authority from the superintendent.

They will not allow any man to be deceived or inveigled into service by false representations, but will in person explain the conditions of the service, the length of the term, the pay, clothing, and other allowances to which a soldier is entitled by law, to every man before he signs the enlistment.

If minors present themselves they are to be treated with great caution. The names and residences of their parents, or guardians, if any, must be ascertained, and these will be informed of the minor's wish to enlist, that they may make their objections known and give their consent.

With the sanction of superintendents recruiting officers may use in not exceeding two newspapers, brief notices directing men on to the rendezvous for further information; or, with the approval of superintendents, may dispense with the newspaper and expend an amount, not to exceed \$5 per month, in procuring posters conformable to the form prescribed.

929. Any free white male person above the age of eighteen and under thirty-five years *a*, being at least five feet three inches high, effective, able-bodied, sober, free from disease, of good character and habits, and with a competent knowledge of the English language, may be enlisted. This regulation, so far as respects the height and age of the recruit, shall not extend to musicians or to soldiers who may "re-enlist," or have served honestly and faithfully a previous enlistment in the Army.

930. No man having a wife or child shall be enlisted in time of peace without special authority obtained from the Adjutant General's Office, through the superintendent. This rule is not to apply to soldiers who "re-enlist."

931. No person under the age of eighteen years is to be enlisted or re-enlisted without the written consent of his parent, guardian, or master. Recruiting officers must be very particular in ascertaining the true age of the recruit.

932. After the nature of the service and terms of enlistment have been fairly explained to the recruit, the officer, before the enlistments are filled up, will read to him and offer for his signature the annexed declaration, to be appended to each copy of his enlistment:

I, _____, desiring to enlist in the Army of the United States for the period of five years, do declare that I am _____ years and _____ months of age; that I have neither wife nor child; that I have never been discharged from the United States service on account of disability, or by sentence of a court-martial, or by order before the expiration of a term of enlistment; and I know of no impediment to my serving honestly and faithfully as a soldier for five years.

Witness:

933. If the recruit be a minor under eighteen *b* years of age, his parent, guardian, or master must sign a consent to his enlisting, which will be added to the preceding declaration, in the following form:

I, _____, do certify that I am the (father, only surviving parent, legal master, or guardian, as the case may be) of _____; that the said _____ is _____ years of age; and I do hereby freely give my consent to his enlisting as a soldier in the Army of the United States for the period of five years.

Witness:

934. The forms of declaration, and of consent in case of a minor under eighteen *b* years of age, having been signed and witnessed, the recruit will then be duly examined by the recruiting officer and surgeon, if one be present, and, if accepted, the Twentieth and Eighty-seventh Articles of War will be read to him; after which he will be allowed time to consider the subject until his mind appears to be fully made up before the oath is administered to him.

935. As soon as practicable, and at least within six days after his enlistment, the following oath will be administered to the recruit:

I, A—B—, do solemnly swear, or affirm (as the case may be), that I will bear true allegiance to the United States of America, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies or opposers whatsoever, and observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the rules and articles for the government of the Armies of the United States. (See Tenth Article of War.)

^a If the recruit is in a state of actual war this time will be extended to forty-five.
^b If the recruit is supposed to be under twenty-one years of age, he will be required to take the following oath to the "declaration."
 "I do hereby declare that I am not yet in 1861 and 1862 are for three years."

936. Under the eleventh section of the act of 3d of August, 1861, chapter 38, the oath of enlistment and re-enlistment will, whenever practicable, be administered by any commissioned officer of the Army.

937. It is the duty of the recruiting officer to be present at the examination of the recruit by the medical officer.

938. Recruiting officers will not employ private physicians, without authority from the Adjutant-General's Office, for the special purpose of examining recruits prior to their enlisting.

939. If it be necessary, as in case of sickness, to employ a physician, the recruiting officer may engage his services by contract on reasonable terms, "by the visit," or by the month. If by the month, the examination of the recruits must be stated in the contract as part of his duty. In vouchers for medical attendance and medicines the name of each patient, date of, and charge for, each visit, and for medicine furnished, must be given, and the certificate of the physician added, that the rates charged are the usual rates of the place. The physician will be paid by the recruiting officer from recruiting funds.

940. Enlistments must in all cases be taken in triplicate. The recruiting officer will send one copy to the Second Auditor with his monthly accounts, a second to the superintendent with his monthly return, and a third to the depot at the time the recruits are sent there. In cases of soldiers re-enlisted in a regiment, or of regimental recruits, the third copy of the enlistment will be sent at its date to regimental headquarters for file. Enlistments must in no case be antedated, so as to entitle a soldier who applies after the period for "re-enlisting" has expired to any additional pay therefor.

941. When ordnance sergeants or hospital stewards re-enlist the recruiting officer will immediately send the second copy of the enlistment direct to the Adjutant-General, and the third copy to the station of the ordnance sergeant or hospital steward for file.

942. A premium of \$2 will be paid to any citizen, non-commissioned officer, or soldier for each accepted recruit that he may bring to the rendezvous. If the recruit presents himself he may receive the premium.

943. The recruiting officer will see that the men under his command are neat in their personal appearance, and will require the permanent party to wear their military dress in a becoming manner, especially when permitted to go abroad.

944. Only such articles of clothing as are indispensable for immediate use will be issued to recruits at the rendezvous. Their equipment will not be made complete till after they have passed the inspection subsequent to their arrival at the depot.

945. The instruction of the recruits will commence at the rendezvous from the moment of enlistment. The general superintendent will see that all recruiting officers give particular attention to this subject.

946. Recruits will be sent from rendezvous to depots every ten days, or oftener if practicable, provided the number disposable exceeds three. The detachments of recruits will be sent from rendezvous to depots under charge of a non-commissioned officer.

947. Before recruits are sent from recruiting depots to regiments or companies the amounts due by them to the laundress and sutler, having been verified and audited, will be entered on a roll made for the purpose, and will be paid by the paymaster on his next visit at the post, the receipts of the laundress and sutler to the amounts paid being the voucher; provided the recruits have a clear amount of pay due them, over and above their dues to the Government, equal to the

claims of the laundress and sutler. The same amounts will be entered on the muster and descriptive roll of the recruits as "amount paid laundress, or sutler" (naming them), to be deducted from the pay of the soldiers at their first subsequent payment.

948. Every officer commanding a recruiting party will procure the necessary transportation, forage, fuel, straw, and stationery, taking the requisite vouchers.

949. The transportation of recruits to depots, and from one recruiting station to another, will be paid from the recruiting funds; transportation of officers and enlisted men on the recruiting service will be paid in the same manner, except when first proceeding to join that service or returning to their regiments after having been relieved. Officers are allowed the actual cost of transportation of their servants when changing stations, on recruiting service. Transportation of army supplies is paid by the Quartermaster's Department.

950. No expenses of transportation of officers will be admitted that do not arise under these regulations, or orders emanating from the Adjutant-General's Office; and in all cases only the actual cost of transportation, including portage, will be refunded to officers traveling on recruiting service.

951. Whenever an officer is relieved or withdrawn from the recruiting service he will pay over the balance of any unexpended recruiting funds in his possession to the officer appointed to succeed him, or to the paymaster, if no officer be so designated; and if there be no paymaster or other proper officer convenient to receive such balance, the amount will be deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, with the most convenient Assistant Treasurer, or other depository of public moneys. In either case the officer will forward to the Second Auditor the evidence of the disposition he may make of the funds, and report the fact to the superintendent, or to the colonel if on regimental recruiting service.

RANDEZVOUS, QUARTERING, AND SUBSISTING RECRUITS.

952. Written agreements will be made by recruiting officers for the rent of a rendezvous upon the most reasonable terms possible, and two copies thereof forwarded immediately to the Adjutant-General for approval. The rent will be paid from recruiting funds.

1204. When subsistence cannot be issued by the commissariat to recruiting parties it will be procured by the officer in charge on written contracts, when practicable, for complete rations. If the ration cannot be procured thus, then a contract will be made for board and lodging.^a

1205. The contractor will send, monthly or quarterly, as he may choose, his account for rations issued to the Commissary-General for payment, accompanied by the abstract of issues certified by the officer. In case the officer makes the payment himself he will retain this abstract to accompany his voucher therefor.

1206. When convenience and economy require that the contract shall be for board and lodging, the contract shall state the amount for each separately. The contractor will be paid for board as prescribed in paragraph 1205 for rations, and for lodging by the recruiting officer from recruiting funds.

^aThe aggregate cost of board and lodging should never exceed 40 cents; as a general thing experience has indicated that it should be less.

1207. At temporary rendezvous advertising may be dispensed with and a contract made conditioned to be terminated at the pleasure of the officer or the Commissary-General.

1208. The recruiting officer will be required, when convenient, to receive and disburse the funds for the subsistence of his party, and to render his accounts to the Third Auditor and Commissary-General, according to the regulations of the Subsistence Department.

1209. When a contract cannot be made the recruiting officer may pay the necessary expenses of subsisting and boarding his party.

1210. The expenses of subsistence at branch rendezvous, and all expenses of advertising for proposals, will, if practicable, be paid by the contractor at the principal station and included in his accounts.

1211. Issues of provisions will be made on the usual provision returns, and board will be furnished on a return showing the number of the party, the days, and dates. A ration in kind may be allowed to one hundred at each principal rendezvous.

1212. Lodging will be furnished on a return showing the number of men, days, and date for each. From these returns the abstract is made up.

BLANKS.

954. Superintendents of recruiting service will make timely requisitions for printed blanks to supply the officers on recruiting service under their charge; and such officers will address their requisitions for all printed blanks to their respective superintendents, who are enjoined to keep on hand an ample supply to meet these requisitions. Superintendents will address their requisitions as follows:

1. *To the Adjutant-General.*--For enlistments; re-enlistments; forms for medical inspection of recruits; muster-rolls; muster and descriptive rolls; monthly returns; tri-monthly reports; recruiting accounts current; accounts of clothing issued.

2. *To the Quartermaster-General.*--For estimates of clothing, camp and garrison equipage; clothing receipt rolls; quarterly returns of clothing, camp and garrison equipage.

3. *To the Commissary-General of Subsistence.*--For provision returns, abstracts, and such other of the forms in the subsistence regulations as may be furnished by the Subsistence Department.

4. *To the Chief of Ordnance.*--For returns of ordnance stores, and such other blanks as may be furnished by the Ordnance Department.

955. Of the blanks above named, the printed forms furnished will be used. Other blanks, when required, must be ruled.

956. Blanks for the regimental recruiting service are furnished to the company commanders when not serving with the headquarters of their regiment.

FURNITURE AND STATIONERY.

957. The articles of furniture and police utensils which may be absolutely necessary at a recruiting station may be procured by the officer in charge of the rendezvous on the special authority of the superintendent.

958. Necessary stationery will be purchased monthly or quarterly, not to exceed, per quarter at each station, six quires of paper, twenty-four quills, or twenty-four steel pens and two holders, half an ounce of wafers, one paper of ink powder, one bottle of red ink, four ounces

of sealing wax, one quire of cartridge paper, or one-fourth quire of blotting paper and one necessary, an additional supply of one-fourth of allowed to the recruiting officer having charge of auxiliary rendezvous distant from his permanent principal depots the allowance must be fixed by public service.

959. To each office table is allowed one inkstand, one wafer box, one paper folder, one ruler, and as many leaf as may be required, not exceeding four per annum.

960. Such blank books as may be necessary are allowed to the recruiting officer at each depot; descriptive book for the register of recruits at each depot; Blank books will be purchased by recruiting office instructions from the superintendent.

961. When a recruiting officer is relieved the unexpended stationery, with all the other public blanks, be station, will be transferred to his successor, who will receive same.

ACCOUNTS, RETURNS, ETC.

962. The following are the accounts, returns, &c., to be by officers on recruiting service:

TO THE SECOND AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY.

1. Recruiting accounts current, monthly, with abstract, vouchers, and enlistments. An account will be rendered by every officer who may receive whether he makes expenditures or not during the month.

TO THE THIRD AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY.

2. (When required to disburse quartermaster's or subsistence funds), accounts as may be required by the regulations of those departments respectively.

TO THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

3. Monthly estimates for funds by superintendents.

4. Recruiting account current, monthly, with an abstract of disburs (vouchers). An account will be rendered by every officer who may receive whether he makes expenditures or not during the month.

5. A quarterly return of stationery, books, fuel, straw, and such other may have been purchased with the recruiting funds, with vouchers.

6. A monthly summary statement of money received, expended, and retained, to be transmitted on the last day of each month.

7. A muster-roll of all enlisted men at the rendezvous, including the men who may have joined, whether by enlistment or otherwise, died, discharged, transferred or discharged, during the two months embraced in the muster section 11.)

8. Tri-monthly reports of the state of the recruiting service by recruits according to the prescribed form.

9. Depot tri-monthly reports of the state of recruiting service by superintendents according to prescribed form.

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT.

10. A monthly return of recruits and of the recruiting party, accompanied by one copy of the enlistment of every recruit and of the recruiting party, within the month.

11. Duplicate muster-rolls for pay of the permanent recruiting party, by route direct to the nearest paymaster, who will be authorized by the superintendent of this roll will be retained at the station.

12. Muster and descriptive rolls and an account of clothing of every recruit and of the recruiting party, to be ordered by the superintendent of recruits to the principal depot. If the recruits be ordered from the rendezvous direct, to join any regiment or post, these rolls and attachments.

of each muster and descriptive roll only being then made and sent to the superintendent.

13. Monthly abstract of disbursements on account of contingencies of the recruiting service. Copy to be forwarded within three days after the expiration of each month.

14. Monthly estimates for funds.

15. Estimates for clothing, and camp and garrison equipage, and for arms and accoutrements for six or twelve months, or for such times as may be directed by the superintendent.

16. Quarterly return of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and of all quartermaster's property in his possession, not including property purchased with recruiting funds. Copy to be sent to superintendent.

17. Tri-monthly report. Copy sent to the superintendent.

TO THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

18. (When required to disburse quartermaster's funds, or to receive property belonging to that department), such money and property accounts as may be required by the regulations of that department.

TO THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

19. (When required to disburse subsistence funds, or to receive property belonging to that department), such money and property accounts as may be required by the regulations of that department.

TO THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

20. A quarterly return of arms, accoutrements, ammunition, and of all ordnance stores.

RULES FOR MAKING ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS.

903. The following rules must be observed in making out and forwarding accounts and papers:

1. Letters addressed to the Adjutant-General "on recruiting service" will be so indorsed on the envelopes, under the words "official business;" if on recruiting service for volunteers, they will be indorsed "on volunteer recruiting service" under these words.^a

2. The funds of one department must not be used to liquidate the debts of another.

3. If an officer's station is changed, or he be temporarily relieved from recruiting duties, his money accounts will not be closed; they will be kept open till the end of the quarter, so that all money received and disbursed in the quarter may be embraced in one account.

4. Officers, in signing accounts and papers, must give their rank and regiment or corps.

5. Each voucher must be separately entered on the abstract of contingent expenses, and only the gross amount of the abstract must be entered on the account current.

6. No expenditure must be charged without a proper voucher to support it.

7. The receipt to the voucher must be signed, when practicable, by a principal. When this is not practicable, the recruiting officer will add to his own certificate a statement that the agent is duly authorized to sign the receipt.

8. When an individual makes "his mark," instead of signing his name to the receipt, it must be witnessed by a third person.

9. Expenditures must be confined to items stated in the regulations. In an unforeseen emergency, requiring a deviation from this rule, a full explanation must be appended to the voucher for the expenditure; and if this be not satisfactory, the account will be charged in the Treasury against the recruiting officer.

10. In all vouchers the different items, with dates and cost of each, must be given. To vouchers for transportation of officers, a copy of the order under which the journey was performed must be appended.

11. In vouchers for medical attendance and medicines, the name of each patient, date of and charge for each visit, and for medicine furnished, must be given, and the certificate of the physician added, that the rates charged are the usual rates of the place.

12. To each voucher for notices inserted in newspapers or posters a copy of the notice or poster will be appended.

13. Monthly accounts current must exhibit the numbers of Treasury drafts and dates of their receipt; and when funds are transferred the names of officers from whom they are received, or to whom they are turned over, with the dates of transfer.

14. Fractions of cents are not to be taken up on accounts current. Enlistment must be filled up in a fair and legible hand. The real name of the recruit must be ascertained, correctly spelled, and written in the same way wherever it occurs; the Christian name must not be abbreviated. Numbers must be written and not expressed by figures. Each enlistment must be indorsed as indicated on the blank furnished, the number in each month to correspond with the names alphabetically arranged.

15. Whenever a soldier re-enters the service the officer who enlisted him will indorse on the enlistment, next below his own name and regiment, "second (or third) enlistment," as the case may be, together with the name of the regiment and the letter of the company in which the soldier last served, and date of discharge from former enlistment. This information the recruiting officer must obtain, if possible, from the soldier's discharge, which he should in all cases be required to exhibit. (See Twenty-second Article of War.)

16. Re-enlistments must be forwarded with recruiting accounts, although any bounty due on them may not be paid. When the bounty is subsequently paid the soldier's receipt is to be taken on a voucher showing date and place of re-enlistment, company and regiment, and by whom re-enlisted.

17. The filling up of and indorsement on the enlistment will be in the handwriting of the recruiting officer, or done under his immediate supervision.

18. To facilitate the final settlement of accounts of the armed soldiers, the name of the State, as well as the town, where each recruit is enlisted will be recorded on all muster, pay, and descriptive rolls.

19. Rolls, returns, and accounts will be accompanied by a letter of transmittal, enumerating them, and referring to no other subject.

20. All copies of papers to accompany letters or accounts should be certified by an officer as "true copies."

21. Each voucher should be complete in itself, being accompanied by all orders and explanations necessary to make it fully understood.

DEPOTS FOR COLLECTING AND INSTRUCTING RECRUITS.

904. The depots for recruits are established by orders from the Adjutant-General's Office. In the case of regimental recruiting service the superintendent of that service will have his headquarters at the regimental depot, and will not send officers out of the State in which the depot may be without authority from the Adjutant-General.

905. To each depot there will be assigned a suitable number of officers to command and instruct the recruits; and, when necessary, such number of enlisted men as may be designated at the Adjutant-General's Office will be selected for the permanent party to do garrison duty and for drill-masters.

906. The number of recruits at depots to be assigned to each arm and regiment is directed from the Adjutant-General's Office.

907. The recruits are to be dressed in uniform according to their respective arms, and will be regularly mustered and inspected. They are to be well drilled in the infantry tactics, through the school of the soldier to that of the battalion, and in the exercises of field and garrison pieces. Duty is to be done according to the strict rules of service.

908. The general superintendent will cause such of the recruits as are found to possess a natural talent for music to be instructed (besides the drill of the soldier) on the fife, bugle, and drum, and other military instruments; and boys of twelve years of age and upward may, under his direction, be enlisted for this purpose. But no recruits under eighteen years of age and under size must be discharged if they are not capable of learning music, care should be taken to enlist those only who have a natural talent for music, and, if practicable, they should be taken on trial for some time before being enlisted.

969. Regiments will be furnished with field music on the requisitions of their commanders, made, from time to time, direct on the general superintendent; and when requested by regimental commanders the superintendents will endeavor to have suitable men selected from the recruits, or enlisted, for the regimental bands.

970. At every depot pains will be taken to form from the permanent party a body of competent cooks, some of whom will be sent with every large draft of recruits ordered to regiments.

971. To give encouragement to the recruits and hold out inducements to good conduct the commanding officer of the depot may promote such of them as exhibit the requisite qualifications to be lance corporals and lance sergeants, not exceeding the proper proportion to the number of recruits at the depot. These appointments will be announced in orders in the usual way, and will be continued in force until they join their regiments, unless sooner revoked. No allowance of pay or emoluments is to be assigned to these appointments; they are only to be considered as recommendations to the captains of companies and colonels of regiments for the places in which the recruits may have acted; but such non-commissioned officers are to be treated with all the respect and to have all the authority which may belong to the stations of sergeant and corporal.

972. Permanent parties at depots and recruiting parties and recruits will be mustered, inspected, and paid in the same manner as other soldiers.

973. When recruits are received at a garrisoned post the commanding officer will place them under the charge of a commissioned officer.

974. Recruits are not to be put to any labor or work which would interfere with their instruction, nor are they to be employed otherwise than as soldiers, in the regular duties of garrison and camp.

975. The Rules and Articles of War are to be read to the recruits every month, after the inspection; and so much thereof as relates to the duties of non-commissioned officers and soldiers will be read to them every week.

INSPECTION OF RECRUITS AT DEPOTS AND POSTS.

976. The superintendent or commanding officer will cause a minute and critical inspection to be made of every recruit received at a depot two days after his arrival; and should any recruit be found unfit for service, or to have been enlisted contrary to law or regulations, he shall assemble a board of inspectors to examine into the case. A board may also be assembled in a special case, when a concerted defect may become manifest in a recruit, at any time during his detention at the depot.

977. Every draft of recruits ordered from a depot to any regiment or post shall, immediately preceding its departure, be critically inspected by the superintendent, or commanding officer and surgeon, and, when necessary, a board of inspectors will be convened.

978. Recruits received at a military post or station shall be carefully inspected by the commanding officer and surgeon on the third day after their arrival; and if, on such inspection, any recruit, in their opinion, be unsound or otherwise defective in such degree as to disqualify him for the duties of a soldier, then a board of inspectors will be assembled to examine into and report on the case. (See paragraphs 979, 980, 981.)

979. Boards for the inspection of recruits will be composed of the commanding officer, the senior medical officer of the army present, and, if possible, the three senior regimental officers present on duty with the troops.

REJECTED RECRUITS.

980. In all cases of rejection the reasons therefor will be stated at large in a special report to be made by the Board, which will also show when, where, and by whom the recruit was enlisted. This report, together with the surgeon's certificate of disability for service, will be forwarded by the superintendent or commandant of the post direct to the Adjutant-General. In all such cases the commanding officer will cause the articles of clothing which may have been issued to the recruit, with the price of each article, to be indorsed on the certificate of disability. If the recommendation of the Board for the discharge of the recruit be approved, the authority therefor will be indorsed on the certificate, which will be sent back to be filled up and signed by the commanding officer, who will return the same to the Adjutant-General's Office. In all cases the superintendent or commander will cause an extract of the proceedings of the Board of Inspectors to be furnished the officer making the enlistment. Upon receipt of this extract the officer will promptly render a special report, in explanation, to the Adjutant-General.

981. The Board will state in the report whether the disability, or other cause of rejection, existed before his enlistment; and whether, with proper care and examination, it might not have been discovered.

DESERTERS.

155. If a soldier desert from, or a deserter be received at, any post other than the station of the company or detachment to which he belonged, he shall be promptly reported by the commanding officer of such post to the commander of his company or detachment. The time of desertion, apprehension, and delivery will be stated. If the man be a recruit, unattached, the required report will be made to the Adjutant-General. When a report is received of the apprehension or surrender of a deserter at any post other than the station of the company or detachment to which he belonged, the commander of such company or detachment shall immediately forward his description and account of clothing to the officer making the report.

156. A reward of \$5 will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of a deserter to an officer of the Army at the most convenient post or recruiting station. Rewards thus paid will be promptly reported by the disbursing officer to the officer commanding the company in which the deserter is mustered, and to the authority competent to order his trial. The reward of \$5 will include the remuneration for all expenses incurred for apprehending, securing, and delivering a deserter.

157. When non-commissioned officers or soldiers are sent in pursuit of a deserter, the expenses necessarily incurred will be paid whether he be apprehended or not, and reported as in case of rewards paid.

158. Deserters shall make good the time lost by desertion, unless discharged by competent authority.

159. No deserter shall be restored to duty without trial, except by the authority competent to order the trial.

160. Rewards are not payable for apprehending a deserter will be set against his pay until he is tried by a court-martial, or when he is restored to duty. If he is not so restored, the reward shall be paid.

161. In reckoning the time of service and the pay and allowances of a deserter, he is to be considered as again in service when delivered up as a deserter to the proper authority.

162. An apprehended deserter, or one who surrenders himself, shall receive no pay while waiting trial, and only such clothing as may be actually necessary for him.

163. The incidental expenses of the Army paid through the Quartermaster's Department include * * * the expenses of the pursuit and apprehension of deserters. * * *

RECRUITS SENT TO REGIMENTS.

182. An officer intrusted with the command of recruits ordered to regiments will, on arriving at the place of destination, forward the following papers:

1. To the Adjutant-General and the superintendent, each, a descriptive roll and an account of clothing of such men as may have deserted, died, or been left on the route from any cause whatever, with date and place; also, a special report of the date of his arrival at the post, the strength and condition of the party when turned over to the commanding officer, and all circumstances worthy of remark which may have occurred on the march.

2. To the commanding officer of the regiment or post the muster and descriptive roll furnished him at the time of setting out, properly signed and completed by recording the names of the recruits present, and by noting in the column for remarks, opposite the appropriate space, the time and place of death, desertion, apprehension, or other casualty that may have occurred on the route.

183. Should an officer be relieved in charge of a party of recruits en route before it reaches its destination, the date and place and name of the officer by whom he is relieved must be recorded on the roll of the party. Without the evidence of such record no charge for extra pay on account of clothing accountability of the party, where equal to a company, will be allowed.

184. The "original muster and descriptive roll" of every draft, with remarks showing the final disposition of each recruit, and the regiment and letter of the company to which he may be assigned, will be signed and forwarded to the Adjutant-General by the commanding officer who makes the assignment. If the recruits embraced in one roll happen to be assigned to different posts, the original roll is to continue with the last party to its destination, each commander completing it so far as concerns the recruits left at his post. When this is not practicable, extracts from the original roll are to be made by the authority which distributes the recruits, to accompany the several parties, and to be forwarded to the Adjutant-General as in case of the original roll.

REGIMENTAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

185. The regimental recruiting will be conducted in the manner prescribed for the general service.

186. Every commander of a regiment is the superintendent of the recruiting service for his regiment, and will endeavor to keep it up to its establishment; for which purpose he will obtain the necessary funds, clothing, &c., by requisition on the Adjutant-General.

187. At every station occupied by his regiment, or any part of it, the colonel will designate a suitable officer to attend to the recruiting duties; which selection will not relieve such officer from his company or other ordinary duties. The officer thus designated will be kept constantly furnished with funds, and when necessary with clothing and camp equipage.

988. The regimental recruiting officer will, with the approbation of the commanding officer of the station, enlist all suitable men. He will be governed, in rendering his accounts and returns, by the rules prescribed for the general service, and when leaving a post will turn over the funds in his hands to the senior company officer of his regiment present, unless some other be appointed to receive them.

(Extracts from the Act, July 13, 1846.)

ARTICLE XVI

PUBLIC PROPERTY, MONEY, ACCOUNTS, AND CONTRACTS.

992. The Treasury Department having provided, by arrangement with the assistant treasurers at various points, secure depositories for funds in the hands of disbursing officers, all disbursing officers are required to avail themselves, as far as possible, of this arrangement by depositing with the assistant treasurers such funds as are not wanted for immediate use and drawing the same in convenient sums as wanted.

993. No public funds shall be exchanged except for gold or silver, or when the funds furnished are gold and silver, all payments shall be in gold and silver. When the funds furnished are drafts, they shall be presented at the place of payment, and paid according to law; and payments shall be made in the funds so received for the drafts, unless said funds or said drafts can be exchanged for gold and silver at par. If any disbursing officer shall violate any of these provisions he shall be suspended by the Secretary of War and reported to the President, and promptly removed from office or restored to his trust and duties, as to the President may seem just and proper. (Act August 6, 1846.)

994. No disbursing officer shall accept or receive, or transmit to the Treasury to be allowed in his favor, any receipt or voucher from a creditor of the United States without having paid to such creditor, in such funds as he received for disbursement, or such other funds as he is authorized by the preceding articles to take in exchange, the full amount specified in such receipt or voucher; and every such act shall be deemed to be a conversion to his own use of the amount specified in such receipt or voucher. And no officer in the military service charged with the safe-keeping, transfer, or disbursement of public money shall convert to his own use, or invest in any kind of merchandise or property, or loan with or without interest, or deposit in any bank, or exchange for other funds, except as allowed in the preceding article, any public money intrusted to him; and every such act shall be deemed to be a felony and an embezzlement of so much money as may be so taken, converted, invested, used, loaned, deposited, or exchanged. (Act August 6, 1846.)

995. Any officer who shall directly or indirectly sell or dispose of, for a premium, any Treasury note, draft, warrant, or other public security in his hands for disbursement, or sell or dispose of the proceeds or avails thereof without making returns of such premium and accounting therefor by charging it in his accounts to the credit of the United States, will forthwith be dismissed by the President. (Act August 6, 1846.)

a. Note.—United States Treasury notes are also to be used by disbursing officers, according to acts approved February 25 and July 11, 1842.

1006. If any disbursing officer shall bet at cards or any game of hazard, his commanding officer shall suspend his functions and require him to turn over all the public funds in his keeping, and shall immediately report the case to the proper bureau of the War Department.

1007. All officers are forbid to give or take any receipt in blank for public money or property; but in all cases the voucher shall be made out in full, and the true date, place, and exact amount of money, in words, shall be written out in the receipt before it is signed.

1008. No officer disbursing or directing the disbursement of money for the military service shall be concerned, directly or indirectly, in the purchase or sale, for commercial purposes, of any article intended for, making a part of, or appertaining to, the department of the public service in which he is engaged, nor shall take, receive, or apply to his own use any gain or emolument, under the guise of presents or otherwise, for negotiating or transacting any public business, other than what by or may be allowed by law.

1009. No officer or agent in the military service shall purchase from any other person in the military service, or make any contract with any such person to furnish supplies or services, or make any purchase or contract in which such person shall be admitted to any share or part, or to any benefit to arise therefrom.

1010. No person in the military service whose salary, pay, or emoluments is or are fixed by law or regulations, shall receive any additional pay, extra allowance, or compensation in any form whatever, for the disbursement of public money, or any other service or duty whatsoever, unless the same shall be authorized by law and explicitly set out in the appropriation.

1011. All accounts of expenditures shall set out a sufficient explanation of the object, necessity, and propriety of the expenditure.

1012. The facts on which an account depends must be stated andouched by the certificate of an officer or other sufficient evidence.

1013. If any account paid on the certificate of an officer to the facts afterward disallowed for error of fact in the certificate, it shall pass to the credit of the disbursing officer and be charged to the officer who gave the certificate.

1014. An officer shall have credit for an expenditure of money or property made in obedience to the order of his commanding officer. If the expenditure is disallowed it shall be charged to the officer who ordered it.

1015. When a disbursing officer is relieved he shall certify the outstanding debts to his successor, and transmit an account of the same to the head of the bureau, and turn over his public money and property appertaining to the service from which he is relieved to his successor, unless otherwise ordered.

1016. No officer has authority to insure public property or money.

1017. Disbursing officers are not authorized to settle with heirs, executors, or administrators, except by instructions from the proper bureau of the War Department upon accounts duly audited and certified by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury.

1018. No public property shall be used, nor labor hired for the public be employed, for any private use whatsoever not authorized by the regulations of the service.

1019. If any article of public property be lost or damaged by neglect or fault of any officer or soldier, he shall pay the value of such article, or amount of damage, or cost of repairs, at such rates as a board of survey, with the approval of the commanding officer, may ascer-

according to the place and circumstances, and the value of the property. An officer shall, moreover, be presumed to have acted in the absence of War provisions, if he demands a trial by court-martial, and the circumstances should require it.

1027. If any article of public property is lost or destroyed, or by neglect lost or damaged, by any person, whether public or private, the value or damage, as ascertained, shall be paid by the person so guilty, shall be charged to him and set against his private property, or pay him therefrom.

1028. Public property lost or destroyed or damaged by any person must be accounted for by affidavit or other satisfactory evidence to a commissioned officer, or other satisfactory evidence.

1029. Affidavits or depositions must be taken of any officer if the list, as follows, when sworn to, and the officer is to be named on said list, which list shall be kept in the office of the officer offering the evidence. First, a civil magistrate, or a justice of the peace, or a notary public, second, an independent, third, the chief of police, or a constable, or a registered court marshal, fourth, the police or other government, fifth, a commissioned officer.

1030. No officer making a report of any property lost or damaged from his return any public property as worn out or damaged, shall be liable until it has been condemned, after proper inspection and approval of the board of property.

1031. Every officer of the United States shall receive public money which he is not authorized to receive, and shall not receive public money, will render his account, monthly, quarterly, or annually, with the vouchers necessary to the court, and personally to the court thereof, shall be rendered direct to the proper accounting officer of the Treasury, and be mailed or otherwise forwarded to the proper accounting officer within ten days after the expiration of each month or quarter. And in case of the non-receipt at the Treasury of any account, or of a return as reasonable and proper time thereafter, the officer who is responsible for the default will be required to furnish satisfactory evidence of having complied with this paragraph; and for any delay, or for any other default, the officer shall be deemed a delinquent and be liable to the punishment prescribed by law. (Act July 1, 1900.)

1032. Contracts shall be made in writing, and shall be kept by the officer, one by the contractor, and one by the military bureau, one of which for the use of the contractor, and one for the Treasury, and one copy to the Department of the Interior, within thirty days after the completion of the contract, together with all proposals, and a copy of any other document required by the officer making the contract, together with the contract, and shall be filed in the manner required by the act approved June 1, 1900.

1033. It is the duty of every commandant, or other officer, to enforce a rigid economy in the public expense.

LIST OF FORMS.

- No. 1. Poster.
- No. 2. Form for examining recruits (regular and volunteers).
- No. 3. Enlistments (regular).
- No. 4. Enlistments and re-enlistments for volunteers.
- No. 5. Re-enlistments (regular).
- No. 6. Tri-monthly report (regular and volunteers).
- No. 7. Tri-monthly report for departmental volunteers.

UNION ARMY

- No. 8. Return of regimental recruits.
- No. 9. Return of regimental recruits (volunteers).
- No. 10. Return of recruiting party, general.
- No. 11. Return of general recruiting army.
- No. 12. Consolidated return of volunteer recruits.
- No. 13. Descriptive list (regulars).
- No. 14. Account of clothing issued to recruits.
- No. 15. Muster and descriptive roll of recruits and in for recruits for volunteer regiments.
- No. 16. Estimate of funds.
- No. 17. Summary statement.
- No. 18. Account current.
- No. 19. Abstract of disbursements.
- No. 20. Officers' transportation.
- No. 21. Transportation of recruits.
- No. 22. Purchases.
- No. 23. Computation of quarters.
- No. 24. Postage.
- No. 25. Pay-roll of premiums.
- No. 26. General voucher.
- No. 27. Abstract of lodgings.
- No. 28. Contract for subsistence.
- No. 29. Voucher for purchase of rations.
- No. 30. Abstract of rations issued.
- No. 31. Property return.

APPENDIX.

1. The volunteer recruiting service will be conducted according to the Regulations of the Recruiting Service for the United States Army, as far as they are applicable, except where special directions have been given by the War Department. The existing directions are given in this appendix, and such others as may be necessary, from time to time, will be published in general orders from the Adjutant-General's Office.

2. The recruiting service in the various States for the volunteer forces already in service, and for those that may be received, is placed under charge of general superintendents for those States, respectively, with general depots for the collection and instruction of recruits.

3. Both the superintendents and the location of the depots are announced in orders from the Adjutant-General's Office.

4. The superintendents detailed will take charge of the recruiting service in the various States to which they are assigned; they will take posts at their general depots, which will be under their immediate command. Upon the requisition of the superintendents a suitable number of volunteer officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates will be detailed for duty in the staff departments and as drill-masters at the respective depots.

5. A disbursing officer of the fund for "collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers," will be assigned to each depot, and will be under the direction of the superintendent.

6. Commanding officers of volunteer regiments or independent companies will take measures to keep the strength of their commands in the maximum standard.

CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

use two commissioned officers, with one non-commissioned private from each company, will be detailed from each in person to the superintendents of the regiments in their respective States. The full number will not be detailed until the number will suffice to fill up the regiment.

and non-commissioned officers will be detailed from each, and will be assigned as recruiting parties to the superintendents; if found inefficient or incompetent, they will be relieved and replaced by others. The orders for these details will be made by the commanding general, and given by commanders of departments or armies.

They will recruit for their respective regiments in general volunteer service. They will, however, be under the command of the general superintendent.

Upon their arrival at their stations, or, if not, on their way thither, the commissioned officers shall call in person or by letter to the nearest U. S. military post, and give them instructions in the matters of recruiting, and the proper vouchers to be incurred therefor, and the condition of the proper vouchers.

They will muster into service and administer oaths to such recruits brought to them, and will receive evidence of their acceptance by the Adjutant-General.

They will establish the regularity and accuracy of the muster of recruits, and other expenses that may be incurred, and that the bills therefor may be presented to the proper officers in charge and presented for payment by the Adjutant-General at the general depots.

They will make muster of volunteers will be made upon printed forms for that purpose. They will in all cases be made in duplicate, and must be examined and mustered into service by a duly authorized mustering officer, or by a deputy commissary of musters, as soon after enrollment as possible. This officer will give such as are rejected a regular discharge from service under the Act.

He will be sent, as often as may be necessary, in person to the general depots, with a descriptive list and both copies of each man. The descriptive list will be examined and compared with the records of the depot. One copy of the list will be delivered to the disbursing officer to use as a basis for the collection and verification of accounts, and will be sent to the Second Auditor at the end of each month to the Second Auditor. The second copy will be sent by the superintendent to the Adjutant-General of the Army, with a consolidated return of the recruits for the month, on the first day of the succeeding month thereafter as practicable.

The superintendent will send to the superintendents a return of the recruits for each month on the first day of the succeeding month. They will also make tri-monthly reports of the state of the service to the superintendent, and the superintendent will make a consolidated tri-monthly report to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

17. Superintendents will keep their depots supplied with sufficient clothing for issues to recruits and with the arms necessary for their instruction.

18. Commanders of volunteer regiments, batteries, or independent companies requiring recruits will make requisitions, approved by the commanding officers of their brigades, divisions, and departments, or corps d'armée, direct on the superintendents of the recruiting service for their respective States, who will furnish the necessary men, forwarding a descriptive list with them. Certified copies of this descriptive list will be forwarded at the same time to the Adjutant-General of the Army and to the adjutant general of the State.

19. To facilitate the raising of volunteer regiments, officers recruiting therefor are authorized to muster their men into service as enrolled. As soon as mustered these men will be sent, with descriptive lists, to the camps of rendezvous, at which places the oath of allegiance will be duly administered by a civil magistrate, or an officer of the Regular Army preferably by the latter. The cost of transportation from places of muster-in to camps of rendezvous will be paid by the quartermaster at the latter station.

20. When the organization of regiments accepted to be raised within a specified time is not completed at the expiration of that period, the companies and detachments thereof, already mustered into service, will be assigned to other regiments, at the pleasure of the War Department.

21. U. S. mustering and disbursing officers are detailed as such by orders from the Adjutant-General's Office. They will disburse the fund "for collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers." They will make requisitions for funds monthly upon the Adjutant-General U. S. Army. This fund is intended for the payment of all expenses that may be incurred therefor, as well as for the reimbursement to individuals of such amounts as have been already justly and actually expended by them in existing troops that have been, or may be, received into the service of the United States.

Reimbursements of expenses for organizations raised or attempted to be raised, but not actually mustered into the U. S. service, will not be made.

Claims of States for expenditures heretofore made by them in raising volunteers are provided for by separate and distinct appropriations, and will not be paid from the one now referred to.

22. Bills must set forth the place and time of expenditure, specifying each particular item and the amount; also the company and regiment for which the expense was incurred. They must also be accompanied by the receipt of the party to whom payment was made, and the certificate of the officer or person incurring the expense that the amount charged is accurate and just, and that it was necessary for the public service, for troops raised for the United States.

23. Among expenses properly chargeable against the fund "for collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers" may be enumerated:

First. Rent of rendezvous or office for recruiting.

Second. Commutation of fuel and quarters for officers already mustered into service, when detached on recruiting duty.

Third. In organizing new regiments of volunteers the subsistence of the recruits prior to the completion of the organization will be chargeable against the appropriation "for collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers." After the organization of the regiments is

completed and they have been inspected by the mustering officer for the State subsistence will be provided by the Subsistence Department. Whenever facilities for cooking can be furnished to the troops, whether in squads or larger bodies, subsistence will be issued in kind, as recognized in the regular service (or if other articles are substituted the cost of the whole must not exceed the regular supplies), and will be paid for at rates not exceeding the current prices at the place of purchase. If the rations cannot be contracted for at a reasonable rate, subsistence will be procured in bulk and issued to the volunteers. In no case should the cost of the ration, uncooked, exceed 10 cents, and at most of the points in the Western States it should not exceed 11 cents. When cooking facilities cannot be furnished, contracts for the rations, cooked, may be made at reasonable rates, and the necessity for the same must be clearly stated on the accounts. When board and lodging are necessary the prices for each should be stated, and the aggregate cost of both must not exceed 40 cents per day.

Fourth. Necessary transportation of volunteers prior to completion of company organization and muster into service as a company. After completion of such organization and muster transportation will be paid by the Quartermaster's Department. Transportation will be at the rate of 2 cents per mile for railroad travel and at the current rates for stage and steam-boat fare.

Fifth. Rent of grounds and buildings for camping purposes, cost of erection of quarters, of cooking-stoves when absolutely necessary, of clerk and office hire, when authorized by the Adjutant-General, and of all expenses incidental to camps of rendezvous.

Sixth. Knives, forks, tin cups, spoons, and tin plates for volunteers.

Seventh. Necessary medicines and medical attendance prior to organization of regiments or the mustering in of the regimental surgeons.

Eighth. Actual railroad, stage, or steam-boat fare necessarily incurred by authorized agents in raising or recruiting volunteers.

Ninth. Advertising. The officers recruiting will be authorized to advertise for recruits in not more than two English and, where necessary, two German daily papers, by short notices, for each rendezvous under their charge; and likewise to have, in cities, not more than 200 posters or handbills for each company, and one-fourth of that number for the country.

Tenth. Fuel and straw, previous to company organization, according to the allowance for the Regular Army.

Eleventh. All other expenses allowed for recruiting in the regular service not herein mentioned, and incurred for volunteers previous to their muster into the U. S. service.

24. Recruiting officers claiming reimbursement must specify in their bills the place and date of expenditure; the items and amount; the company and regiment for which the expense was incurred; the names of the recruits, accompanied by the receipt of the party to whom payment was made, and by a certificate of the officer or person incurring the expense that the amount charged is accurate and just, and that it was necessary for the public service, and that the recruits were actually mustered into the U. S. service after the expenditure was incurred.

25. All recruits for volunteer organizations will be mustered into the service of the United States on Form No. 13, which will also be

used for muster and descriptive rolls. These muster-in rolls will be made out in quadruplicate and disposed of as follows: Great care must be taken by the mustering officer to have one copy of the muster-in roll of every recruit filed in the Adjutant General's Office, one copy in the office of the Paymaster-General, and one in that of the adjutant-general of the State to which the regiment for which the soldier was enlisted belongs; the fourth copy goes with the soldier to his regiment and is disposed of as directed in the notes on the blank.

Addenda to a later edition.

The Provost-Marshal-General is charged with conducting the recruiting service of the Volunteer Army of the United States. Accounts should therefore be rendered to him and directions received from him. The rolls, enlistments, recruiting returns, and papers of that class will be rendered to the Adjutant-General as heretofore.

For paragraph 19, page 78 [931], read:

To facilitate the raising of volunteer regiments, officers recruiting therefor are authorized to enlist their men into service as enrolled. As soon as enlisted these men will be sent, with descriptive lists, to the camps of rendezvous, to be mustered into service. The cost of transportation from place of enlistment to camps of rendezvous will be paid from the fund for collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., December 2, 1862.

Major-General BANKS,
Astor House, New York:

I had not seen yours of 6.45 last evening when directed by the President to order General Emory to move. As you have given him sailing orders, I shall not interfere. It is very important that you should go personally as early as possible. I leave you to imagine the reasons.

H. W. HALLACK,
General-in-Chief.

NEW YORK, N. Y., *December 2, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

A portion of the expedition sailed to-day, and the remainder, with the exception of a few unimportant transports, will leave to-morrow.

JOHN TUCKER,
Assistant Secretary of War.

BOSTON, *December 2, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

General Banks has asked me to recruit for him another three-years' artillery battery. Will you authorize it?

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., December 2, 1862.

Governor ANDREW,
Boston:

I would be glad to have another artillery battery, but to be disposed of either to Banks or elsewhere as the service might require.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., December 2, 1862.

His Excellency Governor SALAMON,
Madison, Wis.:

Drafted men may volunteer for nine months into old regiments, but cannot have advance pay and bounty. The mustering officer has been directed to muster by companies, so that an officer can receipt for and distribute clothing to the men.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 198. } Washington, December 3, 1862.

I. Mustering and disbursing officers are prohibited from paying any accounts for expenses incurred in collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers prior to July 1, 1862, unless such accounts shall have been audited and ordered to be paid by the War Department.

II. The intent of paragraph II, of General Orders, No. 162, current series, has, in some instances, been misunderstood. It is not intended to forbid the payment of bounty, premium, and advance pay to recruits for the old volunteer regiments, viz, those organized prior to July 1, 1862, or to forbid the payment of bounty, premium, or advance pay to a recruit, volunteer, or citizen who may enlist in the Regular Army, unless said recruit has received said payment before, the object being to avoid paying the same individual twice.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW YORK, December 3, 1862.
(Received 4.25 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLACK,
General-in-Chief:

We are on board. Shall sail this afternoon. Shall touch at Fort Monroe.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

NEW YORK, N. Y., *December 4, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLACK,
General-in-Chief;

I shall leave this port about 11 this morning. Weather yesterday prevented. General Andrews stays in command of the remainder of the expedition and will report to you. He has a list of troops we take and leave. Emory was to sail to-day, weather permitting. Have sent sailing orders to Corcoran, at Newport News, and he will go in a few days as soon as he can receive transportation, now being provided.

N. P. HANKS,
Major-General.

MADISON, WIS., *December 4, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

It is almost four weeks since I advised you of the arrest of men who forcibly resisted draft in Ozaukee County. They were arrested under President's proclamation, to be tried by court-martial. They are in General Pope's custody, but should be tried at once. To release on parole or to keep them without trial would be unjust and very injurious. Has no conclusion been arrived at yet? Please answer.

E. SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin.

FRANKFORT, KY., *December 5, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I am raising two regiments of State militia to operate in conjunction with your forces in the mountains of Kentucky to exterminate [exterminate] guerrillas and marauders. They will be paid and subsisted by the State, but we are unable to clothe them, and they are naked and unable to clothe themselves. There are many thousand suits of clothes and blankets in Louisville which have been condemned as unfit for issue. Is it possible for you to place 2,000 or 3,000 of each subject to my order? It will enable me to render efficient a noble body of mountain soldiers, and will save from suffering poor men who have sacrificed everything to their loyalty. Answer at once.

Yours,

J. F. ROBINSON.

GENERAL ORDERS, (WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 200, Washington, *December 6, 1862.*

It is known that many officers are absent from their commands without authority, upon one pretext or another. It is the intention of the Department to dismiss without honor and without pay all such officers. They are hereby commanded to return without delay to duty upon pain of having their disgraceful discharge published in newspapers, as well as in general orders.

By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL,
Washington City, December 6, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In obedience to your personally expressed wishes I now submit, as briefly as possible, a statement of the operations in my office since I have had the honor to hold it.

The great necessity that existed for aiding the Government in reducing the large number of desertions and thereby strengthening the army in the field is well expressed in the following extract from Order 92, dated July 31, 1862, which created a commissioner of the War Department, by order of the President:

The absence of officers and privates from their duty under various pretexts, while receiving pay, at great expense and burden to the Government, makes it necessary that efficient measures be taken to enforce their return to duty, so that their places be filled by those who will not take pay while rendering no service. This evil, moreover, tends greatly to discourage the patriotic impulses of those who would contribute to support the families of faithful soldiers.

On the 31st of July my appointment, by order of the Secretary of War, was issued in the following words, Order No. 35, of the War Department.*

Immediately on receipt of this appointment I entered upon the duties assigned to me, and going first to the Eastern States, by your directions, made arrangements with the Governors of those States, the military officers stationed there, and other persons specially appointed by you for the arrest of all officers and soldiers found absent without leave.

On the 4th day of August the President's proclamation calling for 300,000 men appeared, and was soon followed by the announcement that an equal number in addition would be raised by drafting, if not furnished by volunteering. These announcements gave a new impulse to volunteering, for which arrangements were made on a scale of unprecedented magnitude. The system of paying bounties then inaugurated served as an inducement to thousands of men to enter the service who had no intention of remaining in it, and to numerous frauds upon both the Government and the soldiers.

Very soon after the organization into regiments of the new forces was commenced it became apparent that desertions were on the increase, and that vigorous and decided measures should be adopted to check the evil.

The difficulty experienced in the attempt to establish necessary discipline was not surprising in view of the fact that a large army was being raised from a population which, however imbued with military instincts, was unused to the habits of war, a people who for upward of half a century had lived in the enjoyment of profound peace (except during the brief interlude of the Mexican war), and who were entirely surprised by the sudden outbreak of an infamous rebellion which plunged them at once into a civil war of the most terrible character.

The difficulties encountered in organizing these forces suggested to you, sir, the propriety of establishing an additional power, subordinate to and yet co-operating with both the regular and volunteer military systems, to aid in perfecting and maintaining the discipline of the Army.

* See paragraph 11, p. 204.

On the 21th of September, 1862, by order of the War Department No. 110, the office of Provost-Marshal-General was created in the following words:

WASHINGTON, September 24, 1862.

ORDER RESPECTING SPECIAL PROVOST-MARSHALS AND DEFINING THEIR DUTIES.

First. There shall be a Provost Marshal General of the War Department, whose headquarters will be at Washington, and who will have the immediate supervision, control, and management of the corps.

On the 1st of October, by Order No. 118, I was honored with the appointment to that office under the provisions of General Orders, No. 110.

At the time I received your commission there had been previously appointed by you twenty-two special provost-marshals in different parts of the country, as follows: James L. McPhail, Baltimore, Md.; Gardner Bailey, Dorchester County, Md.; Maj. Joseph Darr, Jr., Wheeling, Va.; Charles F. Blake, Boston, Mass.; Charles N. Emerson, Pittsfield, Mass.; George B. Raymond, Burdettown, N. J.; Benj. Van Riper, Hudson County, N. J.; John S. Nowberry, Detroit, Mich.; Nathaniel B. Smithers, Dover, Del.; Henry C. Maull, Lower, Sussex County, Del.; James H. Bull, Chester County, Pa.; L. L. Weatherly, Cleveland, Ohio; H. C. Noble, Columbus, Ohio; Wells A. Hutchins, Portsmouth, Ohio; Charles F. Wildsch, Cincinnati, Ohio; M. G. Mitchell, Piqua, Ohio; Charles T. Sherman, Mansfield, Ohio; W. P. Chamberlin, Hartford, Conn.; Levi Melling, Saint Paul, Minn.; Lafayette C. Baker, Washington, War Department; William E. Hamlen, Providence, R. I.; Daniel Elliott, Brunswick, Me.

It was contemplated by the Order No. 110 to appoint one or more special provost marshals in each State, but that purpose has not yet been fully carried into effect.

Since my appointment as Provost-Marshal-General the following gentlemen have received from you commissions as special provost-marshals:

David G. Rose, Indiana; Mortimer Moulden, for Montgomery County, Md.; David T. Corbin, Vermont; James R. Lofland, for Delaware (in place of Nathaniel B. Smithers, resigned); James Woodruff, for Quincy, Ill., and the district to which it belongs; Walter D. McIndoe, Wisconsin; Jacob H. Eln, New Hampshire.

At the day of my appointment J. L. McPhail, esq., provost-marshal for the State of Maryland, had appointed twenty-one assistant provost-marshals, one for each of the different counties of the State, which number was subsequently, on the 10th of October, reduced to eight and approved by you on the same day.

Since the issuing of Order No. 110 there have been seventeen assistant provost marshals appointed by you, whose acceptances of their offices have been received by me.

No appointments, to my knowledge, have yet been made in the States of New York, Pennsylvania (except one for Berks County and one for Chester County), and only one each in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin, and none in Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, and the other States in revolt.

The special provost-marshals appointed by you for the State of Ohio have appointed deputies for each of the counties in the State. I am informed they made these appointments under the advice of the Governor of the State. They have inquired of me whether such appointments were authorized by the War Department. I have

referred these inquiries to you, but have not yet received answers to them.

Since my appointment as Provost Marshal-General I have also acted as provost-marshal for the State of New York, which, on account of the city of New York being the focal point of troops arriving and departing and returning from the field both of that State and of all New England, has required my constant care and attention. I have also made several visits to this city to confer with you and attend in person to the duties of my office here, and by your order proceeded to Portland, Me., and investigated the cases of two persons arrested upon charges of disloyal practices. I have made no arrests of any kind whatever other than of deserters except by your order or that of the assistant judge-advocate, and excepting one case hereinafter referred to.

I have caused investigations to be instituted which I hope will lead to the conviction and punishment of parties who have committed frauds in connection with the payment of bounties.

I caused the arrest of one person in the city of New York who was accused of stealing bounties, and after investigation turned him over to the civil authorities. He has been indicted and will shortly be tried.

I have received from all parts of the country numerous applications for appointments, but in no single instance have I made any appointments except of those names furnished by the War Department; and so far as I can gather from a brief experience the persons who have received those appointments from you are attentive, intelligent, loyal, and worthy of your confidence.

It is proper that I should explain in this connection that Mr. Lafayette C. Baker, the provost-marshal appointed by you for this city, has not reported to me or been to any extent under my direction. In reply to an inquiry addressed to him with regard to some business done by him, I received the following communication from the Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, November 18, 1862.

HON. SIMON DRAPER,
Provost-Marshal-General:

SIR: L. C. Baker, provost-marshal of the War Department, in accordance with his general instructions, has brought to this Department your letter of yesterday, asking him for information in relation to certain blankets seized at Alexandria. When Mr. Baker was appointed to his present office he was informed that he would receive instructions from the Secretary of War, to whom he was directed to report. Mr. Baker's acts do not come within the scope of your supervision. If you want information for a proper object in relation to Mr. Baker's official acts you may apply to this Department and I shall take pleasure in furnishing it, but Mr. Baker is not at liberty to do so. If you are in possession of information important for Mr. Baker to know, you will please communicate the same to this Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

The compensation of these special provost-marshals has not been fixed and nothing has been paid to them. For the payment of expenses no other provision has been made than that mentioned in Order No. 92, allowing a reward of \$5 for each deserter captured and the

order have generally been made by the disbursing officers of the Army, but latterly in New York and at some other points they have ceased to make them, and the officers making arrests find it impracticable to obtain even reimbursement of the money expended.

On the 22d of November I addressed from my office in New York the following circular to all the assistant provost-marshals. I have received reports in answer from eighteen of them, which I think is a good evidence of their attention to the duties of their office:

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL, WAR DEPARTMENT,
November 22, 1862.

PROVOST-MARSHAL IN - - - - :

SIR: You will please send me, as soon as possible after receipt of this, information as follows: First, state the date of your appointment and of its receipt by you; second, the number of deserters arrested by you; third, the number of persons arrested by you for other causes than desertion, if any; fourth, the disposition made of persons arrested; fifth, the amount of expenses incurred by you since your appointment.

From reports furnished to me by colonels of regiments and commandants of military posts and other officers I learn that a very large proportion, probably exceeding 10 per cent. in all the States and as high as 25 [per] cent. in some of them, of the new levies have deserted, and that upward of 100,000 men are absent without leave and subject to be treated as deserters. Nearly all of these men have received bounties; many of them have received bounties, deserted, re-enlisted, and deserted several times. Frauds to an enormous amount have been committed upon the Federal and State Governments and upon individuals in connection with the bounty system.

It has not been practicable for me, in the absence of any adequate provision for assistance in men and of any means to defray expenses, to accomplish as much toward the correction of these evils as I desired.

I will proceed to state briefly what has been accomplished.

Upward of 3,000 deserters have been arrested and returned to their regiments in the Eastern States. The number arrested in the Western States I am not able to state, as it has not been fully reported to me as yet; it is probably as large as in the East.

About 200 persons have been arrested by the special provost-marshals appointed by you upon other charges, viz, aiding soldiers to desert, stealing and buying stolen Government property, resisting drafting officers, rioting, &c.

Upward of fifty cases involving legal questions have been investigated in my office.

A system of investigation into frauds upon the Government has been instituted. A number of persons have been arrested for frauds upon soldiers.

In all my operations I have carefully avoided anything that might tend to provoke a conflict with the civil authorities or to excite in the minds of the public any apprehensions with respect to an infringement of the personal rights of the citizen.

It is natural and right for a free people to be jealous on this subject, and their sensibilities should be regarded, not only because it is just to do so, but because to disregard them tends to weaken the sympathies which should exist between the people and their governmental agents.

Under your orders I caused to be seized on the Northern frontier upward of 14,000 muskets which were being sent from New York to Quebec.

Unless immediate measures are taken to secure the return to the Army of the large number of deserters I have referred to, the necessity of which is fully stated in your late report to the President, the deplorable fact will have an injurious effect upon the public mind no

less than upon the soldiers in the field. It is believed that the large number of deserters now absent, without reference to bounties, &c., have cost the Government \$10,000,000.

The ease with which so many have escaped, the fact that no adequate measures have been adopted for their reclamation, and the omission to punish those who have been arrested, have combined to produce considerable demoralization among the newly-raised troops, and desertions are constantly on the increase.

In connection with enlistments, frauds stupendous in amount and of almost varied forms have been committed. The governments of the United States and of the loyal States, private associations, and the soldiers have been swindled in almost every conceivable manner. It is difficult to arrange under the various definitions of the civil law all these offenses, and some of them are so ingeniously designed as to evade all the penalties of municipal law.

I have mentioned these facts for the purpose of presenting fairly the amount of work assigned to my office and enabling you to form an estimate of the means necessary for its accomplishment.

Up to the present time no sufficient provision has been made for the performance of the really enormous task. To return to the Army the immense number of deserters; to discover, check, and punish the frauds known to be committed daily, imperatively requires a comprehensive system of operations and means commensurate with the object to be attained.

The nature and extent of my duties is now sufficiently revealed to demonstrate the necessity of having competent and reliable assistants.

Within the short time that the office has been established upward of 600 written communications have been received, personal interviews have been had with an equal or larger number of persons, and, as stated above, fifty cases involving questions of law have been considered and disposed of.

The completion of the organization will increase almost infinitely the amount of labor in my office, and it can hardly be necessary to urge the propriety of having an assistant to supervise its details. The position requires of its incumbent skill, activity, devotion to duty, and legal and military knowledge.

Some subordinate clerical assistance will probably be needed to keep the numerous accounts, &c.

With regard to the amount of expenses incurred by me, I beg leave to say that by the reports made by the special provost-marshal in answer to my circular of November 22 it appears that the total amount of expenses incurred by them is \$9,999.81. The amount, it should be observed, does not include any compensation to the marshals, and in some cases does not include amounts paid for arresting deserters, such amounts having been paid by the State governments or by disbursing officers of the U. S. Army and not reported to me. The amount of expenses incurred by me for office rent, hire of necessary clerks and officers, traveling, stationery, and other incidentals from July 31 to December 1 is \$2,894.14 - \$12,893.95.

The amount of expenses upon seizure of guns referred to is not yet ascertained; it will probably be about \$2,500. This includes large bills for freight, &c., for which the Government may or may not be responsible.

Before closing this report I beg leave to say that my observations and experience since my appointment enable me to state with confidence that, although the Army is weakened to a great extent by the

immense number of desertions and the public interest suffers terribly in consequence, it is quite practicable to remedy the evil in a great measure if adequate means are provided. Under the system I am about organizing it will be all but impossible for a deserter to remain in the country and escape arrest.

I have been repeatedly and earnestly applied to by the assistant provost-marshals appointed by you for specific instructions to enable them to secure the deserters in greater numbers. These have been uniformly referred to the War Department, but on account of the pressure of other important public business this subject has been necessarily deferred.

If early provision had been possible for this exigency I am of opinion that full 30,000 deserters could have been regained by this date to strengthen the Army in the field.

I respectfully request your attention to the following points:

First. To fill by appointment the vacant districts, in order that the service may not be neglected in any part of the country.

Second. To limit and define the local jurisdictions of the several provost-marshals, or authorize me to do so.

Third. To determine the number of deputies to be allowed and the manner of appointing them.

Fourth. To fix the amount of compensation and expenses and the mode of payment.

Fifth. It appears to me expedient and desirable that a permanent office and headquarters should be established at the city of New York for the Eastern States, and one at Cincinnati for the West, to both of which I can give personal attention, and to which, respectively, correspondence from the Eastern and Western States shall be addressed.

In conclusion, I beg leave to say that my whole course since I entered upon the duties of this office, kindly tendered to me by you, has been governed by the sense of duty to country, overpowering all other considerations, which since the first traitorous assault upon our flag has impelled me to devote my time, energies, and efforts to the public service without regard to personal interests. If I have anything to regret, it is only that it has not been in my power to render more efficient service.

I have the honor, sir, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. DRAPER,

Provost-Marshal-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., December 6, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

Four of the batteries authorized by your dispatch of August 23, three-years' service, are fully organized and mustered. Two others are organizing. These men were raised upon the statement of their recruiting officers that they would receive advance pay and bounty. I myself thought it was so agreed by your Department, but Colonel Carrington and Paymaster McClure declined to pay without special authority. I earnestly recommend it may be given, as almost utter demoralization of the batteries will ensue, involving great trouble, if refused.

O. P. MORTON

GENERAL ORDERS,) WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 201.) Washington, December 8, 1862.

In making out accounts for expenditures connected with the drafting and organization of the militia in the several States, under the act of Congress approved July 17, 1862, the following rules will be observed:

1. The accounts and vouchers must be in duplicate and receipted, and must be transmitted to the Adjutant General of the Army, through the Governors of States, with such remarks as they may see fit to make upon them.

2. Each claimant will state distinctly in his account (see form*) the items of charge for services or for supplies and all necessary expenditures made by him, for which vouchers must accompany the account.

3. Enrolling officers, appointed by the Governors of States. Their accounts must state the number of days they were actually employed, and between what dates; the district; the number of names enrolled by them, and the gross amount of compensation.

These accounts must be certified by the Governor as reasonable and just and forwarded by him. Under ordinary circumstances the compensation may be \$3 per diem.

4. Commissioners to superintend drafting, "compensation \$4 per diem for each day actually employed." Their accounts must state the number of days actually employed, and between what dates; the number of names on the rolls transmitted to them; the number of men drafted; the number of men delivered at the camp of rendezvous; the location of the camp, and its distance from the county sent where the draft was made. These accounts to be approved and forwarded by the Governor.

5. Examining surgeons, one for each commissioner. Compensation at the rate of \$4 per day if not commissioned in the U. S. service. Their accounts must show the number of days they were actually employed, and between what dates; the number of persons examined; and must be certified by the commissioner for drafting as to the number of those who, on the report of the surgeon, have been exempted; and be approved and forwarded by the Governor. The surgeon must also add his affidavit that he has received no fees or other consideration from or on behalf of any person examined by him.

6. Surgeons who examine drafted men for disability. Their accounts will state the time and date of actual service; the number of men examined; the number and names of men discharged; the reasons therefor; the compensation per diem; and will be approved and forwarded by the Governor, and be sworn to by the surgeons, as in the case of "examining surgeons."

7. Commandants of camps. If already in the service of the United States, they will receive the pay of their grade in the service. If not in the U. S. service, their compensation will be at the rate of \$5 per day. Their accounts must state the number of days, and between what dates, they were actually employed, the location of their camp, and its distance from their residence, and must be approved and forwarded by the Governor.

8. Subsistence of drafted men before going into camps of rendezvous. These accounts will be made by the parties furnishing subsistence, and will state the number of men subsisted each day, the date

the number supplied with cooked rations on leaving the county seat, and the number of days' supply; also, the price of each ration. These accounts will be certified by the commissioner and be approved and forwarded by the Governor.

9. Transportation accounts will state the date, number of men transported to camps of rendezvous, and distance traveled, and will be certified by the commissioner in charge of the men and be approved and forwarded by the Governor.

10. Persons discharged for disability or illegal draft will be transported from camps of rendezvous to the county seat whence they came on passes given by the commandant of the camp, stating name, date, cause of discharge, and distance traveled. These passes will form vouchers for transportation accounts, which must be certified as just and proper by the persons making the accounts, and be approved and forwarded by the Governor.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., December 8, 1862.

His Excellency Governor MORRIS,
Indiana:

The batteries authorized by this Department August 23 will receive advance pay and bounty the same as infantry and cavalry volunteers.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., December 8, 1862.

His Excellency Governor SALOMON,
Madison, Wis.:

The report of Commissioner Pors has been referred to Major-General Pope with full instructions concerning the prisoners.

By order of Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQRS. U. S. TROOPS ON SHENANDOAH MOUNTAIN, VA.,
December 9, 1862.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

Sir: Day before yesterday Mr. Job Parsons, a citizen of Tucker County, in this State, personally well known to me as a man of the highest respectability, came to this camp to enlist under my command. He was pursued by eight of the enemy's cavalry for many miles, but his superior knowledge of the mountains enabled him to elude his pursuers and escape. He handed to me the inclosed original papers, which had been served upon him by the military authorities at Saint George. A similar assessment was made upon Mr. Parsons' father for

\$300, and on another relative for \$700, and payment coerced under the same diabolical threats.

The pretext of "robberies of Union men by bands of guerrillas" is a falsehood. The fact is that Union men have conspired to run off each other's horses to Pennsylvania, where they are secretly sold, the owners afterward setting up a claim for reparation on the false ground that guerrillas have robbed them.

I inclose this evidence of the atrocity of General Milroy for such action as Your Excellency may deem expedient in retaliation, either as a restraint upon this savage or a punishment, should his horrible threat ever be carried into execution.

This is only one of a thousand barbarities practiced here in these distant mountains of which I have almost daily heard for the last four months. Oh, for a day of retribution!

With the highest respect, your obedient servant,

JNO. D. IMBODEN,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Inclosure 1]

Refer to Secretary of War, with copy of letter to General R. E. Lee,* demanding satisfactory response from commanding general U. S. Army.

J. D.

[Inclosure No. 1]

SAINT GEORGE, TUCKER COUNTY, VA.,
November 27, 1862.

Mr. JOB PARSONS (son of Abraham):

You are hereby ordered to report in person or by your representative at my headquarters in Saint George Court-House on the 28th of November, 1862, to attend to business of vital importance to yourself, and in case of your failure to comply with the above order you must suffer the penalty.

By order of Brig. Gen. R. H. Milroy:

HORACE KELLOGG,
Captain and Post-Commandant.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

SAINT GEORGE, TUCKER COUNTY, VA.,
November 28, 1862.

Mr. JOB PARSONS (son of Abraham Parsons):

SIR: In consequence of certain robberies which have been perpetrated upon Union citizens of Tucker County, Va., by bands of guerrillas, you are hereby assessed to the amount of \$14.25 to make good their losses, and upon your failure to comply with the above assessment by paying the money over to me by the 1st day of December, 1862, the following order will be executed, viz:

If they fail to pay at the end of the time you have named, their houses will be burned and themselves shot and their property all seized; and be sure that you carry out this threat rigidly and show them that you are not trifling or to be trifled with.

You will inform the inhabitants for ten or fifteen miles around your camp, on all the roads approaching the town upon which the enemy may approach, that they must dash in and give you notice, and that upon failure of any one to do so their houses will be burned and the men shot.

By order of Brig. Gen. R. H. Milroy:

HORACE KELLOGG,
Commanding Post.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 388.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 10, 1862.

* * * * *

8. The signal officer of the Army is hereby instructed to organize a reserve camp of instruction near Washington, D. C., to which officers designated as requiring instruction will be ordered to report from time to time in small detachments. They will be then brought before a board and rigidly examined as to their qualifications for duty. Those approved will then be carefully instructed in the branches pertaining to military telegraphy. When deemed prepared for duty as signal officers they will be again examined before being ordered to the field, and, passing this examination, they will be held subject to orders.

The signal officer will cause reports to be made to him upon which he will base recommendations as to the relief from signal duty, to rejoin their regiments, or for the discharge from service of those found incompetent or worthless.

By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *December 12, 1862.*

Brigadier-General BUCKINGHAM:

I recommend that all camps of rendezvous in this State, save those of Cleveland, Chase, and Dennison, be broken up; that the drafted men ordered to rendezvous at Mansfield and Zanesville be sent to Camp Chase; that those ordered to Marietta and Portsmouth be sent to Camp Dennison. I further recommend that all the provost-marshals of this State, save Weatherly, Noble, and Jones, be discharged from further service. Immediate attention to this will save expense.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., December 12, 1862.

His Excellency Governor Tod,
Columbus, Ohio:

The Secretary of War desires all the drafted men to be sent into the field as soon as possible, instead of concentrating them in fewer camps. I have not the name of Jones as provost-marshal.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *December 12, 1862.*

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The drafted men have been sent to the field, save the sick and stragglers. Camps must be maintained for these. I was mistaken in supposing that Jones was marshal; I should have said Wilstach. I renew the recommendation of this morning.

DAVID TOD.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., December 13, 1862.

His Excellency Governor TOD:

The Secretary of War desires to know how many drafted men have been sent to the field from Ohio.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, December 13, 1862.

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

In round numbers we drafted 12,000, of which 2,900 were discharged for various causes, 4,800 enlisted by themselves or by substitutes in the three-years' service, 2,400 were sent to the field as drafted men; the balance, 1,900, are either sick or failed to respond, of which I expect to get about one-half. I desire that all the camps of rendezvous, save Cleveland, Chase, and Dennison, be discontinued, and that all the provost-marshals, except Weatherly, Noble, and Wilstach, be discharged.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

HARRISBURG, PA., December 13, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

All the organized drafted men have left this State. I saw the last regiment leave Chambersburg yesterday, and this regiment, I think, will prove to be the most efficient. It is commanded by Colonel McKibbin, an officer of the Regular Army, who has already distinguished himself. He is a fine soldier, untiring in his efforts, and I would like to see his regiment placed in the field. The two companies for Cookeysville are here, being armed and equipped, and will be placed in position on Monday morning. General Wool desires a regiment for provost duty; this can soon be organized from the drafted men now coming in. All the drafted men will be sent to Camp Curtin for organization, except those arriving at Philadelphia to be organized there for the regiment desired by General Wool. I have called for reports, to show the number of drafted men made available. This accomplished, I might close my duties here. To collect the balance of the drafted men the appointment of provost-marshal will be necessary, and with a provost guard many stragglers can be arrested and sent to their regiments.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., December 15, 1862.

Governor ROBINSON,
Frankfort:

Your application for clothing for the State militia was received and approved by this Department. The order has been delayed in order to get returns from the Quartermaster's Department of the quantity

on hand of the description mentioned by you and the places where deposited. By report I learn to-day that some portion is at Louisville, but quantity is not stated. As soon as that information can be had I will arrange for issues to be made on your requisition.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SPECIAL ORDERS, / WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 397. / Washington, December 16, 1862.
* * * * *

2. Special Orders, No. 159, from headquarters of the Western Department (Saint Louis, September 10, 1861), by authority of Major-General Frémont, establishing a sanitary commission (Western), is hereby approved and continued, with the privilege to said commission of extending its labors to the camps and hospitals of any of the Western armies, under the direction of the assistant surgeon-general, Col. R. C. Wood, or the senior medical officer of the Medical Department.

The commission will consist of the original members appointed—James E. Yeatman, C. S. Greeley, J. B. Johnson, George Partridge, and W. C. Elliot—until otherwise ordered.

By order of the Secretary of War :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, December 16, 1862.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commanding at New Orleans :

GENERAL : The Secretary of War has received your letter of the 4th instant submitting the proposition of the banks of New Orleans to send their specie at present within the lines of the Southern Confederacy on board of some war vessel to England or France, to be kept there safely and returned at the termination of the war, and asking instructions as to the course to be pursued in the matter.* In reply, I am instructed to inform you that the Department, after due consideration of the arrangement thus proposed by the banks of New Orleans, feels compelled to withhold its sanction therefrom.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. P. WOLCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 16, 1862.

The Secretary of State has the honor to communicate to the Secretary of War a dispatch from the U. S. consul at London, with a letter which is undoubtedly genuine.

The Secretary of State begs leave to suggest that the general in command in New Orleans, through the aid of Colonel Hamilton, of Texas, may soon be able, if properly instructed, to break up the disloyal wagon traffic described in the letter.

[Indiscreet.]

U. S. CONSULATE,
London, November 15, 1861.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State.

SIR: I herewith inclose a document in relation to the manner of carrying on the contraband trade with the Confederates, which appears to me to be of much importance.

It shows one way adopted by British merchants of sending out supplies by British steamers under the English flag to be sold in rebel ports at a stipulated value above costs and charges. It also shows the facilities they have and are preparing to carry on trade through Matamoras and Texas.

I think it quite clear that much the largest proportion of the supplies sent from this country are owned and forwarded by rich houses like Begbie's, of London; Fraser, Trenholm & Co., of Liverpool, and others, and by a sort of joint-stock concern like or similar to that pointed out in the letter herewith forwarded.

I may here remark that I know that letter to be genuine, and the copy to be a faithful transcript of the original, which I have seen. I know the person to whom it was addressed, but am obliged to withhold his name. I let the name of the firm writing it stand, but with the understanding that it is not to be made public, as it would compromise friends here and do far more harm than good.

Your obedient servant,

F. H. MORSE,
Consul.

[Indiscreet.]

No. 77 CORNHILL, F. O.,
London, November 17, 1861.

[Indiscreet.] Esq.:

DEAR SIR: We may state for the guidance of any friends who may be desirous of shipping to America that arrangements have been made for the dispatch of a vessel by us to the Rio Grande about first week of December; that cost of freight and insurance on goods can be paid at the port of delivery. The services of the highly respectable firm of Messrs. Brown, Fleming & Co., at Matamoras, have been secured; also those of Mr. Redgate, Lloyd's agent, an expert in cotton, and who has been resident nearly forty years in Texas and Mexico. That gentleman's services will be of great value to shippers in respect to his local knowledge and influence, as also regards agency of the inland transit and landing and shipping of goods and cotton.

Mr. Harding, of the firm of Messrs. Harding, Pullin & Co., of this city, has been named and consented to act as factor for the receiving of the proceeds in cotton and the equal distribution of same to the shippers according to value of respective shipments, and who will effect the necessary insurance. Further, a Mr. Hable, of the Confederate States of America, holds a contract from that Government whereby he is to receive 100 per cent. on invoice cost, payable in cotton at specie value, clear of all charges of freight, &c., for any goods he may deliver into the Confederate States. Said contract has been authenticated by Mr. Mason and others. He is willing to share same—say to the extent of 50 per cent. with any houses who may feel inclined to ship. Moreover, said parties are at liberty to send out their own

supercharges, and if the goods can meet with a better market shippers by our vessel may avail themselves of the said contract or not; but in the latter case there will be no certainty of getting cotton back, as the wagon traffic cannot be properly carried out without the aid of Government support in shape of teamsters to attend to cattle, and which the Confederate Government will supply from the army to facilitate the inland transportation of goods and bringing back of cotton for the contract. In the event of peace or cessation of hostilities the Confederate Government, by this contract, binds itself to receive goods that are shipped but not delivered, and for any orders not shipped, but in course of same, at 10 per cent profit upon invoice cost and charges.

Any further information you may require we shall be happy to give our best efforts to obtain from the respective parties interested.

We remain, dear sir, yours, truly,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 16, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a dispatch, dated 29th of October last, from M. M. Kinney, U. S. vice consul at Monterey, Mexico, giving such information in regard to the magnitude of the trade now carried on between Mexico and Texas as strongly illustrates the importance of occupying the line of the Rio Grande and of cutting off the large supplies which the rebels are receiving from that quarter.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

(Inclosed)

U. S. CONSULATE AT MONTEREY,
October 29, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

The quarterly returns for this office, ending the first of this present month, will be forwarded to you by C. B. H. Hood, consul for this place, who is now in the United States.

The Government cannot, from not having made an attempt to stop the trade between this country and Texas, be aware of the great amounts of goods sent from here across the Rio Grande. For more than one year a few goods and ammunition have been constantly sent in small quantities from this State to Texas, but within the past three or four months the trade has grown to be of great magnitude, and as it is increasing every day it is difficult to say to what extent it may be carried or what proportions it may assume if the Government does not interfere in the most prompt and energetic manner.

Enormous quantities of cotton, belonging to the Confederate Government and in charge of agents, are constantly arriving here and find a ready cash market for all that is or can be brought. In return for the cotton goods suitable for the Army are sent back, and from the great amounts it would seem that enough goods go from and through this place to supply the whole rebel army.

An order came here a few days ago for 100,000 blankets suitable for soldiers; they will be sent in a short time if no bar is sent on the line of the Rio Grande River to stop them.

Agents are scattered through this country contracting for all the flour and corn that can be had. They have secured in advance, by buying all the wheat, the flour made on this frontier and as far in the interior as San Luis Potosi.

There is no lack of means at the control of the Confederate agents here to buy whatever can be needed. They have still in Texas any quantity of cotton, which, when sent here, is bought up with such eagerness that the price in the last month has advanced from 15 to 35 cents per pound.

Large trains are daily leaving for the different points on the Rio Grande, though most of them go to Eagle Pass, loaded with blankets, shoes, leather, cloth, cotton goods of all kinds, coffee, rice, sugar, powder, saltpetre, sulphur, medicines, and, in fact, almost everything needed to supply the wants of the rebels.

I copy a few lines from an article in a Texas paper, headed "High prices," in which, after speaking of the enormous prices asked for goods there, and asking why this should be, they add:

Nor does the Yankee blockade, which excludes a foreign merchandise from many parts of the Confederacy, explain it, because our supplies are procured from Mexico, to which country, by a special provision of our Congress, the people of Texas are permitted to take their cotton.

More goods go into Texas from Mexico than could possibly go in were the ports on the whole coast of Texas thrown open to them.

At this time agents are here, with over \$2,000,000 at their disposal, buying quartermaster's supplies and a large train of wagons for a new brigade that is being got up by John R. Baylor (formerly U. S. Indian agent) for another invasion of New Mexico and Arizona. The intention of Baylor is not to enter the Territory by El Paso, as General Sibley did, but to go from Austin, where his headquarters now are, to Fort Mason and from there to take the Fort Riley road as far north as the Red River, taking from there a northwest course, until he strikes the Santa Fé road, at which point he will wait to intercept the trains carrying the spring supplies to the New Mexican army. By doing this he expects to starve General Canby into a surrender and take the whole of the country occupied by him. Baylor's command numbers about 8,000 men.

According to the suggestions contained in the letter to this office from the Assistant Secretary of State, dated July 17, I have sent to Matamoros about sixty refugees, whom I learn from the consul at that place have all been sent to New Orleans as recruits in the U. S. Army.

There are at this time scattered about this frontier over 1,000 men ready to join the first U. S. forces sent to the Rio Grande. A few are occasionally leaving for New Orleans to join the army there; but most of them prefer to go back into Texas and revenge themselves for the barbarous acts of the rebels on the Union men there. I have recently been called upon by Capt. Peter Basterden in regard to raising in Texas, along the line of the Rio Grande, a regiment of soldiers to operate in that State in connection with the forces which may be sent from the North. He thinks that there would be no difficulty in quickly filling up a regiment from the refugees now in Mexico and Union men in Texas. As I understand him he only wishes to have a commission sent to him as colonel and that he will undertake to raise

was in the Mexican war as captain of Company B, in the First Louisiana Regiment, under Colonel De Russy (infantry). He has since acted as lieutenant colonel in the Mexican army.

I gave him no encouragement that his application would be favorably received, but at his urgent request I promised to mention it in my next despatches.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. M. KIMMEY,
Vice-Consul.

SPECIAL ORDERS. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 122. Washington, December 17, 1862.

* * * * *
Brig. Gen. F. L. D.; Maj. Gen. E. A. Hitchcock, U. S. Volunteers; Maj. Gen. G. Cadwalader, U. S. Volunteers; Maj. Gen. George L. Hartstaff, U. S. Volunteers, and Brig. Gen. J. H. Martindale, U. S. Volunteers, will constitute a board to propose amendments or changes in the Rules and Articles of War, and a code of regulations for the government of armies in the field, as authorized by the laws and usages of war.

The board will meet in the city of Washington at such times as the members may agree upon.

* * * * *
By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CONSTRUCTION AND TRANSPORTATION
OF U. S. MILITARY RAILROADS,
Washington, D. C., December 10, 1862.

To Agents and other Employees of the
U. S. Military Railroad Department:

Complaints have been made that employees of the U. S. military railroads do not treat officers with respect; that they are uncivil, offensive in their language, and unaccommodating.

While I appreciate the difficult position in which officers of the military railroad department are placed during a period of active operations, their incessant labors night and day, the innumerable sources of difficulty and annoyance from which ordinary railroads are exempt, I wish it to be distinctly understood that no profanity, insolence, or indisposition to accommodate will be permitted; but if complaints are made by officers which, on investigation shall prove to be well founded, the offender will be removed as soon as a properly qualified substitute can be found to perform his duties.

While conscious of no disposition to shield the employees or agents of the military railroads from any censure or punishment that is really merited, justice to them requires me to state that so far examination has shown that complaints against them have been generally without proper foundation, and when demands were not promptly complied with the cause has been inability, arising from want of proper notice, and not indisposition. Officers at posts interested with the performance of certain local duties, and anxious, as they generally are, to discharge them efficiently, are not always

able or disposed to labor beyond their own particular sphere. They expect demands on railway agents to be promptly complied with, without considering that similar demands at the same time, in addition to the regular train service and routine duties, may come from quartermasters, commissaries, medical directors, surgeons, ordnance officers, the commanding general, the War Department, and last, but most important of all, paymasters. The military railroads have utterly failed to furnish transportation to even one-fifth of their capacity when demanded without a strict conformity to schedule and established rules. Punctuality and discipline are even more important to the operation of a railroad than to the movements of an army, and they are vital in both.

Trains en route on their arrival at a depot are immediately loaded or unloaded and returned, and trains are run to schedule, a single-track road, in good order and properly equipped, may supply an army of 25,000 men, when, if these conditions are not complied with, the same road would not support 20,000.

Let it be understood that requisitions for cars should always be made with sufficient notice through the quartermaster, and to the superintendent or his representatives, the agents at stations.

In time of action with an enemy it is sometimes necessary to suspend the use of the road for supply trains and hold it for the exclusive use of ammunition. Orders to this effect must come from the chief quartermaster of the army, or the commanding general, to the superintendent. No other orders will be respected by him which will conflict with the regular operation of the road.

Attention is directed to the following orders of Major General Halleck, addressed to myself:

No military officers will give any orders to your subordinates except through you, nor will any of them attempt to interfere with the running of the trains. In case of an emergency, however, you will consult with the commander of the nearest forces. The railroad is entirely under your control; no military officer has any right to interfere with it. Your orders are supreme.

While no officer has any right to interfere with or interrupt the regular business of the road by detaining trains or otherwise, employees will be expected to comply with every reasonable request of officers when not incompatible with prescribed duty, and answer questions with civility. To avoid unnecessary interruption, to answer questions in regard to the time of starting trains, a clock should be conspicuously placed at each station and several notices posted giving the necessary information.

The rules of the commanding general and the train-dispatcher can be admitted to telegraph offices. All others must be excluded. As messages are read by sound no loud conversation can be permitted. Officers and soldiers crowding into telegraph offices have been a source of serious annoyance. In all such cases operators will seek the protection of the provost marshal and ask for a guard.

H. HALL, PT.,
*Beq. Gen., Chief of Construction and Transportation,
 U. S. Military Railroads.*

SAINT LOUIS, Mo., December 20, 1862.
 MAJ. GEN. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Telegraphed a week ago asking if I could be allowed to enlist men from the convalescents.

marching and yet are good soldiers for moderate labor. Great labor might thus be done and the brigade soon got ready. Recruiting is very slow. I also want some one appointed to pay the advance and bounty to my recruits. Who is to do it? I am greatly embarrassed from not being able to meet these difficulties. Please inform me immediately.

A. W. ELLIET,
Brigadier-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *December 21, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

It is rumored by telegraph that you are about to resign your position in the Cabinet. If you have formed such a determination I trust you will reconsider it at once. I believe that your duty to your country and the best interests of the nation require you to retain your position, and I earnestly hope you will do so.

O. P. MORTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 21, 1862.

Brig. Gen. A. W. ELLIET,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

The Secretary of War authorizes you to recruit from convalescents in hospital. General Curtis will muster out such as enlist in your brigade. An officer will be sent immediately to pay bounty, &c.

H. W. HALLOCK,
General-in-Chief.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 212. } *Washington, December 21, 1862.*

I. Hereafter the chiefs of the respective bureaus in the War Department will designate the officers to be assigned as adjutant-general, quartermaster, commissary of subsistence, and inspector-general for each army corps, in accordance with section 10 of the act approved July 17, 1862. These officers will, when once assigned, remain permanently attached to their respective corps without regard to the movements of corps commanders, unless otherwise assigned by the President.

II. The aides-de-camp authorized for corps commanders by the act quoted above will be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on the recommendation of the corps commanders. They may accompany the general for whom they were appointed in his change of duties or station; but when he is assigned to a command inferior to an army corps, their appointments as aides-de-camp for a corps commander will be revoked, and they will fall back upon the commission previously held.

III. The assistant adjutants-general of divisions and brigades will hereafter remain permanently attached to the commands to which once assigned, and will not be considered as part of the personal staff of the general on whose recommendation they were appointed.

All assistant adjutants-general of volunteers now off duty, or not on their appropriate duty with some corps, division, or brigade of volunteers, will immediately report their names and address to this

IV. Hereafter all applications by general officers for the appointment either of assistant adjutants general, or officers of the Quartermaster's or Commissary Departments, will be transmitted through the headquarters of the army to which they are attached, and will thence be forwarded to this office unless there are no disposable sub-officers of the description asked for who can be assigned by the commander of the Army to the general officer making application for them. No general officer will, therefore, be permitted to make such application while detached from, or, if newly appointed, until he shall have joined, the army with which he is to serve.

V. The only members of their staff whom general officers are authorized to take with them in future when detached from or otherwise leaving their commands are their ordinary aides de camp—those selected in accordance with the acts of July 2^d and 2^d, 1861, sections 3 and 4, respectively, and of July 17, 1862, section 10.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., December 25, 1862.

Governor MORRIS,
Indianapolis:

Please accept my thanks for your kind telegram. I shall now desert my post. Of this you may be sure.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, December 24, 1862.

His Excellency RICHARD YATES,
Governor of Illinois, Chicago, Ill.

SIR: Most of the States undertook the supervision of organizing, equipping, and sending into the field the volunteers and militia who they contributed under the several calls of the President, but all fail to make such returns as would enable this Department to ascertain the number of men and the number and kind of arms and equipment belonging to the respective regiments. Many difficulties having arisen for want of such returns, circulars were sent in October last to the Governors of the several States requesting them, respectively, to make report giving the following among other information, viz: A list of the different regiments of infantry; a list of the different independent companies of infantry; a list of the different regiments of cavalry; a list of the different battalions of cavalry; a list of the different regiments of artillery, and a list of the different batteries of artillery in the service of the United States from the several States, and the terms for which they enlisted, respectively; also a list of all who have been in the service of the United States from said States since May, 1861, designating each organization by its proper number, name, and stating whether it is State militia or volunteers and the term for which it enlisted, the number of privates, non-commissioned and commissioned officers of which it was composed, and

number and kind of arms with which it was furnished, specifying also under which call the several organizations were furnished, viz: First, under the call of April, 1861, for 75,000 men; second, under act of Congress, for 500,000 men; third, under call of July, 1862, for 300,000 men; fourth, under the draft.

Returns in response to the circulars were promptly made by all the States except three, of which your own is one.

This Department is greatly embarrassed for want of this information, and you are therefore respectfully urged to cause the proper officers to make the returns called for without delay.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON,

Assistant Secretary of War.

(Same to Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, and Governor Morgan, of New York.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 26, 1862.

Brig. Gen. G. L. ANDREWS,
194 Broadway, New York:

All remaining troops designed for Banks' expedition will rendezvous at Fort Monroe, and report by telegram to these headquarters for orders.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 216. } Washington, December 26, 1862.

Hereafter, as soon as the muster into service of any force is completed the mustering officers will report the fact to the commanding general of the department in which they are serving. They will, at the same time, transmit a return of the troops, and state when they will be equipped and ready to march.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 417. } Washington, December 28, 1862.

By direction of the President it is ordered that His Excellency Governor Chamberlain, in his discretion, remove from office all officers of the peculiar military force organized by him in Missouri (except the major-general, in regard to whom special provision is already made), and he may accept resignations tendered by such officers, he notifying this Department of each such acceptance, when his action thereon will be confirmed. And his previous action in similar cases is hereby confirmed.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, (WAR DEPT., ADJ. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 418. Washington, December 29, 1862.)

30. In accordance with instructions from the War Department (April 22, 1862, the organization known as the Hoge's Sharpshooters (claimed both as an Illinois and Missouri regiment) will be considered as an Illinois regiment, and the officers will be commissioned by the Governor of that State. This order will not be to the prejudice of any officer now in the organization who holds a commission from the Governor of Missouri.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General

LOUISVILLE, KY., December 29, 1862.

HON. E. M. STANTON:

Four hundred men of the Seventy-first Indiana, guarding trestle work at Muldraugh's Hill, were yesterday surrounded and taken by Morgan's force and the trestle work destroyed. It is of the first importance that it be rebuilt at once, and I have telegraphed General Wright at Cincinnati, urging him to gather up all the large builders at Cincinnati, Pittsburg, and other cities for that purpose. The preservation of Rosecrans' army may depend on it. I am informed that the enemy are supplied with artillery to destroy our steam boats on the Cumberland. Morgan's force is simply mounted infantry. Very few of his men have sabres, and they fight on foot. Their horses are used only for rapid marching. They must be met by the same kind of force. I recommend that a number of regiments of infantry be mounted as soon as it can be done. I should be glad to have authority to mount ten Indiana regiments. I could give them neither sabres nor carbines, but let them keep their rifles and bayonets. Unless this be done speedily this roving, predatory warfare will instantly destroy our communications and wear out our armies. I came here this evening, and find the city full of rumors. The enemy are said to be within twenty-five miles, but whether advancing or not is not known. I recommend that efforts be made at once to send Rosecrans' supplies by the way of the Cumberland and by Green River and Bowling Green. I do not believe he has three weeks' supplies, and with all diligence the railroad cannot be repaired in that time.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana

Consolidated abstract from returns of the U. S. Army on or about December 31, 1862.

| Command. | Present for duty. | | Aggregate present. | Aggregate present and absent. | Date of return. |
|---|-------------------|---------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Officers. | Men. | | | |
| Department of the Cumberland (Rosecrans). | 3,342 | 81,621 | 74,655 | 119,175 | Dec 31, 1862 |
| Department of the East (Wool). | 127 | 2,648 | 8,473 | 4,019 | Jan 31, 1863 |
| Department of the Gulf (Banks). | 1,471 | 29,782 | 36,508 | 42,974 | Dec 31, 1862 |
| Middle Department (Schonck). | 523 | 11,050 | 13,392 | 15,391 | Do. |
| Department of the Missouri (Carlin). | 2,204 | 43,692 | 59,162 | 75,052 | Do. |
| Department of New Mexico (Carlton). | 111 | 2,276 | 3,011 | 3,638 | Do. |
| Department of North Carolina (Forster). | 821 | 17,042 | 21,917 | 27,385 | Do. |
| Department of the Northwest (Pope). | 241 | 5,280 | 6,182 | 8,931 | Do. |
| Department of the Ohio (H. C. Wright). | 2,784 | 57,046 | 70,183 | 86,652 | Do. |
| Department of the Pacific (George Wright). | 230 | 4,138 | 5,721 | 6,082 | Do. |
| Department (or Army) of the Potomac (Burnside). | 7,984 | 148,787 | 185,886 | 267,379 | Do. |
| Department of the South (Monroe). | 417 | 10,428 | 13,370 | 14,461 | Do. |
| Department of the Southwest (Morgan). | 2,330 | 44,202 | 53,540 | 67,479 | Do. |
| Department of the Tennessee (Grant). | 915 | 18,760 | 22,787 | 25,898 | Do. |
| Defenses. | 2,153 | 40,911 | 60,603 | 71,865 | Do. |
| District of Columbia. | 1,001 | 24,308 | 28,433 | 33,074 | Do. |
| Total. | 20,848 | 520,110 | 604,163 | 868,591 | |

a Loss post forces at Bowling Green, Ky., also reported in the Department of the Ohio. These troops had 111 officers and 1,721 men for duty; 2,170 aggregate present, and 4,227 aggregate present and absent.

b Ewing's brigade (about 2,000 strong) left this district December 28, 1862, en route to the Department of the Tennessee (Grant). It is not borne on any returns for December, 1862.

Principal officials of the War Department and its bureaus from April 1 to December 31, 1862.

[Compiled from official records.]

| SECRETARY OF WAR. | SURGEON-GENERAL. |
|--|---|
| Edwin M. Stanton. | Col. Clement A. Finley, retired April 14, 1862. |
| ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR. | Brig. Gen. William A. Hammond. |
| Thomas A. Scott.* | PAYMASTER-GENERAL. |
| Peter H. Watson. | Col. Benjamin F. Larned, died September 6, 1862. |
| John Tucker. | Maj. Cary H. Fry (acting July 15 to December 10, 1862). |
| Christopher P. Volcott, June 12, 1862. | Col. Timothy P. Andrews, December 11, 1862. |
| ADJUTANT-GENERAL. | CHIEF OF ENGINEERS. |
| Brig. Gen. Lorenzo Thomas. | Col. Joseph G. Totten. |
| JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL. | CHIEF OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS. |
| Col. Joseph Holt, September 3, 1862. | Col. Stephen H. Long. |
| INSPECTOR-GENERAL (SENIOR). | CHIEF OF ORDNANCE. |
| Col. Randolph B. Marey. | Brig. Gen. James W. Ripley. |
| QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL. | SIGNAL OFFICER. |
| Brig. Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs. | Maj. Albert J. Myer. |
| COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE. | |
| Col. Joseph P. Taylor. | |

*The date this official retired from office is not found of record in the War Department.

APPENDIX

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, June 16, 1862.

M. LA RUE HARRISON, Esq., *Springfield, Mo.*

SIR: The Secretary of War hereby authorizes you to raise a regiment of cavalry from the loyal men of Arkansas, to be completed by the 20th of July, and to be mustered into service, clothed, mounted and armed at Springfield, Mo., by the United States Government. The regiment will be mustered into service for three years or the war and will be organized as prescribed by act of Congress approved July 29, 1861, entitled "An act to increase the present military establishment of the United States," as follows: The regiment will consist of not more than three battalions of not more than two squadrons each and each squadron will consist of two companies, each company to be organized as follows.* Lieutenant Colonel Mills, of the Twenty-fourth Missouri Volunteers, commanding at Springfield, Mo., or other officer who may be placed in command at that place, will act as mustering officer, and will make the necessary requisitions for arms, accoutrements, horses, subsistence, medical stores, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and all other supplies that may be required for the regiment, on the proper staff officers at St. Louis, Mo., or other more convenient place in the Department of the Mississippi.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. THOMAS,

Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, June 30, 1862.

Col. W. JAMES MORGAN, *Washington, D. C.*

SIR: The Secretary of War directs you to proceed to the State of Arkansas to raise a regiment of cavalry, of which you are to have the command. The regiment will be mustered into service for three years or the war, and will be organized as prescribed by act of Congress approved July 29, 1861, entitled "An act to increase the present military establishment of the United States," as follows.* You will once report to Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, commanding in Arkansas, who will make the necessary detail for the muster of this regiment and requisitions for arms, accoutrements, horses, subsistence, medical stores, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and all other supplies that may be required for the regiment, on the proper staff officers in the Department of the Mississippi.

I am, colonel, very respectfully,

L. THOMAS,

Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 14, 1862.

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN, *Springfield, Mo.:*

SIR: The Secretary of War hereby gives authority for the raising and organizing of a brigade of volunteer infantry, to serve for the

* Details omitted.

† Authority revoked November 1st, 1862.

years or during the war, the regiments of which are to be recruited in the State of Arkansas. In consequence, and until other arrangements can be made, you will please designate a suitable officer, in the service of the United States, to act for the time being as mustering officer, and whose additional duty it will be to organize the said force, as recruited, into companies. Each regiment will be organized as prescribed by act of Congress.* After instructions will be given as to the appointment of the regimental and company officers, who are to be approved by the War Department. The enlisted men will be mustered into service as enrolled, but no officer of any class will be mustered until further instructions from this Department. After such instructions issue, the following rules concerning the said officers will govern.* Supplies of clothing, arms, and equipments will be furnished by the respective departments concerned, on the requisitions of the mustering officer.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
 Washington City, July 22, 1862.

Hon. JAMES H. LANE, *Kansas:*

SIR: You are hereby notified that you have been appointed by the Secretary of War commissioner for recruiting in the Department of Kansas. You are requested to proceed forthwith to raise and organize one or more brigades of volunteer infantry, to be mustered into the service of the United States for three years or during the war. For this purpose full authority is hereby conferred upon you to establish camps and provide for the maintenance of discipline and the supply of the troops with the munitions of war. On your requisition the commanding general of the department will issue supplies of arms and accouterments, clothing, camp equipage, and subsistence. Transportation for recruits and recruiting officers will be furnished on your requisition or refunded on vouchers in the usual form, accompanied by your order directing the movement. It is recommended that the provisions of General Orders, No. 75, current series, be followed as far as possible in organizing companies, to the end that muster-rolls may be uniform and authentic. This is necessary in order to secure justice to the soldier and prevent confusion in accounts and loss to the Government. In performing these duties you are authorized to visit such places within the Department of Kansas as may be necessary, for which purpose transportation will be furnished you by the commanding general on your requisition, or the cost of the same will be reimbursed by the Secretary of War from the Army contingent fund. You will be expected to report frequently to this Department the progress and prospects of the work, and to make any suggestion that may occur to you from time to time as useful in facilitating its accomplishment. This appointment may be revoked at the pleasure of the Secretary of War.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

* Details omitted.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 16, 1862.

Belg. Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of Missouri, Springfield, Mo.

GENERAL: I have respectfully to acknowledge the receipt of your indorsement of the 25th ultimo, asking for additional instructions concerning the brigade of Arkansas troops authorized by authority of this Department dated July 11, past. In reply I am directed to inform you that the regimental and company officers will be appointed by the military governor of Arkansas. After appointment and muster their names will be forwarded for the approval of the Secretary of War. The organization for infantry given in General orders, No. 126, current series, from this office, will take the place of that given in the written authority of July 11, and not more than one regiment will be in process of recruitment at one time. The adjutant, quartermaster, and medical officers may be mustered in at any time during the recruitment of the regiment they are intended for, when, in the opinion of the military governor, the public interests will be promoted thereby. The commanding general of the district will direct his adjutant-general to act as mustering officer for the regiment. Printed instructions for his guidance are inclosed herewith.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, October 30, 1862.

It is hereby ordered that all persons who may have actually been drafted into the military service of the United States and who may claim exemption on account of alienage, will make application therefor directly to the Department of State or through their respective ministers or consuls.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 30, 1862.

Pursuant to the above order the proper officers are directed to report to the Department of State the cases to which the order refers.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

(Sent to Governors of loyal States by the Secretary of State.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
October 21, 1862.

GOVERNOR OF OHIO, Columbus, Ohio:

Your telegram received.* If aliens apply to be exempt from draft you have authority from the Secretary of War to grant the request. Also to discharge persons of this class who have been drafted.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

* See Ted to Stanton, October 20, p. 674.

ALTERNATE DESIGNATIONS

in

ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED IN THIS VOLUME.

Alternate designation in black faced type, the official designation, reference, or State to which organization belongs follows in *Italics*.

Allen's (W. H.) Inf., 114th N. Y.
Anderson Cav., 1st Pa.
Anderson Trench Cav., Pennsylvania
Biddle's (H.) Inf., 101st Pa.
Birge's (J. W.) Co., N., 6th Inf.
Barnes' (W. H.) Cav., Missouri
Bjorn's (H. A.) Inf., 51th Pa.
Chicago Board of Trade Battery, New Yorker
2d Ill. Inf.
Coffin's (H. L.) Inf., 114th Pa.
Climmer's (H. C.) Inf., 114th Pa.
Empire Brigade, 2d Inf., 122d N. Y.
Fort Warren Battalion, Inf., 1st Mass. Battery
Hewson's (H.) Inf., 124th Pa.
Hendley's (H. M.) Inf., 104th Ill.
Indiana Legion, Indiana Militia
Jackson's (A.) Cav., 15th Mo. State Militia
Kelgo Battery, 1st Ill. Inf.

Metropolitan Guard, 2d Inf., 163d N. Y.
Metropolitan Guard, 2d Inf., 163d N. Y.
Minnesota, 1st Co., N. N., 2d U. S. Vol.
O'Connor's Inf., Iowa
Prevost's (G. M.) Inf., 114th Pa.
Purnell Legion, Inf., Maryland
Roberts' (J.) Art., 3d Pa.
Stanton Legion, 146th N. Y.
Stewart's (W.) Cav., Illinois
Stokes (G. H.) Art., Illinois
Temperance Regt., 21th Iowa
Thielmann's (G.) Cav., Illinois
Tipple's (A. H.) Inf., 68th Pa.
Van Valkenburg's (H. B.) Inf., 107th N. Y.
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